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Vol. C No. 2585

AUGUST 2, 1946

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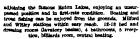
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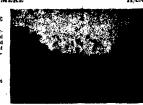


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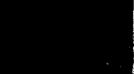


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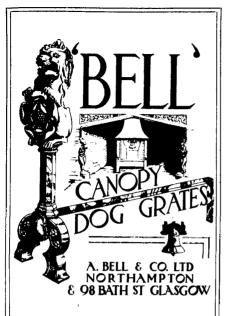
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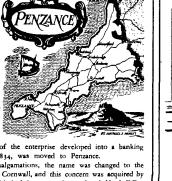
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2585

AUGUST 2, 1946



THE HONOURABLE ROSEMARY ELTON

Miss Elton is the younger daughter of Lord and Lady Elton of Adderbury, Oxfordshire. Her marriage to Captain William Yates, the Queen's Bays, is to take place next month

COUNTRY LIFE

EDITORIAL OFFICES: 2-10, TAVISTOCK STREET COVENT GARDEN W.C.2.

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SOUTH FOR SUNSHINE

THE statement that the Government are actually preparing plans for the reconstruction of the South Bank of the Thames—central London's geographical but dreary hub-prompts the question whether the clearances, embankment and new buildings involved could be linked with, and partly paid for by, the International Exhibition projected for 1951. The Government's interest in the area is as the site for new Government offices, so as to bring within a logical extension of Whitehall offices at present scattered all over London and indeed England. The London County Council are involved as a matter of long-term policy in improving the value and amenities of the South Bank and particularly in the location of the National Theatre between County Hall and Westminster Bridge. The Southwark authorities are keen to open up the river front to Blackfriars Bridge. And the County of London Plan, the general lines of which the official scheme is said to follow, made far-reaching proposals. The Report truly described the area as at present having a "depressing semi-derelict appearance, lacking any sense of that dignity and order appropriate to its that dignity and order appropriate to its location as the centre of London and fronting on to a great waterway." But, it went on, "cleared of its encumbrances, equipped with a continuous strip of grass and a wide esplanade—prolonging in effect the Albert Embankment eastwards-and associated with County Hall, the river and the buildings on the north bank, this area, extending as far as London Bridge and inland to York Road, Stamford Street and Southwark Street, might well include a great cultural centre, a modern theatre, large-covered hall, and headquarters of various organisations," also office blocks and flats. An integral part of the Abercrombie-Forshaw plan was, of course, the removal of Charing Cross station, and ultimately of Waterloo station as well (to a site farther west), a Hungerford road-bridge and a new bridge at the Temple, serving to tie the area intimately with the official and commercial

Were it practicable to set on foot immediately the great clearances required, including the removal of Charing Cross station and bridge (and, of course, the building of a substitute station), besides the relocation of the various wharves, warehouses and works involved, the space so formed would certainly make a wonderful central site for a great exhibition. It is doubtful, however, whether it would be large enough for the serious section of it, let alone for the amusement park which is half the attraction of an exhibition; and it is obvious that, in our present circumstances, neither the labour nor materials are available to get the work done in the time.

Nevertheless, the principle of co-ordinating an exhibition with a long-term improvement, of which such excellent use has long been made in Paris, is too valuable to be neglected, even if not applicable on Thames-side. The next most suitable and accessible site, and in its way equally impressive, is the Crystal Palace, where the new building could appropriately be begot-ten by the 1951 project as the original structure was by that of 1851. To use Hyde Park again was by that of 1811. To use rayue rark again for the purpose, as is sometimes advocated, would be regrettable; it would deprive the London public of its enjoyment for years, and create appalling traffic chaos throughout the West End. Meanwhile, the process of bringing sunshine and fresh air to the South Bank will it is to be hoped, be pressed on steadily, even if we have to go to the "Southern Heights" for 1951's apotheosis of light and gaiety.

THE ROAD BACK

SOME traveller, a thousand years from now Taking the desert road from Alamein, May stumble on a shull and wonder how So far from city walls this death has been.

Till one shall tell in fair Tripolitan On some lone balcony beneath the stars, Of man's old inhumanity to man In the far-off and long-forgotten wars.
William Clarke,

FRUIT MARKETING

THOUGH in the past seven years those of us who have no fruit gardens to fall back upon have become accustomed to high prices and short supply in most of the pleasant fruitof an English summer, it must still be a shock of an English summer, it must still be a snock to discover that the acreage in this country under soft fruit, which was 77,358 in 1914, and 47,200 in 1939, had dwindled in 1944 to 29,900 acres, and is still dwindling. The future seems dark indeed when one considers the ease with which market gardens are converted into building sites and the considerable margin of profit required to keep them to their original propose. Unfortunately, though the public pays prices as high as or higher than before the war for the small amount of fruit it can buy, the profits do not come the producer's way, but are largely absorbed by the middleman. A recent letter from Mr. Hugh Quigley in The Times blames the Ministry of Food for refusing potash fertilisers, proper containers and marketing licences, and for a policy of non-selection which gives a premium to rubbish and deprives the public of high-quality produce. He also shows public of high-quality produce. He also shows that the average gap between grower and public which in 1938 was 1½d. to 3d., has now—with lower prices paid to the grower—increased to from 3½d, to 7d. There is no doubt that the primary producer is not receiving his fair share of profit, but that is not the whole story. The fundamental reason for the decline in supplies is the alarming spread of virus diseases, which even before the war had reduced the average yield of strawberries from two tons to as little as 24 cwt. per acre in some cases, blackcurrants from as much as three tons to as little as 17 cwt., and raspberries by more than half. New regulations which come into force in the autumn will ensure that only virus-free stocks are sold. They are much overdue, and it is to be feared will take years to repair the damage already done.

HERRINGS AND THE MOON

So many natural phenomena, ranging from the shape of bananas to the derangement of the human mind, have on very slender evidence been correlated with the phases of the moon that most people take such specula-tions with several grains of salt. In some cases, however, the evidence seems difficult to controvert, and there can be little doubt about the conclusions of the two marine biologists. Messrs. Savage and Hodgson, who in 1934 showed that, in the great East Anglian autumn drift-net season for herrings, the best landings tend to occur at full moon. Further, the success of the herring season as a whole depends to a large extent on the date of full moon. These investigators say that "the best conditions for a productive fishery appear to be when the October full moon occurs during the second week. . . . Under these circumstances a period week. ... Under these circumstances a period of about five weeks of good fashing can be expected." Obviously this is a matter of great importance to the herring fisheries, and it is most interesting to find that Mr. C. F. Hickling has now made a parallel investigation with regard to the periodicity of the moon and the catches of the drift-net fasheries based on Millford catches of the drift-met haberies based on Millored Haven. The results are published in the current Journal of the Marine Biological Association, and show that, though during most of the year there is no evident sign of lunar periodicity in the fisheries concerned, it does appear that when full moon falls in the first sixteen days of September, the odds are slightly on a good trawl herring season, but when the moon is full in the last fourteen days of September the season is almost always a bad one. What part the moon plays remains to be discovered.

SHOOTING OF WILD-FOWL

NDER the Wild Birds (Ducks and Geese) Protection Act, 1939, the statutory opening date for the shooting of wild-fowl now coincides with that for grouse. Before 1939 wild duck and wild geese were given the same close time as all "wild birds" by the Act of 1880, i.e. March I to August I. County Councils had power to vary this period, with the result that there were considerable differences all over the country, an extreme case being that it was legal to shoot wild ducks for 10 days longer on one side of a river than on the other. Now a far greater degree of uniformity has been achieved. The deferment of the opening of the shooting season for wild-fowl from August 1 to August 12 was made to prevent the shooting of flappers, and thus to aid materially the main object of and thus to aid materially the main object or the Act, the preservation and building up of the stock of wild-fowl. Many people consider that the date of the opening season should have been still further deferred to September 1, and in some counties an extension has been made by County Order. The 1939 Act is part of a concentrated effort in wild-fowl conservation in Europe, supporting the action already taken by Sweden and subsequently being supported by Holland, which in 1945 extended the close season for wildfowl and greatly restricted the catching of wild duck in decoys. The taking of wild duck in decays is a heavy vested interest in Holland, and the millions of duck which were caught annually was an undue strain on the total European stock of wild-fowl. The public-spirited action of the Dutch Government in curtailing the catching of wild duck in decoys is of particular importance to British sportsmen, for the ringing experiments being carried on at the Wild-fowl Inquiry Committee's duck decoy at Orielton in Pembroke-shire indicate that there is a strong movement of British duck through north-east Europe (and consequently the Dutch decoys) in spring.

PRISONERS-OF-WAR

NTIL the harvest is safely gathered there can be no question of any large number of German prisoners of war being repatriated. Although the N.F.U. complains that many of them are not now doing a full week's work, their man-power now doing a thit weeks work, their man-jower is urgently needed to help to harvest all our crops in good order. On the success of this harvest depend our food rations through next winter and less directly the food rations of the British zone in Germany. While it is necessary for many thousands of our men to be stationed in Germany, our farms will require foreign labour of some kind for at least the next year or two if the output of grain and potatoes is to be maintained. Naturally enough the prisoners who have been working on our farms for several months are anxious to return to Germany to see their families. In conversation they suggest, fairly enough, that there are many thousands of youths in Germany who have done no military service and that replacements hould be found from among their numbers. Obviously the German prisoners we have working on our farms cannot be kept here indefinitely, but there is the complication that not all of them are regarded as politically safe for repatriation to Germany

A Countryman's Notes

Ву

Major C. S. JARVIS

The outskirts, or more correctly within the purheus, of an old country town there are two detached, half-timbered, thatched cottages of charm and character, both with productive and well-kept kitchen and pleasure gardens, and both fitted with central heating, together with company's electricity and water, and main drainage. Unfortunately neither of them is to let, or for sale with possession, as might be expected from the foregoing sentence, for they have been occupied for many years by the same residents, who have no desire to leave. I have merely lepsed unconsciously into that glib phraseology of the house agent, with which we are so familiar these days, and in this particular case the above description of the cottages is a bald statement of fact rather than a rosy picture inspired by commission on sale.

They are both occupied by keen gardeners but, whereas the occupant of Ye Olde Beams is in the horticultural expert class, the owner of Ye Olde Forge is a mere tyro whose enthusiasm is equalled only by his lack of experience. Despite this handicap the amateur's garden every year is infinitely better than that of his more experienced neighbour. His peas are invariably superb, his early potatoes not only very early but of excellent quality, and from the first days of spring until late autumn his front garden is a blaze of blooms, which are far superior in colour and size to those grown by the occupant of Ye Olde Beams thirty yards up the lane.

The mystery of this was explained by the old jobbing gardener who helps both residents, and who, when asked by the owner of the second-grade garden why his neighbour always defeated him, said:

defeated him, said:

"That there 'Old Forge' is the old forge of this town, and it was going strong from the days of Queen Elizabeth until about twenty years ago. The garden's full of hoof parings which give off just the right amount of the best manure every year, and, as the hoof parings will last another fifty years or more before they rot completely, you will have to wait a long time before you grow anything that will beat his."

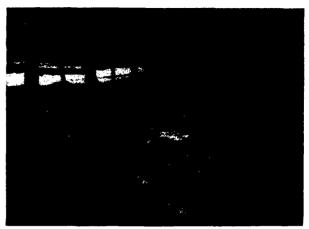
LAST summer I had the melancholy task of writing in these columns the obituary notices of practically every bird that was hatched in my garden, and in very many cases these notices, like those of most famous men, were written in advance, so to speak, for the eggs were destribyed before the nestings were hatched. The commonest sight in the garden during those days of universal massacre was the broken shell of a thrush's or robin's egg. I cannot say definitely that every next in the garden was raided, as there were no doubt, a few I had overlooked, but all those that I located—chiff-chaff's, goldfinch's, chaffneh's, thrush's and blackbird's—were robbed at some period another, and at no time during the season did I notice families of fledglings on the lawn, or in the vegetable plots, demanding to be fed.

This year there is, happlly, a very different state of affairs, for one flourishing clump of

This year there is, happily, a very different state of affairs, for one flourishing clump of flowering weeds always holds a full-sized family of goldinches, and what a glorious flash of gold and scarlet they provide when they rise! Nearby I often flush an up-to-strength clutch of bullfunches with every bird displaying the conspicuous white patch above the tail, while on the lawn there are vociferous young robins and thrushes who are never satisfied.

and thrushes who are never saturate.

The pleasing change is, I think, due entirely to the activities of a local youth who aspires to be a keeper and who, having found a ready market for all jay, magpie, mole, grey



BY THE WAYSIDE: SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW

squirrel and fox skins, has obtained permission from the local farmers and smallholders to range over their land on the clear understanding that he shoots nothing else. I hope for the best, though youth and the restraint of the trigger-inger do not go hand in hand as a rule, and, though the jays, once so numerous and noisy, now appear to be almost extinct, I still see my red squirrels and also my old friend, the tawny owl.

DURING a motor-run recently across the centre of Hampshire and the greater part of mid-Sussex, a journey which almost marks an epoch these days and one which, incidentally, serves to point out some previously undetected weak spots in a war-weary car, it occurred to me that the birds seen by the wayside and in the neighbouring fields differ in some ways from those which one would have noticed seven years In a run of a hundred miles across the heart of southern England, one would have heart of southern England, one would have expected to see at least three coveys of par-tridges on either the grass verge of the road or some fallow or root field sharby, and also odd pheasants would have been in evidence probably every ten miles of the journey. None of these birds was seen, however, and one explanation of this may be the '22 rifle which some motorists now consider a useful addition to the spares carried in the car. If I, as a stranger to the land, had been asked at the end of the run what, in my opinion, was the commonest bird in England I should have replied without hesitation, magpie." It seemed to me, as I drove along the country roads by a route which avoids all the big towns, that a solitary magpie rose from almost every field, and as it is my custom to cross myself whenever a single specimen of this harbinger of bad luck is seen, my right arm was suffering from cramp at the end of the run. I do not think that the magpie is quite such an insatiable egg-eater and nestling-murderer as the jay, but there is no doubt that magpies in these excessive numbers are bound to have a derogatory effect on the population of, not only game, but almost every bird that flies.

AMONG other birds noticed by the wayside A were three varieties which have no claims to rarity, but which might be regarded as uncommon in the particular comer of the New Forest in which I live, and these were the yellow-hammer, the wheatear and the red-backed shrike. With regard to the yellow-hammer, I would say that in the south of England he is, to-day, very much scarcer than he was forty years ago, when he was almost as common as is the chaffinch, and when one flushed a pair

on every quarter of a mile along a country road. The wheatear, it would seem, is a very local bird and, though I connect him usually with open downs, I saw quite a number in the lanes of Sussex, while the red-backed shrike like the yellow-hammer is rarer than he was of yore, and I have not seen a specimen since I retired to live in this country ten years ago. In my boyhood days the butcher-bird's next, with its larder of impaled insects and nextlings, was a usual feature in an overgrown hedgerow.

AM constantly being asked questions which I am quite unable to answer, and some of the problems which are put to me are, I imagine, beyond the powers of anybody. Among these is one which asks why it is that animals and birds have not made any advance in the betterment of their stock and their mode of life in the last six thousand years of known history, seeing the vest strides that man has made in that time that the string the string that the string the string that the string the string that the string the string that th

So far as wild animals are concerned, I suppose, the assertion is correct, for the loopard of to-day is precisely the same, and lives the same life, as his ancestor did five thousand years ago; the oryx which he hunts has presumably not been able to increase his running powers to enable him to escape the leopard; and the birds of the air have not be subject any improvements in their mode of life, for they still construct nests which are neither weather-proof, nor proof against the assaults of their enemies. At the same time, are we correct in our conviction that we have improved to a marked extent, and do h. and c. lavatory basins in certain the city in which house stands? It is also a queer form of civilisation which necessitates an army requisitioning a wide area of thriving countryside, and utterly destroying every building and field in the district to enable them to learn how to carry out the same destruction efficiently in the country of their enemy.

CONSERVATION POLICY IN AMERICA

By D. M. MATHESON, C.B.E., late Secretary, The National Trust

THERE is a tendency to think that, because conditions in America are very different from those in Britain, we can learn very little from one another about preservation or conservation work. It is indeed true that comparisons cannot usefully be made unless we bear in mind the subtle differences of language, the differences in conditions and tangers of dormatising about a country so huge and so diversified as America. None the less a study of the work done in America can be useful. It can help us to a better mutual understanding, and the effort to look at our problems from the very different America point of view can often throw fresh light on these problems.

In their outlook on land problems Americans have differed from us more than we have differed from most other European countries. True, we have no large peasant population whose world is limited by their village and the few world is limited by their village and the few square miles where they and their forefathers thave cultivated the soil generation after generation. But we are nearer to the understanding of the outlook of such a population than to understanding the American outlook. Most Americans have as a background a feeling that America is the land of opportunity whose matural resources are there for the exploitation of a strong vitile and individualistic nation.

Comparing one's impressions of America tu-day with impressions of twenty-five years ago two changes in outlook seem apparent. On the one hand all the movements of population have broken down some of the attachment of American to a particular locality or State and so strengthened their conception of America as a whole. On the other hand, especially in the Eastern Seaboard, one hears less of exploitation and more of conservation. The idea that the land is there for the individual to exploit by axe and plough, or by mining and oil drilling, seems to some extent outmoded, just as the bescriptive phrases of "America" have been dated by the peopling of the whole continent.

Here our first mistake may easily be made.

Conservation does not mean a tidying up of America or the founding of some Council for the Preservation of Rural America. Nor does it mean a struggle between those who want to develop and those who want to sterilise resources. Conservationism is envisaged as something positive, not as something negative or restrictive, and its emphasis is not on Planning as we understand the word. Americans are apt to be sceptical about the idea that all land utilisation can and should be planned nationally for the greatest good of the greatest number. Planning in this sense is suspected of being undemocratic and likely to hamper development. Americans smile cynically when they hear of bickerings and delays arising from Piritish efforts to plan the use of land and to co-ordinate the interests of National and Local Covernment or of those concerned with the location of industry, with housing, with agriculture, with forestry, with water supply, with holiday areas and so on. This is not what they mean by Conservation

One obvious field for American conservation work is the National Park Service, which is administered as part of the Federal Department of the Interior. The original aim of this Service was to enable the Federal Government to ensure that certain areas in the Rocky Mountain Territories of exceptional scenic and faunistic interest should remain unspoiled as permanent wild reserves. Yellowstone Park is typical of the sort of area envisaged.

In fact, in America the scope of the National Parks has changed a great deal in the past twenty-five years, especially in the more closely settled part of the country. The National Park Service is still a land-holding and managing body, but its Parks include any land or building which is held to be of national significance for its beauty or its historic or cultural associations. National Parks may be less than an acre in extent; they include the Statue of Liberty, footprints of a dinosaur, and the Lincoln Memorial at Washington.

This widening in the scope of the Parks scripe has led to the undertaking of many kinds of ancillary work—historical research and publication, the restoration and embellishment of historic sites, the building and running of museums, publicity to attract and instruct visitors and provision for their comfort and convenience.

An Englishman may feel that mistakes have been made; he may wonder that no effective survey has been made of all areas which ought to be acquired as National Parks. Americans feel that, if they had embarked on a survey, they would never have done as much as they have. They point to the educational value of what has already been done and to the increasing number of visitors ready to pay a modest fee for admission to historic buildings or for the use of National Park roads. Public opinion is now behind an extension of the work, and all the more behind it because the increasing revenue from visitors is a sign of successful management.

The educational aspect of National Parks can be studied, for instance, at Ford's Theatre in Washington. When acquired as an historic National Park it had been gutted as a theatre, but has been developed now as a popular museum conveying by documents, photographs, dioramas and so forth a vivid popular picture of Lincoln's career from log cabin to the assessinction in the theatre and of his place in history.

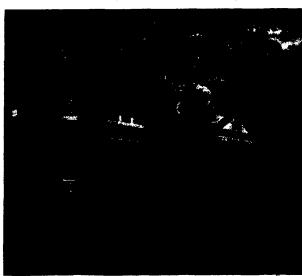
At Morristown, New Jersey, where the Continued Army had its headquarters, visitors can see the house where Washington lived with his staff, looking very much as if he had walked out a few hours before. Nearby is a new museum created by the Director, a former Professor of American history. Here a fine combination of scholarship and showmanship tells the story dwshington and the Revolution in a way calculated to impress the tens of thousands who visit the place each year. Out in the woods the visitor sees an old farm-house, which served as Divisional H.Q., and reconstructions of the log cabin Field Hospital, and of specimen quarters for officers and for men. At the car park and at the picnic ground posters tell him about the trees, flowers and birds he may expect to find.

The homes of Thomas Jefferson and of Robert F. Lee are already preserved as museum homes; the Adams home at Quincy with its historic treasures of a century and a half is of developed on similar lines, and the Hyde Park home of Franklin D. Roosevolt has now been acquired. All are used to inculcate a new national pride. Northerner and Southerner alike come as pligrims to the Lincoln and Lee memorials.

In Britain we have less of the habit of visiting the shrines of heroes. We feel such a habit is unsophisticated and our heroes have somehow ceased to be heroes. Perhape that is why the Ancient Monuments Department and the National Trust show a less clear vision of the opportunity presented by our unique heritage of historic places to teach history to the common man, to appeal to his imagination or even to secure a larger revenue from admission fees.

American National Parks have found inspir-

American National Parks have found inspiring leadership in Mr. Harold Ickes and in the Director of the Service, but their recent growth cannot wholly be attributed to this because the Parks or Conservation Boards of many of the individual States have shown a no less remarkable development. As might be expected from so rick and proud a Commonwealth. New York, with its huge urban population, takes the lead in this field, closely followed by some of the New England States. In Mr. Robert Moses, New York has a public servant of immense driving power and remarkable vision. Through varying administrations Mr. Moses has for a quarter of a century been leaving his mark on New York State and City. His schemes for the development of large parts of New York City and for the improvement of its traffic problems prove his to be no sterilising influence. And New York's parks include huge areas of forest and mountain important enough to have been National Parks, as well as many smaller areas of botanic or geological interest, a fine arthorwton and many historic cli interest, a fine arthorytum and many historic



PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON'S HOME AT CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA, one of the museum houses which are being under the National Park Service to inculcate a new national pride



FORD'S THEATRE IN WASHINGTON, WHERE ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS ASSASSINATED

buildings. It may be noted that motor trailer caravans are almost wholly excluded from New York Parks and that scenic motor roads have been kept to a minimum. Recently Mr. Moses has been involved in a struggle

with the National Park Service, New York City and several influential Societies. The demolition of one of New York's old patients had been proposed as part of a waterside improvement scheme. Since the battery ceased to serve as a military building it has had a chequered career, and it has associations with many notable Americans. Mr. Moses stood for demolition, New York already has one battery preserved, and he held that the preservation of this second battery would impede an improvement of public importance, that it would be exceedingly costly and that there were any ellips that the building, if preserved, would have been detected by the preserved of the prese

The positive and utilitarian aspects of American conservationism can be seen also in the widespread activities of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. No fought there may be many points on which this Service could be criticosed, but it has the ment of being apparently singularly free from red tape. It co-operates freely with allied Federal and State agencies and with voluntary societies like the Audubon Societies, which are working in the same field. As a result the wild-life situation in America has been revolutionised by the promotion, encouragement and enforcement of protective legislation and by the creation of a gleat number of wild-life reserves all over the country. The help of the National Parks, Agricultural and Forestry services has been enfisted and public interest is stimulated by cinema films, lectures and so forth.

Public support is the more readily gained because the utilitarian aspects of the work are kept well to the fore. Shooting and fishing for sport in the United States is a very democratic affair. The open season for many species is, in many States, only a matter of a few days. In these days everyone joins in the sport. The Wildlife Service has done a good deal to improve the available stock of some species which are taken for sport. There is in America a large fur Industry, and the service is constantly studying how to increase the value of that industry. An immense amount of data on all American birds is being collected, and, in the publications now projected, it is clear that the outlook of the farmer has been borne in mind.

Some 20 miles from Washington, D. C., the Wildlife Service now has a central research station of 3,000 acres

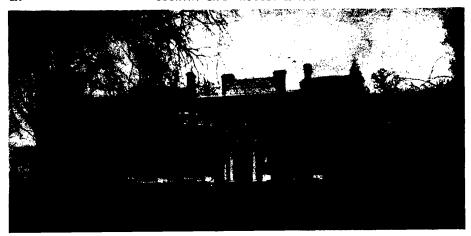
Some 20 miles from Washington, D.C., the Wildlife Service now has a central research station of 3,000 acres of wood, farms, ien and lakes with laboratories and housing for the reseach staff. It is neighboured by similar research stations concerned with agriculture, botany and forestry. The whole thing is very new, and it is easy to find grounds for criticism of some of the work. But the enthusiasm and determination with



INSIDE THE FORD THEATRE, NOW A NATIONAL MUSEUM



THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK IN WYOMING, TYPICAL OF THE AREAS FOR THE SUPERVISION OF WHICH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WAS DESIGNED. To-day the Service's interest include any land or building of national significance for beauty or historic or cultural associations



THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT HOME AT HYDE PARK, NEW YORK, ANOTHER HISTORIC HOUSE RECENTLY ACQUIRED FOR THE AMERICAN NATION

which the staff have embarked on a long term programme of ecological, physical, ornithological and other studies is beyond praise. I was personally most interested in the continuous study of wild-life populations and territories, in the steps being taken to attract new forms of wild-life and in the attempt to determine the long-term effects of different systems of farming and of arboriculture.

No discussion of American conservation work can ignore forestry or soil conservation. In the Eastern States one can travel mile after mile through neglected second-growth woodlands of exceedingly low economic value. They have a certain interest as illustrating plant successions in neglected pasture or arable land in varying soils and climates. But an Englishman can hardly avoid an uncomfortable feeling that they ought to be tackled as as to make them yield as soon as possible a marketable crop. Surprisingly such a reaction seems less common in the U.S. One met foresters who talked of the steps being taken to educate small owners of wood-lots in a better management of their woods. There was some uncertainty about the

effects on forest policy of recent technological developments. One forester remarked: "We must not forget our obligations to the community from the effect of our work on landscape and wild-life. Farmers and trappers are important folk. And, anyway, will my son be growing for timber or cellulose? I don't know."

A hard-working truck farmer (market gardener) in Illinois will perhaps think of conservation primarily as conservation of the soil. In the soil of current farming practice. This though many of them had come from worked-out land back East. At that time a Kansas rancher took me riding over his tussocky buffalo grass to see some barby arable where erosion had already begun to be a nuisance. "Look," he said, "we going to have a pack of trouble right here." But

going to have a path of trouble right and his was a lonely cry.

Since then dust storms and erosion have shown themselves as potent enemies. The New Deal publicised their dangers and inaugurated a

vigorous campaign against them. The war need for increased productivity helped to throw a fierce light on the results of bad soil management. To-day the State, the universities and farmers all feel themselves to be fighting shoulder to shoulder in a conservation campaign. Farmers everywhere are ready to talk about the new methods they have been shown by the experts and to acknowledge their indebtedness.

Man's environment is in need of constant modification to meet man's changing needs. And we still know all too little how to achieve the ends we want. Americans feel that the preservation of the Old Manse at Concord, or even a specimen of the grandiose villas of the IBth-century plutocracy, can be justified on the grounds of utility if thousands can brought to learn there something about how America has become what it is to-day. The are developing a new and active pride in their heritage—a pride in which all share whether their ancestors came from Britain, Russia, Poland, Sweden, Germany or Italy.

We have a far richer heritage in our ancient

We have a far richer heritage in our ancient monuments, our country houses, our beauty spots and the national parks we hope to have. And surely we can learn something of how to use them better if we study the imaginative approach and the down-to-earth showmanship of the Americans. Let us hope the lesson will be learned by those responsible for the preservation of our places of historic interest and natural beauty.

our places of historic interest and natural beauty.
We can finally draw lessons from America
in planning National Parks for Britain. The
Hobbouse Committee is expected to report soon
on National Parks for England and Wales.
American experience suggests that any Act for
setting up National Parks should provide for
the new authority taking over the duties of
landlord in at least large parts of our Parks.
It is demoralising for a countryside to live on the
tourist trade, and even the preservation of
beauty involves the contriving of a suitable and
healthy economy for the farms and villages
which are part of that beauty. The impact on
the life of an area from making it a National Park
may not be immediate and the assumption of
ownership by a Parks Authority can proceed

gradually and nesdeever apply to the whole area.

Dr. Dudley Stamp and others have drawn attention to the importance of an ecological outlook in relation to National Paris and to the fact that this importance is little recognised. The Hobbause Committee and Mr. Silkin no doubt have this in mind, and, if the opportunity is now selsed, biological sciences and the public at large can learn and gain much. If it is not esised our National Parks might well become within a lifetime a national discredit.



INSIDE THE ROOSEVELT WOME. THE EAST END OF THE LIBRARY-LIVING-ROOM WITH MUCH OF THE PRESIDENT'S FURNITURE IN PLACE

68 YEARS A MASTER OF HOUNDS

JUST sixty-eight years ago, Cambridge University admitted as an undergraduate a Mr. Edward E. Barclay, a member of that great family which, with its multitudinous cousins, the Buxtons, the Hoares and the Gurneys, has worthily filled such a very large comportion of the stately homes of Earth a strike proportion of the stately homes of East Anglia.
Mr. Edward Barclay, then aged eighteen, at once took to beagling with the Trinity Foot Beagles, took to beggling with the Trinty Foot Beagles, and very soon whipped in to that pack. In the same year, 1878, he also began to collect his own pack of foot harriers, hunting round the family property at Higham and in the present North Norfolk country.

In 1892, the foot harriers became harriers, officially known as the Roydon Harriers, and he hunted them on horseback until 1898, by which time he had combleted eighteen seasons in ner-

time he had completed eighteen seasons in pur-suit of the hare. He then moved to his present home, Brent Pelham Hall, Buntingford, Hertfordshire, and became Master of the Puckeridge Hounds. Fourteen years later, in 1910, his son, Major Maurice E. Barclay, was appointed Joint Master with him. Once or twice they have tried to retire, but the county would never allow that, and they have been Masters (or, strictly speak-ing, since 1922 Masters for a Committee) ever since, so that this year Mr. Barclay has com-pleted his fiftieth season as Master of the Puckeridge Hounds.

The fact was formally recognised on March 23 last, at the Puckeridge point-to-point race when "the old Master" was presented with was presented with a silver cup (to be awarded annually to the walker of the best Puckeridge puppy) and with an album containing the names of some 800 subscribers to the testimonial, including 437 farmers. It should be added that Mr. Barclay was out hunting on his cob last season whenever the hounds were near home, and not until a year ago did he begin to tell visitors that his eyes

was no longer perfect.
Sixty-eight consecutive seasons as Master of harriers and foxhounds! The popular reaction is to say, "Is it a record?" It is not (yet) a record for the mastership of a single pack, for the late Mr. Jacob Robson, for instance, was Master of the Border Hounds for fifty-four master of the Border Hounds for hity-four seasons (1879-1933), and the late Mr. John Straker's mastership of the Tynedale (1883-1937) was equally long, Mr. John Dodd has, I am told, now been Master of the Liddesdale for fifty-nine seasons, ever since 1887, and long may his neat, courteous figure continue to grace that rough but sporting country! There may have been other, longer masterships of a single pack, but for a continuous period as a Master of Hounds it seems that no one has exceeded sixtyeight years except Mr. George Race, Master of the Biggleswade Harriers from 1840 to 1910.

A so-called record may well be set up, how ever, if in due course Mr. Charlie Barclay should ever, if in due course Mr. Charlie Barclay should become another Joint Master. Father, son and grandson—has there been any case hitherto of three generations represented in a Joint Master-ship? Just to show that there is good reason for such a possibility it may be added that on February 12, 1941, when Mr. Charlie Barclay was at home on leave, then aged some twenty was at nome on leave, then aged some twenty years, he was appointed to hunt the hounds for the first time, with his sister and the kennelman as whippers-in. He found a fox at Beeches Gorse, hunted him through "The Woods," and killed him in the open at Shaftenhoe End, having made a five-mile point in an hour and twenty-five minutes and provided the best hunt of that war-time season.

What a wealth of experience and good sport

has been accumulated during these sixty-eight seasons! One of Mr. Barclay's earliest recollec-tions is of a certain Easter Monday about the year 1880 when he, with two or three fellow undergraduates, forbore to go to Hunting-don races, but chose instead to hunt with the don races, but chose instead to hunt with the Fitzwilliam. They were rewarded by a hunt from Woolley Gorse right away to Knotting Fox, in the heart of the Oakley country—a hunt that would cause a tremendous sit to-day. (When I happened to mention this hunt to my wife the other day, her immediate reply was, "How many points?" So deeply ingrained in the mind of the British housewife is the admir-

By MICHAEL F. BERRY

able system and phraseology of Lord Woolton! Woolley Gorne to Knotting Fox is indeed a twelve-mile point.)
With the Puckeridge good runs have been

with the Fuckeridge good runs have been innumerable, from the day (November 28, 1888) when they ran from Cold Ash to Furneaux Pelham—an eight-mile point, though they changed foxen half-way—and poor Will Hurrall, the first whipper-in, was drowned in the brook below Hormead Mills, to January 23, 1892, when Bob Gardiner, most charming and efficient of professional huntsmen, found a fox at Beeches nd killed him on Royston Heath—an eightmile point in two and a half hours.

All, or nearly all, of these triumphs are

recorded in the contemporary Press. It is not so easy to appreciate, however, the hours and days and months and years of hard work required to show such sport in a cold scenting arable country—studying hound-breeding and constantly visiting other kennels; winning the trust and friendship of a succession of new farmers and new puppy-walkers; selecting new servants and training them; smoothing neigh-bours who are ruffled; and gradually, gradually teaching the local sportsmen more about the science of fox-hunting and the pleasures of enteraptly used Bob Gardiner to say, "The Squire is very particular, you know. If he gives an order, he means what he says, and he won't forget that he has said it. He doesn't reckon to say things twice." As the years go by it becomes more and more evident that many people give orders without any clear idea of what they want done and with but the haziest recollection of what they have ordered on previous occasions.

It would ill become a former apprentice to

betray the practical acts of kindness performed by the Barclays towards their neighbours. The duty of a man towards his neighbour is well how, but seldom does one village radiate that spirit for fifty consecutive years. Let us take that aspect as read, but one more point may perhaps be stressed. To the Puckeridge resident, for hunting looks easy. When he moves to another county, he finds that that staff work which become he always took for granted is not automatic.

A keeper may excusably fail to stop his A keeper may excusably fail to stop his earths if the meets are made known to him only through the local paper. Puppy-walkers do not spring up overnight like mushrooms. If you want to kill cube by holding them up, you must marshal the foot-folk like soldiery and, moreover, make them enjoy the process. Surely any M.F.H. would be pleased to hire for the cubhunting season half a dozen Barclay-trained



A RECENT PICTURE OF MR. EDWARD E. BARCLAY AT BRENT PELHAM

taining one another. As one instance of the value of this hard work it may be added that in 1896 the Puckeridge country contained 34 litters of cubs. In 1938 contained 95 litters.

It is pardonable to emphasise, too, how widely Mr. Edward Barclay and Major Maurice Barclay have travelled to serve as members of committees or as judges in connection with all aspects of agriculture and sport—the M.F.H. Association, the Hunters' Improvement Society and the British Field Sports Society, to say nothing of the War Agricultural Executive Committee. How very, very much the poorer would these bodies be without the leavening of such great country gentlemen as these who survive amid wars and crippling taxation, trunk roads and satellite towns, in one corner of Hertfordshire

What a happy little corner, too, have these upright and direct characters preserved there! It is not so many years since an apprentice to the establishment at Brent Pelham was wont, on numerous Saturday mornings in July and August, after hound exercise, to eat a picnic August, after hound exercise, to eat a picnic breakfast in the cricket pavilion, a few yards from the kennels. There, while old Douglas, formerly the estate carpenter, prepared the cricket pitch, discussion took place on the things that matter in rural England. "I recton I'm better off nor what the Squire is," Douglas used to say. "I got me pension of fiteen bob a week from him, and then, y'see, I got the run o' the place, same as he has, but no worries about taxes and such like." How

but no worries about taxes and such like." How

schoolboys—guaranteed not to leave their posts round the covert, even should the pack go away into the next parish with an old fox.

It is surprising to find how many points at other kennels require day-to-day decision. It is not so surprising to find that if anyone can say "At Brent Pelham we used to do it this way," At brent remain we used to do it this way, then there is never any argument. In the Puckeridge country there is a system, founded on long experience, which has produced courteous and efficient servants, a wonderful pack of hounds, consistently good sport and a term hours family of forwhyters.

a very happy family of fox-hunters.

From inside that country it was easy to appreciate what wonderful service had been appreciate what wonderful service had been given to the neighbourhood by Mr. Edward Barclay, during his exceptionally long career as Master, and by Major Maurice Barclay, whose career of thirty-six seasons has been perhaps even more arduous than that of his father, since on him has fallen the greater part of the responsibility during these recent years of high taxation and extreme democracy. From outside, it is now apparent that their influence is as valuable as it is widespread.

Fox-hunters all over Great Britain will join Fox-hunters all over Great Britain will join in congratulating Mr. Barclay on reaching his half century in the Puckerdige mastership and in expressing the sincere hope that he and his family may long continue to occupy their present position—beneficent dictators, loved and trusted in their own hingdom, and trusless arbiters and advisers to others who constantly the use of their help and their expense. make use of their help and their example.

COLLECTORS' QUESTIONS

A THEATRICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

I HAVE in this house a very fine oil in a carved opensork wood gilt Chippendie frume, in my opinion about 1790. In the picture, which measures 4 ft. x 3 ft., there are about 40 figures, which might be portraits of consemporary stage characters. They are shown croweded round a booth. Some people attribute the picture is william Hamilton. No doubt, there is a key to the characters somewhere. In my family the picture is said to have belonged to George IV. It should not be later than 1807.—Major A. BORTHWICK, Catafield Manor, near Battle, Sussey.

At first sight this interesting painting, and the date suggested for it, call to mind C. F. Burney's drawings. But though he did paint a few oil portraits, his work in this genre was in line and water-colour. On closer inspection, so far as it is possible to judge from a photograph without seeing the colour and handling, the work and dresses of the crowd appear rather later than 1790. It may be by C. F. Wicksteed (op. 1802, d. 1846) who made rather a speciality of this kind of thing, exhibiting a Show Booth in 1831 and a Country Theatre in 1836, either of which may be this picture. The dramatis persona seem to be borrowed from several present and the second of the control of the control

"TO ALL CRACK SHOTS"

In Mr. Hussey's article on Hall Place, Wast Moon, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cubit, (May 19, 1944), a picture seas illustrated with the caption The Old Sportsman. I have recently come across a steel engroving by James Stubbs of this picture, entitled The First of September and giving the painter as R. W. Buss. The original is stated to have been "in the possession



SCENE IN A SHOW BOOTH, PERHAPS BY C. F. WICKSTEED

of the painter" at the time the engraving was published, September 1, 1835, A Arthur Graves, 9, King Street, West Strand, who respectfully dedicated it "to all Crack Shots," Is anything further known of Buss?—J. A. P. CHARRINGTON, Stamblehole Farm, Leigh, Surrey.

Bryan states that Robert William Buss was born in London, 1804, son of an engraver and enameller, to whom he was at first apprenticed, before being sent to study under George Clint, the theatrical portraitist. Buss worked largely in Clint's genr and was evidently much influenced by him, executing many illustrations

for Cumberland's British Drama besides humonous and historical pieces. He drew many of the woodcut illustrations for Charles Knight's centures, including The Penny Magarise, also steel engravings for the works of Marryat, also steel engravings for the works of Marryat, also steel engravings for the works of Marryat, Mrs. Trollope and Harrison Ainsvorth. His largest works are said to have been symbolic canvases, 20 ft. by 9 ft, in the music saloon at Wimpole. A complete list of his works was produced in Noles and Queries, 1875, the year in which he died. The First of September is given by Bryan as one of his most popular pictures, together with such titles as The Stingy Traveller and The Old Commodore.

A TRAVELLER'S SET

The knife, fork and spoon shown in my photograph page 209) were left by my grandmals (1803-1888) with the note: "The knife fork and spoon in this case were given by King Charles to one of my ancestors at Shudy Campe Park, Cambridgeshire, in remembrance of kindness received by King Charles." The spoon is all silver; the knife and fork have silver handles which screw on. The case is of shagreen leaking the which screw on. The case is of shagreen leaking to the white charles to be the donor. If Charles II, it may be that the case was carried in a holster during his ride across England in his escape after Worcester, 1651. The mark on the blade of the knife is the only one to be found. It looks like a trade mark. If so, perhaps country and date of manufacture can be identified.—F. W., Dorret.

Travellers' sets in portable leather cases consisting of spoon, fork and knife with handles to screw in wore made in France from about the set of the set

In the very attractive set here illustrated the tongue or rat's tail strengthoning the back of the bowl on the spoon fixes the date with some accuracy. The rat's-tail form did not appear at all until after 1670, and this ridged



STEEL ENGRAVING BY JAMES STUBBS OF THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER BY R. W. BUSS STOUTHON: "TO All Cred Stets"

region fields that had be get to read to

rat's tail is later still. Also, the shape and depth of the bowl are not found earlier than 1680. These points entirely preclude the set from having been carried by King Charles II during his escape in 1651.

The mark stamped on the blade is not abown in Sir Charles Jackson's English Goldsmiths and Their Marks. The dagger stamp, however, is known on a hunting knife made by V. C. Stevens in 1889.

CLOCK AND SAND-GLASS COMBINED

I have a somewhat curious clock and sandglass combined, of which I enclose a photograph. The shield is silver and the name of the maker is Artvig, London. It is 114 inches in height. It appears to be of early 18th-century date and, although it is said to have been made in London, the sitemwork looks to me more like the work of a German craffman. The Roman numerals at the top are for regulating the clock, but this is out of order. The slot at the bottom gave the day of the month. When the minute hand reaches the hour, the too sand-glasses, which are coupled together, turn over. In one the sand runs out in



CLOCK WITH SAND-GLASSES INSCRIBED
"ARTVIG, LONDON"
See Quantion: Clock and Sand-glass Combined

about 15 minutes, in the other in about 74 minutes. The pussiling point is that the some disasses turn over only once an hour and so, for three-quarters of an hour, when the sand has run through, are useless for telling the time. Perhaps one of your readely will be able to throw some light on the problem.—STANLEY MARLING, Littleworth House, Amberley, Gloucestershire.

It is difficult to account for the design of this instrument with its Dutch clock dail and South German reposses invertigation of the centre of which are the two sand-glauses that go for only 7½ and 15 minutes respectively. The fact that the silver frame is not a good fit to the clock dial—it hides the upper part of the minute numerals—suggests that the frame was not designed purposely to take the dial and therefore, possibly, the present combination is not original. The difference in origin of the dial and frame also excitate the invertigation.

not original. The dimerence in origin of the dual and frame also points to this.

It is possible that the mechanism originally allowed for the sand-glasses to turn every quarter of an hour, in which case they would have been useful to people unacoustomed or unable to tell the time by the clock; but only an inspection of the mechanism itself could decide this.

The name "Artvig, London," is probably a made-up name; the Dutch clocks and watch-makers occasionally invented names when they made a clock purporting to be by a London maker.





SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON WITH THEIR CASE FOR USE WHEN TRAVELLING.
Circa 1690. (Right) DETAIL OF THE SPOON WITH THE HANDLE UNSCREWED
SO OF OF CHIEFS: A Traveller's 15t (1889) 25t (1899)

A WATCH BY RICHARD COLSTON

I possess an ancestor's watch of the same type as that shown on page 111 of your issue of January 19, 1945, but in gold. The maker's name is Richd. Colston, London, and my ancestor's name Thomas Rogers is engraved, or rather is in raised letters, and each letter stands for a five-minute period space. The gold watch fits into an outer case of black metal embellished with clusters of gold data and a entre design of radiating clusters. The secoli work inside, comprising the movement is beautifully executed.

Would you be good enough to tell me what you can about the maker, date, etc. ? I am naturally much interested, as the watch has been handed down by my own family.—I. R. CANTER, The COTTAGE, North Park, Gerrard's Cross, Buckinghamshire.

Richard Colston was admitted to the London Clockmakers' Company in 1882; therefore he was working from this date up to 1710 at least, for in this year, according to the London Gazette of May 16, he was made bankrupt.

The curious thing about Mr. Carter's watch is that the dial is inscribed with the original owner's name, which is a very rare procedure at this early date; for the use of the letters of a name instead of the hour numerals was, according to English watches that have unvived, a practice that was carried out in the last half of the eighteenth century. There is the possibility that there was another Richard

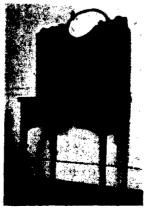
Colston, grandson of the earlier one, but if this was so the dial would be enamel and not engraved as Mr. Carter states. It would be interesting to see a photograph of the watch to determine its date.

A MAHOGANY CABINET

Can you give me any information about a mahogany cubines, two photographs of which I enclose? It is a Regency copy of a French bonhour du jour. The mirror seems to be in an unusual position. Also I have been told that a bonhour du jour was always of rossecoed, but this is a particularly good mahogany, as you will see. The photographs were taken for me by Mr. R. Childs, of Nesbury.—Mrs. F. S. Rose, Fishery Cottage, Hampstead Marshall, Newbury, Berkshire.

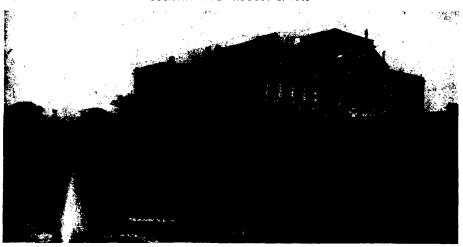
This piece is an English writing desk and cablet combined dating from about 1780 to 1880. The position of the mirror is certainly unusual and set too high for practical use. They color deshine has no connection with the French bonkeur du jour, a much smaller piece, with a small superstructure. A bonkeur du jour was not necessarily made of rosewood, but in any vanrety of cabinet wood and was frequently

Questions intended for these pages should be forwarded to the Editor, Country Life, 2-10, Tamistock Street, W.C.2, and a stamped addressed envelope enclosed for reply. In no case should originals br sent; nor can any valuation be made.





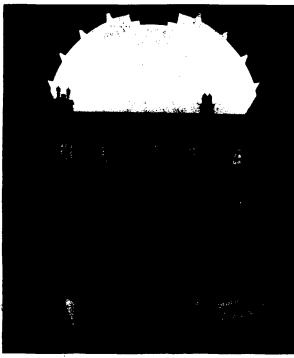
ENGLISH MAHOGANY WRITING-DESK AND CABINET, CLOSED AND OPEN. Circa 1796
Ser Overtion: A Makeyany Cabinat.



1.-WEST AND SOUTH FRONTS, FROM THE DUTCH GARDEN

THE HOUSE OF LYME

PAST AND FUTURE OF A GREAT CHESHIRE HOME



2.—ENTRY AND EAST SIDE OF COURTYARD

Lord Newton's gift of Lyme Hall to the National Trust ends six centuries' occupation by the Legh family. The great quadrangular house dates from c. 1550, with extensive alterations c. 1650 to 1720.

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

THE sale recently by Lord Newton of the "surplus" contents of Lyme Hall, and the transfer of the great house and park to the National Trust, brings to an end a family history exactly 600 years old. In 1346 one Sir Thomas Danyers, for services rendered—to wit, rescuing the Black Prince's Standard at Caen and capturing the Constable of France at Crécy—was rewarded by the grant from the King of the land called Lyme Hanley. Soon afterwards Sir Piers Legh married this worthy knight's only daughter and founded the race of Leghs of Lyme. In 1946 his direct descendant, Richard William Davenport Legh, 3rd Lord Newton, told his tenants that "it is unfortunately quite clear that present-day taxation for persons such as myself, together with increasing costs, render the upkeep of such a large house and park quite impossible. . . . The decision to leave Lyme is a most distressing and painful one for me to have to make and I am most anxious that it should not be made still more painful by any misunderstanding between us."

Since the building of the older part of the present house about 1850 by Sir Piers Legh the Seventh, every generation added something, in some instances much, of beauty and artistic value to the family home. Of this precious accumulation its inheritor is keeping some, much has now been sold, and some of the best is being lent to the National Trust and will be exhibited in the three of our rooms at Lyme destined to be accessible to the public.

We may regret, but cannot complain, if

We may regret, but cannot complain, if a good deal less than all can be thus salvaged. Acceptance by the National Trust of Lord Newton's gift of so much had to be conditional upon a tenant being found to afford the income, in the shape of rent, to maintain the fabric and grounds. This, in to-day's conditions, implied some public authority with some social purpose in view. It is indeed fortunate that the Stockport Corporation has come forward in this capacity; a convalescent home, or possibly a teachers' college, has been mentioned as the new purpose of Lyme Hall, either of which, however, will require a large proportion of the accommodation available. So the old order passes.

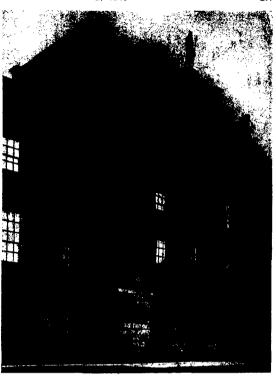
In The House of Lyme, a classic of the kind which includes Miss Sackville-West's Knole and the Sackvilles and Miss Soct Thompson's Life in a Noble Household (namely Woburn), the late Lady Newton told the story of the men and women who lived in



3.-NORTH GATEWAY TO COURTYARD, c. 1550

and gradually built up the lovely organism. The Leghs were never a particularly great or famous or rich family; for most of their history they were plain squires, yet of such worthy repute that kings and queens were sometimes their guests; and in their domain folk enjoyed the good traditional life of their station. One of the latter, though an exception, was perhaps typical: Joseph Watson, a park-keeper in 1780, who held that office since 1674 and saw five generations hunt in the park, living to be 104.

Hunting the stag was the traditional occupation at Lyme, indeed was the origin of the domain among the wild hills of the Cheshire-Derbyshire border, the ancient Peak and Macclesfield Forests. The royal grant to the Leghs, confirming the earlier one to Sir Thomas Danyers, in effect converted a forest-etewardship into a possession and a bailiff shunting lodge into an hereditary home. The great park, nine



4.-LEONI'S PORTICO TO THE SOUTH FRONT

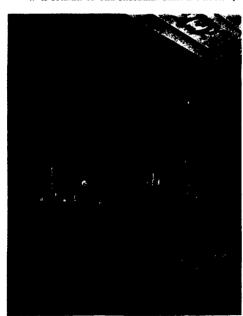


5.—THE HOUSE IN 1600
Detail of plaster overmantel in Stag Parlour



6.-NORTH FRONT AS IN 1760

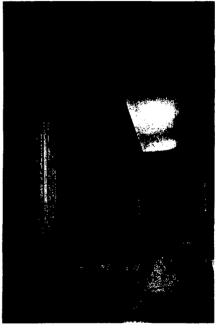
7.-A CORNER OF THE JACOBEAN DRAWING-ROOM .



8.—GRINLING GIBBONS CARVINGS IN THE SALOON

miles round, and lying 850 ft. above sea-ievel, preserves something of the old forest, and, till modern times, a herd of the indigenous wild cattle—white beasts with spreading horns like the Chillingham strain—besides the red deer.

Some time about 1550 "the one faire hall with its high chamber," mentioned a century earlier, was replaced by Sir Piers VII with a house of which the main lines and the entrance gateway to its courtyard (Fig. 3) are incorporated in the present building. The gateway, in the middle of the north side, is surmounted by a "frontispiece" of the four classical orders (the baroque figure of Minerva at the top is an early Georgian addition). This is probably the earliest existing prototype of the pattern introduced by the south Vorkshire masons, Akroyd and Holt, to Oxford, where they raised the most famous example, the tower of the Bodleian. Something of the kind, derrying from French Renaissance sources, had been built in Somerset House a year or two earlier, probably from data collected at the time by John Shute in The Chief Grounds of Architecture; and the Lyme trontispiece (with which there is no reason to associate the mythical John of Padus) seems to provide a link in the progress of



9.—ENTRANCE HALL COLONNADE

the convention from London, via Yorkshire, to Oxford. The north range contains the oldest rooms in the house—the Drawing-room and Stag Parlour with rich early Jacobean plaster and woodwork. The overmantels especially are ornamented with exceptional richness; that of the latter room contains a crude representation of the house at that period gabled and surmounted by a tall louvre (Fig. 5). In the courtyard the great hall seems to have occupied the east range (to the left on entry), where the front door still is (Fig. 2).

A century later the quadrangle was gradually transformed, beginning about 1652 and going on till James Duke of York's visit in 1676. The external appearance at the end of the century, when the gables had been replaced by a flat parapet and all the mullioned windows been sashed, is given by Fig. 6. Inside, it was a case of inserting bolection wainsoot and marble fire-places, as in the Long Gallery (Fig. 10) running the length of the east side at second-floor level, and a gradual purchase of tapestries and furniture. Miss Jourdain gave a particular account of Richard Legh's acquisition of furniture between

1661-87 in COUNTRY LIFE October 20, 1944. The woodcarvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons in the Saloon, however, must be due to the next generation, when Peter Legh in 1720 commissioned Giacomo Leoni to transform the house yet again. The whole south range, of which the Saloon forms the centre, is of this later date, whereas Gibbons is not known to have done any work after 1710 and died in 1720. The carvings (Fig. 8), while containing most of Gibbons's motifs, are rather more sparse and diffuse than in his authenticated work, so. in view of the time factor, must be regarded as among the rare products of his studio after his death unless they were ordered well before 1720 and, owing to his advancing years, not delivered, or at least made use of, till later.

The motive for Palladianising Lyme may have indirectly been admiration (or competition) of Chatsworth, just over the hills; but also the desire, due to the growing interest in the relation of architecture to landscape,

to pull a building of so many dates and styles together and give it a more impressive appearance as seen from the steeply undulating park. It was the south and west sides, the previous character of which is uncertain, to which Leoni did most, entirely rebuilding the former with one of the most grandiose classical façades and porticoes of the age (Fig. 4). Above the pediment he designed



10.-IN THE LONG GALLERY

a cupola, re-erected in the park when Lewis Wyatt added the tower-like structure above the portico containing additional bedrooms. Leoni also appears to have been responsible for the terrace (at first-floor level owing to the rising ground) that now abuts on the east side and is bounded beyond by an orangery—the latter feature not completed till the nineteenth century. He re-

designed the whole courtyard with an arcade carrying a first-floor gallery round three sides of it. Within, the Elizabethan great hall, if it had survived as such till then, became an entrance hall with columned screen (Fig. 9), separating the entrance from the inner half used as a stiting-room and now hung with Mortlake tapestry. It gives at the south end into a great classical staircase

south end into a great classical staircase with Baroque celling [Fig. 11], beyond which lies the Saloon. This noble apartment, with Corinthian pilasters and wainscot of oak, on which the so-called Gibbons carving is displayed, has an early Rococo ceiling enriched with gilding. "A good room," observed the critical Dr. Pocock in 1750, "but not grand enough for the house."

Immediately westwards of the house the ground sloped steeply, and in the seventeenth century advantage was taken of this to build two immense walls, 20 ft. high, supporting the emplacement on which the house stands. Below them the sheltered level space was laid out by the 1st Lord Newton as a Dutch garden centring on a fountain. Whether looking over this from the terrace towards the wooded declivities of the park, or upwards at the great classic mansion silhouetted in sharp perpective against the sky (Fig. 1), the effect assong the most impr sive in English garden architecture.



11.—THE STAIRCASE AND SOUTH CALLERY

THE A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIP REVIVAL

By Lieut.-Col. F. A. M. WEBSTER

THERE was a good deal of doubt in my THERE was a good deal of doubt in my mind when I went to the A.A.A. Championships last month, as to whether I should see anything so soon after the recent war to justify the hopes I have formed for our athletic future, based upon the 1946 Cxford and Cambridge sports, the Universities' Athletic



A. F. PATERSON WINNING THE HIGH-JUMP AT 6 ft. 2 ins. at the Amateur Athletic Association Championship meeting at the White City Stadium, London

Union, the District and the Public Schools championships. Six years is a long time in the life of an athlete, especially if no athletic education has been in progress during that

I think, therefore, that the prowess of the present generation, as yet largely uneducated and certainly inexperienced, is at least com-parable to that of its fully developed and competition-seasoned predecessors, as the com-parative table which is published with this article proves

In the decision of 21 field and track events In the decision of 21 field and track events there were five performances better than those achieved in 1839. In the high-jump the height cleared by J. L. Newman in 1839 was equalled by Alan Paterson; the British record for three miles was broken by S. C. Wooderson, and exceeded also by his runner-up, W. F. Slykhuis of Holland; and four athletes succeeded in height of the production of the succeeded in height of the succee bringing off double events.

Winners of double events were the two sensational coloured athletes now serving in the R.A.F., Flight-Lieutenant A. S. Wint, of Jamaica, who won the 440 and 880 yards races, and A/C E. McDonald Balley of Trinidad, who and A/C E. McDonaid Baney of Frindad, who took the 100 and 220 yards sprints with con-summate ease. Both are good—Olympic cham-pions in embryo, perhaps—but we have not yet seen either of them fully extended. When we do, anything may happen; wherefore, from the point of view of experience, it seems a pity that point of view of experience, it seems a pity that they will not be representing Great Britain at the European championships at Oslo this month. They were, in fact, both born out of Europe and have not the sufficient residential qualifications

Lasse Hindmar, of Sweden, had no difficulty in disposing of the former English cham-pion, H. G. Churcher, in the two and seven miles walks. He broke no records, for he did not like the White City track, and that he will not be competing at Oslo shows what wealth of walkers they have in Sweden, since he is ranked only third among Swedish walkers. Finally there was D. C. V. Watts, who

brought off an unprecedented championship double by winning both the hop, step and jump and the long-jump. His were particularly inter-esting performances, by reason of the fact that he was given very good coaching for some years before the war at the now defunct School of Athletics, Games and Physical Education, at Loughborough College. His technical perfection was a testimonial to his British teachers and should be of support to those of us who feel that it would be bad policy to go hat-in-hand to a foreign country to furnish us with a coach for our 1948 Olympic team, since we should lose more in prestige, after our war record, than we might, very doubtfully, gain in performance.

One thing in this respect which I found pleasing was the fact that, although beaten in the field events by the foreign contingent, young British athletes, most of them taught and trained by Army instructors during the war years, were yet nearer to the standard of their conquerors than were the British contenders, as

a whole, in pre-war days.

For example, in the discus the Belfast policeman, J. E. Nesbit, another Loughborough ponceman, J. E. Nesbit, another Longinorough product, was less than 5ft. behind R. J. Brasser, Holland; in the javelin, M. J. Dalrymple and Bdr. Pidgeon, R.A., were little more than 4 ft. short of the Dutchman, N. B. Lutkeveld, while J. H. Houtzager, Holland, beat G. Clarke, Scotland, by about 2 ft. and N. H. Drake by some 4 ft. in the hammer-throw after Drake had led up to the last throw of all.

The prowess of our new young people

promises well for our national and international future, provided always that the athletes are handled properly between now and the Olympic Games in London in 1948.

Even more pleasing, from another point of view, was the return of the wanderers, the men who have fought all over the world, the warworn veterans who can, and will, educate the youth of the country, if the A.A.A. will not employ a British professional coach. We need no foreigner; our own men have amply proved

in the Army their ability to teach and demonin the Army men women strate difficult techniques.

I have in mind such men as W. Roberts,

English 440 yards champion in 1985 and in 1987, when he made the championship record of 48'2 secs., after being fourth in the Olympic 400 metres in 46'8 secs. He pushed Arthur Wint every inch of the way to his victory at 440 yards year in 48.4 secs. In the hammer-throw N. H. Drake, the champion of 1935, and in the weight R. L. Howland, the English recordweight R. L. Howanin, the English resolu-holder, were both prominent, and in both hurdle races F. V. Scopes, the old Oxford Blue, after war service in Africa, was right in the

Sydney Wooderson, pre-eminent English runner who made world records at a half and one mile in pre-war days, proved in this year's championships what may be done by a man who turns to longer distances after he has passed the age of 30. This he did when he beat the Dutchman, W. Slykhuis, ten years his junior, at three miles.

The same contention holds good for the Marathon race, of 26 miles 385 yards. That was, indeed, the "Classic of the Old Men," for there were in it bald-headed men and men with hair long since gone grey. Squire Yarrow won in what was perhaps the closest finish ever seen in a Marathon contest. He was the runner-up in 1939 and I think he was lucky to win this year, for in the finishing lap D. McNab Robertson was forced to run round a steeplechase hurdle still standing, for the steeplechase had not yet ended, whereas Yarrow slipped between two fences. Both men are over forty years of age; Robertson was the winner in 1932 and on five subsequent occasions.

The 1946 race was also the swan song of that other great Scot, fifty-vear-old McLeod Wright, who was among the first half-dozen to reach the Stadium and, as he left the track, made his valedictory bow, with the words That's the finish !"

With men of such calibre to encourage the new entry we need have no fear for our athletic

			<u> </u>
Event	Result 1939	Result 1946	English Native Record
100 yds	A. W. Sweeney	E. McDonald Bailey	W. R. Applegarth
220 yds	(9.9 sec.) C. B. Holmes	(9.8 sec.) E. McDonald Bailey	(9.8 sec.) W. R. Applegarth
440 vds	(21.9 sec.) A. Pennington	(22.3 sec.) A. S. Wint	(21.2 sec.) G. L. Rampling
880 yds	(48.8 sec.) A. G. K. Brown	(48.4 sec.) A. S. Wint	(48 sec.) S. C. Wooderson
l	(I min. 55.1 sec.) S. C. Wooderson	(1 min 54.8 sec.)	(1 min. 49.2 sec.) S. C. Wooderson
	(4 min. 11.8 sec.)	(4 min. 17.4 sec.)	(4 min. 6.4 sec.)
3 miles	C. A. J. Emery (14 min. 8 sec.)	S. C. Wooderson (13 min. 53.2 sec.)	C. A. J. Emery (14 min. 8 sec.) — prov. roc.
6 miles	S. O. A. Palmer (30 min. 6.4 sec.)	J. H. Peters (30 min. 50.4 sec.)	A. Burns (29 min. 45 sec.)
Marathon	D. McNab Robertson	S. S. Yarrow	H. W. Payne
2 miles walk	(2 hr. 35 min. 37 sec.) H. G. Churcher	(2 hr. 43 min, 14.4 sec.) L. Hindmar	& E. Larner
7 miles walk	(13 min. 50 sec.) H. G. Churcher	(13 min. 59 sec.)	(13 min. 11.4 sec.) A. H. G. Pope
	(52 min. 37 sec.)	(52 min. 30 sec.)	(50 min. 28.8 sec.) D. O. Finlay
High hurdles	(14.7 sec.)	(14.9 sec.)	(14.5 sec.)
Low hurdles	J. Bosmans (54.9 sec.)	D. R. Ede (57 sec.)	Lord Burghley (53.8 sec.)
2 miles steeplechase	J. Chapelle (10 min. 22.4 sec.)	M. Van de Wattyn (10 min. 27.6 sec.)	(Best championship per- formance : V. Iso-
***			Hollo, 10 min. 6.6 sec.)
High-jump	J. L. Newman (6 ft. 2 in.)	A. F. Paterson (6 ft. 2 in.)	B. H. Baker (6 ft. 5 in.)
Long-jump	W. E. N. Breach (23 ft. 8 in.)	D. C. V. Watts (23 ft. 4 in.)	H. M. Abrahams (24 ft. 21/4 in.)
Hop, step and jump	W. Peters (47 ft. 81/4 in.)	D. C. V. Watts (46 ft. 10 % in.)	J. Higginson, jun. (47 ft. 4 in.)
Pole-vault	F. R. Webster	C. Lamoree	F. R. Webster
Shot	(12 ft. 3 in.) A. G. J. De Bruyn	(12 ft. 10 in.) A. G. J. De Bruyn	(12 ft. 9 ½ in.) R. L. Howland
Hammer	(48 ft. 61/2 in.) B. Healion	(44 ft. 11 in.) J. H. Houtzager	(47 ft. 8½ in.) M. C. Nokes
Discus	(161 ft. 8 ½ in.) N. Syllas	(159 ft.) R. J. Brasser	(172 ft. 01/4 in.) D. R. Bell
	(161 ft. 1% in.) J. A. McD. McKillop	(142 ft. 11% in.)	(142 ft. 10 ½ in.) S. Wilson
Javelin	(186 ft. 7 in.)	N. B. Lutkeveid (185 ft. 8 1/2 in.)	(194 ft. 2 in.)

THE WOLSELEY 8 H.P.

THE new Wolseley 8 h.p. car can be described as an effort, and a successful one, to provide the small-car buyer with more than is usually obtainable in a vehicle of this horse-power. The car does not give the impression of being in the smallest class, either in appearance or in the standard of equipment. It is only natural that this must be paid for by an increase in weight, but the power developed by the engine should be sufficient to offset this, and it is reasonable to anticipate a performance comparable to the average car in this class.

Although it is a completely new model for this firm, the design is not new but follows the general lay-out of the pre-war models and is orthodox throughout. The chassis trame is of channel section for most of its length but is of boxed form at the front to give greater rigidity to the steering and suspension assemblies. By the method of body-mounting employed the advantages of box-sectioning are gained for the whole chassis.

The suspension is the conventional semielliptic on both front and rear axles, assisted by hydraulic shock-absorbers. The springs are of the type known as phased; this is a development peculiar to Wolseleys and assists greatly in preventing pitching on rough roads. The engine, a four-cylinder of 918 c.c., gives the high power

can be By J. EASON GIBSON o

pillars and the windscreen framework, thus precenting flooding of the gutters in heavy storms.

The car is the only one in its class to have four doors and six windows, and one does not feel at all boxed in when sitting in it. The interior width should be ample for all normal users of a car of this size, as the front seat measures 45 inches across and the back seat 46 inches. A small but worthwhile improvement is the use of a positive lever to operate the rear window-blind; this is a great advance on the inconvenient hooks and eyes sometimes used.

It has not been found possible on a car of this size to provide a separate compartment for the spare wheel. To gain access to this it is necessary to remove the luggage. It is a small point, perhaps, but why should there be two ash-trays for the driver and front passenger and none for those in the rear seat? The pholstery is of real leather throughout and both the windverem and side-windows are fitted with tough-

On taking over the car submitted for test I noticed that the speedometer read only 1,000 miles, and as the engine felt a little tight I delayed taking acceleration and speed figures until I had covered another 450 miles. I was

occasion my wife, who is an outspoken critic as far as comfort is concerned, was riding in the back and was completely satisfied. The brakes I found very good; they did not require an excessive effort even in an emergency stop. It was pleasant to find a small car in which there is room provided for the driver's left foot. The way in which the window-winder is set low down on the door prevented it from getting in the way of knees and clothes alike. Instead of the more usual cubby-hole on the dashboard there is a shelf running the width of the car, underneath the instrument board. It is very handy for maps, gloves and other small articles.

The return trip to London was made in darkness and with practically continuous rain, but the journey was completed with ease to our self-imposed schedule. The windscreen-wipers cover a large proportion of the screen and really good visibility is obtained. The petrol consumption for the whole day's motoring worked out at 35 mp.g., which I think is a good figure in view of the consistently high speed maintained throughout.

During the three days on which I had the can test the only troubles experienced were with the electrical equipment. On more than one occasion the trafficators failed to result automatically, and the horn had to be pressed with scientific precision to obtain results. The electrical equipment on a car probably gives more trouble than any other part; why this should be so I cannot imagine. Both troubles took only a master of minutes to rectify

took only a matter of minutes to rectify.
When checking the oil I found that the
dip-stick could, with advantage, be longer, as
one is liable to become involved with the plugleads. Incidentally, the battery is fitted under
the bonnet and is easily reached for maintenance.
The bonnet is fastened with a detachable key of
railway-carriage type; should this be lost it
might be necessary to include a railway porter
among one's friends.

In case there may be those who feel that some of my remarks are too particular, it is only fair to say, despite my criticisms, that I found the car exactly what the makers claim it to be. It impressed me as having just that little more comfort, owner convenience and performance than one would expect from a small 8 hp. car.



THE NEW WOLSELEY 8 H.P. SALOON, with four-door, six-window body

output of 33 brake horse-power; this is probably accounted for pathy by the high compression ratio of 7.3 to 1. Lubrication is by a large gear-type oil-pump and an oil-filter is employed in the circuit. The engine is flexibly mounted at four points. The use of overhead valves not only gives extra power but makes the operations of valve adjustment and decarbonisation much simpler

The foot-brake, which operates on all four wheels, is Lockbeed hydraulic, and the hand-brake works separately by cable. The hand-brake lever is conveniently placed between the two front seats. I found, however, that the brake-lever and the gear-lever were too close together when in second gear with the brake on. This might well be aukward in traffic divings.

The bodywork, although on lines which have come to be looked on as outmode incorporates several refinements of interest. The inside of all body-panels is sprayed with a special non-drumming compound, and there is a layer of sound and hest-resisting material between the carpets and floor-boards. All body-joints are welded to prevent squeaks. Any rain-water falling on the siding roof is carried away through concealed channels built into the centre body-

very impressed at the outset by the liveliness of the car in busy London streets, particularly bearing in mind the total weight of 17 cwt. I contented myself that evaning with fairly gentle motoring as I intended using the car on the following day to visit Shelshar Walsh for the hill-climb, and that entailed a round trip of about 290 miles, driving hard most of the time. My first impressions were that the car was smooth, comfortable and responsive.

The next day at an entry bour we set off

The next day at an estry bour we set off with the dual purpose of testing the car and reaching Shelsley as early as possible. Using practically minimum throttle the car settled down at 40 m.ph., but when an effort to hurry was made the engine responded well and we recled off mile after mile at between 50 and 55 m.ph. At these speeds the car gave no signs of being overdriven. I found that even when driving at the car's limit of speed the comfort remained all that one would expect, the cornering and steering were accurate and safe at all speeds on any reasonable surface.

I urusully indi it difficult to assess accurately

I usually find it difficult to assess accurately the rear-seat comfort of most cars which I test, as the average tester does his best to give me a good ride when I am sitting behind. On this

Makers :

Wolseley Motors, Ltd., Ward End, Birmingham,

I. Final drive Spiral bevel
Brakes Lockhoed
Suspension Semi-
. elliptic
Wheelbase 7 ft. 5 ins.
Track, front 3 ft. 8 ins.
, rear 3 ft. 10 ins.
O'all length 12 ft. 1 ins.
, width 4 ft. 8 ins.
height 5 ft. 0 ins.
Grd, clearance 6 ins.
Turning circle 35 ft.
Weight 17 cwt.
Tyre size 4.50 x 17
Fuel cap . 5 gals.
Oil 61 pints
Water 2 gala.

PERFORMANCE

Accel. secs. secs.	Max. Speed 61 m.p.h.
10-30 Top 13.5 2nd 5.5	Petrol Cons. 35 map.g.
20-40 ,, 15.5 3rd 9.5	at average speed of
0-60 (all gears) 36·5	40 m.p.h.

BRAKES

20-0	17 ft.	88 per cent. efficiency on		
30-0	28 ft.	dry concrete road.		
40-0	., 46 ft.			

GROUSE PROBLEMS

By J. B. DROUGHT

NCE in the long ago a wise man and a noted shot remarked that "the proper time to assess the prospects of a grous year is at lunch-time on the 12th." If his word If his words year is at lunch-time on the 12th." If his words were true of the spacious days of the Victorian era they are doubly true to-day. For probably, of all our native game, grouse have suffered most from the exigencies of war. Their habita-tions, like our own, have been widely requisitioned; their rations have been cut; their vulnerability to vermin and other pests, owing to the absence of keepers, has enormously increased. Before August, 1939, the prophets combined in predicting a lamentable year. Disease was rife in Yorkshire as in Scotland; wasted birds were being picked up wholesale in July. And though the season barely ran three weeks before war overtook it, as soon as it began throughout the North the strongyle epidemic boded ill for a breeding stock faced with six lean years ahead.

Of these years there are no dependable records, since the comparatively little shooting that was done was purely local and spasmodic But, by common consent, last year was by a long way the worst grouse season ever Some moors, of average capacity of 1,000 brace and over, yielded barely a tenth of their normal quota; from others the grouse had almost entirely disappeared. Now the red grouse, indigenous in British soil and related but remotely to the willow grouse and Norwegian removely to the winow grouse and nowgain ryper, do not migrate, save locally, and then only in circumstances of food shortage or constant disturbance. Yet last year there were many authenticated tales of dead birds being picked up far out on the North Sea. Whither they were bound is anybody's guess; the reason for a long migration in defiance of their habit and the natural law is perhaps less inexplicable. and the natural law is perhaps less mexpicane. For without doubt the unparalleled shortage of grouse in many areas has been due primarily to the fact that during the war great tracts of moorland were requisitioned as artillery and bombing ranges, with the consequential day-in-day-out disturbance, which no game will tolerate, as well distribute, which no game win to rate, as wen as a large scale destruction of nests and eggs, inevitable wherever large numbers of troops are in occupation and on manœuvre. At the same time the staple food supply-the young ling on which young grouse so much depend—deteriorated year by year owing chiefly to the suspension of systematic heather burning.

Of course, the sheep tick and the heather beetle are with us at the best of times, and these in themselves are merely contributory causes to mortality among young grouse. And even the most efficient keepering cannot eliminate strongylosis, since the strongyle larvæ thrive on damp, and only a spell of drought puts paid to widespread epidemics. But the point is that while grouse when reasonably healthy, or in other words well fed, can carry and resist the strongyle worm and other pests to a limited extent, their stamina is not equal to the strain when staple foods are in short supply and of inferior quality. When to those adverse con-ditions is added that of vermin and hill-foxes which, as the war of 1914-18 proved, multiply a hundredfold in the absence of the usual deterrents, it is not surprising that scarcely anywhere have grouse proved equal to the handicap.

What this year holds in store is very diffi-cult to predict. It is quite impossible to analyse, as in pre-war days, the prospects of individual moors in various counties. Even in normal moors in various counties. Even in normal circumstances Highland keepers are canny folk, averse to committing themselves irrevocably before the first birds are in the bag. Enquiries in several quarters elicit no more than generalisations. "Things might be worse," and "conditions slowly improving," are typical of predictions couched, one feels, in terms of pious hopewher the above resefficients. rather than sober confidence.

Of course, the quality of every grouse season rests at long last on the weather, which quickens or retards the growth of heather shoots in spring

as much as it affects the autumn bloom and seed—especially the seed—and in direct ratio to spells of rain or sunshine makes for the spread spells of rain or sunshine makes for the spread or the destruction of the strongyle larve. Broadly speaking, if it has been far from the ideal, neither the winter nor the spring weather has been entirely unpropitions, but the doubtful point is in what state of health and stamina was the breeding stock after the disasters of last year. Everything depends on that; we cannot expect a good year; we may be lucky if it is even "patchy;" nor to my mind will conditions attain to anything like normal for some time to come. One cannot in a season or two resuscitate a feeble stock of grouse, like pheasants, by introducing fresh blood or by adventitious aids. Moors, perfore neglected for a term of years, may also take a long time to recover. The best of keepers cannot work miracles. That, in a few words, is the raison d'être for the quotation in the first paragraph of this article.

But were the outlook even more sketchy

than it is, it will not daunt those who can afford

to travel north. The grouse is the excuse for, but not the sole temptation to, a holiday in the most attractive sporting playground in the world. I am told that the demand for moors is world. I am told that the demand for moors just as keen as before the war, and that for deer forests even more so. Rentals remain at approximately pre-war levels, but the difficulty most people will encounter is that of staffing abooting lodges or, alternatively, procuring hotel accommodation. One way and another their sport will very likely cost moor tenants more than it did aforetime, and almost surely they will have less to show for it. No one, however, measures his enjoyment in terms of bags alone. There is no tonic quite like that which comes of moorland air, the long climb over rock and heather, the blue and purple blending of the hills and glens. It is not what we kill or miss that we remember. It is what Stevenson has called "The lure of the high hills, of brown swirling rivers and turf smoke and wet clothes an whisky, and the indescribable bite of the whole thing at a man's heart.

A COUNTRYWOMAN'S NOTES By EILUNED LEWIS

In August Go he must

O says the Countrywoman to herself after a Sojourn in London which has lasted since mid-lune. It was hard to leave at that time, just as the "high midsummer pomps" were coming on, so that one wondered afresh at the convention which, year after year, brings fashionable people away from the countryside and their own gardens at the loveliest moment of the summer. Not that London gardens are without a distinctive flavour. There was, for without a distinctive navour. There was, for instance, the matter of fifty-two snails caught during the first few days and the question of their disposal. Should they be taken under cover of night and left beneath the privet bushes of the Square, or given to the dustman on his weekly rounds?

It was one of Richard Jefferies's opinions that it was one of ricenary jetteries sopinions that mind as well as body suffers from being always in the same place. "A species of thick clothing slowly grows about the mind," he remarks, "till by degrees it is enclosed in a husk." Certainly a changing scene means sharpened experience, so that the Countrywoman, returning London-mark loads muth scoils were better described. wards laden with spoils from her own domain, knows as never before how sweet her roses smell and the rapture contained in a bunch of fresh herbs (a rapture often touchingly shared by the taxi-driver); while a branch of elder-flower, for stirring into gooseberry jam, acquires an almost

mystic meaning.

The other side of this shuttle service is less attractive. Baskets of carefully hoarded food scraps, carried by train to the clamorous hens, were not the most alluring travelling companions in a heat wave. Delightful thought that when these words are in print the green tide of country ways will have risen high, and even the denize of a London Square, will have taken to his old disreputable rabbiting in the wood.

COUNTRY LIFE reader who boasts of own-A COUNTRY LIFE reader who coasts or owning "the tallest and most flourishing nettle
crop in Hampshire," notes what I said last
month as to the value of nettles in hen food, and complains that his Rhode Islands display no interest whatever in nettles. secret in the matter?" he asks. "Is there any

None, so far as I know, except that the birds in question were offered very little other greenstuff and perhaps swallowed the nettles faste de missar. The nettles, young and tender James 28 Wiess. In incitees, young any cancer as possible, should be cut fresh every day—for which gloves are strongly recommended since there is no need to emulate the heroic princess in Hans Andersen's story who wove nettle tunics for her eleven brothers, "while the little mice ran about on the floor and dragged the

nettles to her feet in order to help her." The chats, boiled up and well chopped. I should add that the actual stalks of the nettles are generally left untouched in the feeding trough, but the leaves are eaten and the hens' sense of duty has not slackened.

THE housing shortage, it seems, is not confined to the human race. My empty hive has been requisitioned by a stray swarm, and since their origin is unknown they have come to stay. Question: Whether to take off the honey which they look like providing in spite of being a July swarm, or to leave it all on as a help towards their survival this winter. The last colony to descend on us in the same way died in the following February—the danger time for bees—and from starvation in spite of having for bees—and from starvation in spite of having had their autumn syrup. Perhaps they were not strong enough to withstand the damp—that other enemy—though the top of the hive was stuffed with sacking and old blackout material. But that year, for the second time and in deference to local opinion, I left off the outer protection which Albert had devised,

Albert was a Canadian soldier, a private in that gallant First Canadian Army which lived all round us for more than a year on their way to the beaches of Sicily and Italy. His father farmed in Manitoba, and sowed his broad acres every year with white clover for a hundred beeand Albert knew all about bees. owned a camera, a violin and a long, serious face.
When he was on leave he used to give the camera, the fiddle and sometimes his rifle as well camera, the nodic and sometimes his rine as well into our keeping, and from the first summer's day he visited us he took charge of the bees. With the coming of winter he "did up" the hive with felt and cardboard, lashed round with rope. When I saw it I used to think that the icicles would soon be hanging from our roof and the moose emerge from our Surrey woods chewing the frozen bark.

There were no half measures about Albert, and the bees thrived. Once he disappeared on a secret mission, coming back from somewhere beyond Norway with presents of yellow Russian cigarettes and square cubes of Russian tea, but somehow he managed to turn up in time to cut somenow he managed to turn up in time to cut out the Queen cells or to clip the Queen bee's wings, in which measure he had great belief. His last visit was in hospital blue on the way home from Italy. He hadn't his fiddle or his camera, and the long serious face was thinner, but the kindly, drawling voice was the same when he asked, "Wal, how are the bees?"

I hope the white clover grows thick and sweet in Manitobs, and that his harvest of honey will be a rich one this summer and always.

A PUTTING CATECHISM

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

WAS set a poser the other day by a correspondent. His preliminary waggle, if I may so term it, took the form of stating that as berm it, took the form of stating that the knew I did not normally give correspondence courses in golf, and there he was perfectly right. If I did, I suppose that even in my present decrepit condition the authorities would come down like a hundred of bricks and declare, with a misguided sense of humour or perhaps with none, that I was a professional. After that he approached the point. He has constantly been told by his instructors that the only way to learn to putt was to practise, but they never tell him what to practise. Perhaps aftermy years of watching I could tell him some three features that were ing I could tell nim some times reasures that were common to the methods of all good putters and three habits which good putters never had. The question was a most undoubted poser, and I was rather busy at the time. I did my best, but I fear my answer was a little perfunctory and, thinking the matter over, it seemed to me that here was a subject that might be treated more leisurely and at greater length in an article. so here goes, but I must say at once that people get the ball into the hole in so many apparently diverse ways that it is probably easy to find an exception to any rule however tentatively laid

For some qualities that mark the good putters there can scarcely be a prescription, for they seem to be gifts from Heaven. Who can say whence they derive that smoothness of striking and that indefinable virtue of rhythm which are as a rule so conspicuous? At best one can but hesitate a suggestion or two. There may be effective putters who having finally grounded the club remain for some while brooding motionless over the ball before striking, but, if so, they are surely exceptional. The good putter has generally a definite timing of the entire move-ment from which he does not vary; he conforms to the rhyming rule which Arthur Croome had borrowed from some master of billiards and con stantly preached—"One—two—deliver the cue." Further, I think he gives an impression it may not be more than that—of a slight pause at the end of the back swing of the club. In some few cases such as that of Macdonald Smithit was extremely noticeable. Braid, too, had some-thing of it when, having discarded his cleek for an aluminium club, he became almost suddenly a very fine putter instead of an untrustworthy one. I think there is this suggestion of a pause in any truly rhythmic stroke at golf, on the putting green as well as on the tee or through the green

I remember what was the first definite feature of good putting that I named in my letter. Perhaps I was rather putting the cart before the horse, since it related to the end and not the beginning of the stroke. That good putters let the club come well through and do not stop it at the ball is a commonplace. My point was that their clubs always follow through low and well along the ground and that I now reiterate; it seems to be one unfailing mark of good putting. Conversely, he who "pecks" at his putt (how well most of us know the feeling!) is apt to finish, if it can be called finishing, with his club-head in the air. True, we may see good putters who come through so far with a long putt that their club may ultimately end in the air. but it has passed low over the ground first and there is no resemblance between them and the "peckers." The late Allan Graham was one of the best as he was one of the most natural and unstudied of putters, and I can visualise him finishing an approach putt with his club-head almost over his left shoulder as at the end of a drive, but that was only the consummation of a true and perfect follow-through.

Then going a little further back, to the actual stroke, I told my correspondent that the good putter did not let his left wrist break at the moment of striking. This is not merely founded on my own experience as a bad putter, conscious of letting that wrist break or give or bucklethe word is immaterial -at the critical instant. It comes both from observation and from talking to those who have a right to speak on the sub-ject. I am not saying that all good putters have a stiff and iron left wrist throughout the stroke, for they have not; there is, as a rule, at any rate some small freedom of movement there in taking the club back. All I say is that at the moment of impact their left wrist is essentially firm. I believe I am right in saying that Francis Ouimet, one of the very best and smoothest and apparently freest of putters, once gave Roger Wethered a putting lesson from which his pupil emerged a better and more consistent putter ever afterwards, and that lesson was concerned

with the not breaking of the wrist.

The mention of Mr. Ouimet brings me to a controversial point. I should once upon a time have said that good putters keep their elbows not much emoked and well in to the body and give the impression of having one arm, usually the right, supported by the corresponding side. It was not possible to uphold that as a hard and

fast rule after seeing the great Francis putt at Brookline in 1913 when he beat Ray and Vardon. His elbows were unquestionably crooked, nor did they seem to have much, if any, support from his body, and yet he was obviously a beautiful putter. It was possible to say that here was a style of genius which could hardly be imitated. but then, when the American amateurs came to Hoylake in 1921 and gave ours such a beating, there was among them Jesse Guilford, who had palpably imitated Francis and putted just about as well as he did. Since then a good many other people have copied that method, some with success, others reproducing only the external eccentricities of genius. On the whole, I still think that my original rule was a sound one, but if so there are plenty of exceptions to prove it.

One other thing that I told my correspondent was that good putters always stood still. As a general truth it will, I think, pass muster, but it needs some little qualification. They stand still but they do not look as if they were trying too desperately hard to do so. They keep their heads still, but those heads do not look as if they were clamped in a vice or in that machine in which the photographer used once to imprison the head of his victim.

Tom Ball was one of the best as he was one of the most graceful putters I can recall, and though he doubtless stood stock still at the instant of striking, there was about his whole style a suggestion of flowing movement which was the very opposite of a deliberately cultivated stillness. One thing may safely be said, namely that no man can putt well who lurches forward, however little, in the act of hitting the ball. Freddie Tait, if he found himself off his putting, always asked the same question of some observant friend: "Is my club going back crooked or am I moving my body?" Those, in his view, were the two cardinal sins, and no doubt the best of putters can fall unawares into that slight but fatal forward movement of the body. In one of his rounds at Birkdale the other day our new Amateur Champion noticeably contracted the disease for a few holes and then was cured, though whether by Nature or by deliberately taking thought I know not. As to that other disease of taking the club back crooked, my correspondent wanted to know what I thought of practising along the lines in a carpet. Well, I believe it is a good plan, and it has, anyhow, the sanction of Horace Hutchinson in the Badminton book.

CORRESPONDENCE

RIVER TRANSPORT FOR LONDON

SIR.—Returning to England after several years' absence, it is a great experience to find such a high standard several years' absence, it is a great convertence of the such a high residence of the such a high residence of the such a high residency in all forms of transport. Trains run punctually, overworked officials and porter, taxi-drivers, bus conductors are courteous and patient with the blunders and strupidities of the stranger: good humour prevalls. England is indeed a good and pleasant land. But one thing stands out as unpleasant. It is vividly portrayed by Miss Althusen in her letter: "For a great many the josting, clamour and general scrimmage of the rush hour have become an absolute nightmare injurious to health."

injurious to health."
Miss Allhueen suggests river transport as a means of lightening the daily horror of travelling during the rash hours. Is it possible for private enterprise to show the way, or are there laws and regulations which make it impossible? It would be a tempting adventure for some who have handled

river craft during the war, and if it proved (as it should do with support from the public) to be a paying proposition, it might be the beginning of great things. It would be interesting to know the pros and cons of such an undertaking.—Eustace Strome.

PAST FAILURES

SIR,-Efforts have been made twice in my lifetime to put the Thames to use in the way suggested by Miss Dorothy Allhusen, but both failed for the same reason: they were beaten by the tide. If the tide was controlled by a barrage, it would not only be quite easy to run it would not only be quite easy to run
bus-boats to a regular time-table, as
they do in Stockholm, but the water
would be clean, boating and sailing
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tiffactiv. One has only to walk a long
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KESTREL OVER THE CITY

Six.—No doubt the kestrel seen over Bishopsgate by Mr. Royds was one of a pair which nested this year in a building in close view of our City office. I have seen the kestrels almost daily since April, and have had boundless pleasure, shared I hope by others, watching them.

The custodian of the building where they nest told me that the testrela nested there before but not during the war. Incidentally, his wife showed less interest than he, for on hearing that I was enquiring about the kestrels she exclaimed, "What I Them noisy things."—LONDON, E.C.

TITHE BARNS

SIR.—At Harmondsworthn Middlesex, just north of the Bath Road, there is a barn of remarkably large dimensions. It is 191 feet in length and 36 feet in breath. It still stands, and I was shown over it a short time ago by a pleasant farm?.

I do not know whether this is a titche barn, but it stands close to the church, and J. N. Brewer, in Beauties

of lingland and Wales, mentions an unconfirmed report by Tanner that there was here a Priory of the Benedictine Order, which was a cell of the Abbey of the Holy Trinty at Rouen. Abbey of the Holy Trinity at Rouen.
The Abbot of Holy Trinity held the principal manor at the time of Domesday Book.

I have read a report that Har-mondsworth will not be swallowed up by the new Heath Row airport which is close by.—P. A. Briggs, Whitton,

THE NEED FOR SKILLED CRAFTSMEN

CRAFTSMEN

S18.—I have had an opportunity recently of impecting some of the second of

related to the ground upon which it stands and to the sky above it to enable it to respond to the methods that it is being sought to impose.

One hears so much about a blue One hears so much about a blue print for this and a blue print for that; one may soon expect a blue print to be offered for Heaven God will no doubt have something to say about it. We turn to the technical, not in order to solve human problems but as an end, perhaps an intoxicating one, in itself. Is the spirit of the soil being

filtered through paving-stones that it does not reach the soul of man?

Even those people who see this, and I have met many recently, do not seem to realise that there is something fundamentally wrong in principle. They merely think that it is all dreadfully inartistic. To my mind the solution is not to be found in any eleverness from the architect's drawing board any more than it is from the technicians

design like this would be quite enough for an architect to aspire to if



he had at the back of him mason, tiler and carpenter. Surely these should be available, or if not, trained and made available at the earliest possible moment, at a time when the labourer moment, at a time when the labourer is a privileged class. Are even the Ministers of the Crown to rise only from unskilled labourers? "Dirty Labour" I think it is called, and "Durty Work" will be its result. It will be a sad day when Socialism forgets its own excellent precept, "The Dignity of Labour."

Dignity of Labour."

The other day I came across an illustration of a housing scheme in Spain after a disastrous revolution. I have not yet seen anything so good here after a victorious war.—J. A. CALPRIL. 189, Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.

BRITISH VINEYARDS

SIR,-Can any of your readers give information on the possibility of growinformation on the possibility of growing vines for producing red wine as was done here in Worcestenshire up to the early part of last century? If so, on what sorts of vine would it be best to experiment, and where could plants and cuttings be obtained?—JOHN LEA. Dunley Hall, Stourport, Worsetsrskire. If he last large-scale experiment in producing British wines of which we know was that carried out by the late Marquis of But at Castle Coch, a few

Marquis of Bute at Castle Coch, a few miles from Cardiff. The Castle Coch vineyard was some three acres, on a well protected south slope. A further acreage was later planted at Swan-bridge. Mr. Pettigrew, the Marquis's

gardener, was sent to France to study cultural details, varieties and the process of wine-making. For a variety he selected the black Gammy Noir. The selected the black Cammy Noir. The vines grew well, but the crop produced varied enormously with the weather, as the records show. In 1877, two years after planting, the vintage was 240 bottles, and in 1878 three hundred. Total failures were recorded in 1879 and 1880. For 1881 the report was a good crop which made excellent was good crop which made excellent the years 1842 and 1883 were again blank, but in each of the two following years 1,500 bottles were produced. Vintage 1,500 bottles were produced. in 1886 was again a complete failure, but in 1887, a year of high summer temperatures and light rainfall, the temperatures and light rainian, with the mast state of the mast two years were almost complete failures. In 1890 the vintage reached 2,000 bottles, but slumped again in the two following years to 900 and 600 respectively. The year 1893 was the great season. With favourable weather and an enormous crop, the equivalent of 12,000 bottles was pro-

clearly that the crop was at the mercy of the weather. Late frosts or a wet, sunless summer meant almost total suniess summer meant aimost rotal failure, and that on an entirely favourable site. Of the quality of the wine produced we cannot speak, but it is recorded that 4 ½ dozen of the 1881 vintage sold by Messrs. Ludlow, Roberts and Willes at Birmingham in

1893 realised £5 15s. per dozen.

A Punch cartoon published when the vineyard was first planted implied the need for four people to sample the wine—two to hold the consumer, and one to pour the wine down his throat I

AMERICAN COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE

-I was much interested to see the on the exhibition of American archi-tecture. The Georgian group did a fine piece of work in the making of the exhibition, and it is heartening to see in England an interest in the American

phase of British colonial art
I noticed a slight inaccuracy in the
attribution of Upper Brandon in Virginia to Thomas Jefferson. This was
due to the similarity of the names of one to the similarity of the names of two contiguous plantations. Upper and Lower Brandon The latter is that which can be attributed with some certainty to Jefferson, who based the design on a plate from Robert Morris's Select Architecture, published in London in 1787. London in 1737.

London in 1737.

An account of Lower Brandon is contained in my new book. Thu Mansions of Varginia, which contains a new attribution of an English house which will interest some of your readers. I suggest that Ashburnham House in London is an early work of Sir Christopher Wren I shall be

The, experiment showed all too

seems to have escaped biographers of Wren up to this time.—Thomas T. WATERMAN, Caith-ness, Port Royal, Caroline Co., Virginia. WILLIAM BYRD OF OXFORD

interested in any comment on this attribu-tion. As you have observed in one of your issues, the house was built by William Ashurnham, a relative of the Duke of Bucking.

nam. It was Bucking-nam who obtained for Wren the post of Surveyor of the Royal Works in 1968-9, a circumstance recited in

Pepys's diary, which seems to have escaped

Sir.—Barbara, the wife of Thomas Horde, of Coate, who made the alterations, circa 1680, in that house, died in 1671 and was commemorated by her husband in Bampton church by a tablet which was illustrated in Country Life last week. The tablet last week. The tablet without any question is by William Byrd of Oxford, who was master-carver under Thomas Robinson (master-mason) on the Sheldonian. Byrd made the "modell" of the Shel-donian, and the master-

carpenter was Arthur Frogley, of Oxford, whom Mr. Oswald mentioned in his article on Coate.

Horde certainly employed a local builder to alter his house: nothing would be more natural than that the same builder should carve the tablet to his wife. For the true master-builder could design a house, carve, builder could design a house, carve, and, bei addel, letter. It is difficult to avoid ascribing the alterations at Coate to Bayd, whose main architectural achievement was the Garden Could at New College. It is equally clear, as Mr. Oswald suggests, that the woodwork is by an Oxford craftsman. Tablets of the same type as that to Barbar Horde abound, at least two being signed by Bayd.

In Bampton church there is another tablet, also certainly by William Byrd, to Archdeacon Stephen Philips, died 1884. It was his son who, as stated in Mr. Oswald a raticle.

Philips, died 1684. It was his son who, as stated in Mr. Oswald's article, was the author of The Splendid Skilling and Cyder.—EDMUND ESDAILE, Manor

THE FITZWILLIAM HOUNDS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

Sir,-Lovers of the foxhound me shown in the accompanying painting shown in the accompanying painting by Stubbs are still alive and hunting to-day. They are descendants of the original hounds imported into the southern states of the United States,

original hounds imported into the southern states of the United States, and are hunted, mostly as small family packs, by the darkies in Florida.

I was awakened one morning half was awakened one morning half yet sonroors "Ahe" that is the darkies favourite hunting cry, followed by a burst of superb hound music. A few days later I was offered a mount and duly arrived at the "meet" just before dawn. Though totally unlike fox-hunting as we understand it, I found it a most delightful sport. The procedure appeared to be to draw a wide are of forest with the found of the procedure appeared to be to draw a wide are of forest with the founds did must of their work at their own sweet will, led for the most part by an old bitch, who was the grand-mother of the pack. They seemed quite remarkably keen and itselligent, and later, when we lost the seem in amash, made several casts in the most efficient manner. Their voices and



ARCHDEAGON STEPHEN ED 1684) IN BAMPTON TABLET TO AL D 1684) IN CHURCH

See letter: William Byrd of Oxford

also indeed those of the darkie huntsman, were among the most melodious I have ever heard.

The country was for the most part fairly open forest of pines, magnolias, maples, etc., with savannahs of long yellow grass. The obstacles, in the form of ditches, fallen timber, anake form of discness, issues timber, sheare fences and gullies, were very numerous indeed and, as they were mostly blind. I appreciated the determined, cat-like, scramble method favoured by my experienced mount. The beauty of the Florida woods on a sunny winter morning is incomparable, and the wealth of interesting birds and beasts that they still contain prevents one

ever having a dull moment.

In the days that followed we had several fine runs, though kills were not several fine runs, though kills were not frequent. On the long hacks home I enjoyed another relic of the past—the ambling pace. This gait, in which, of course, the horse moves the fore and wery popular in the days when travel on horseback was general. It is singularly restruction compared with the trot, and I found that quite a number of horses in the days when the prized for this feature, now rarely seen in England.

I may add that the kind of fox hunting described is somewhat unpopular with the owners of large estates as it disturbs the Bobwhite quail. These quail, found with pointers, offer the most enjoyable sport pointers, offer the most enjoyable sport with the shotgun I have ever had, but

with the shotgun I have ever had, but that is another story.—Michael Haworth-Booth, 128, Piccadilly, W.I. [Lord Fitzwilliam's nine paintings by Stubbs from Wentworth Wood-house, including the one reproduced, are on view at Ellis and Smith's Callery, 168, Crafton Street, London, W.I. The proceeds of admission are being given to the South London Hospital for Women.—ED.]

A GREAT HUNTER

Siz.—The aumoncement of the death of Major Gordon Alenry Anderson at Johannesburg on July 18 will have come as a shock to his host of friends actatored all over the world. He was acknowledged to be one of the free great heaters of the present time in the tradition of P. C. Solons, Arthur H. Neumann, W. D. M. "Karamoja") Bell, Jim Sutherland, and others of that



M HOUNDS. BY STUBBS de and Their D

He was so exceptionally modest in disposition that sell-publicity was anathema to him. Few therefore, appreciated what an outstanding life of adventure Major Anderson had led during the past 48 years, mostly in Africa. I knew him throughout those years, though our paths were often set wide apart and personal contacts spasmodic; but during the past decade we had grown to be intimate decade we had grown to be intimate and corresponded regularly. A few months ago be entrusted to me his rough notes for a book of reminiscences, and honoured me by inviting co-operation in preparing the work for publication.



SWALLOWS' NEST IN A MUCH-FREQUENTED HUT See letter: In the Public Eve

"Andy"-he was that to all his friends, and even to the African natives he was "Bwana Andy"-natives he was "Bwana Andy"— served from 1900 to 1901 as a trooper in Paget's Horse of the Imperial Yeo-manry in the South African war. In the 1914-18 war, when serving in France, he was severely wounded, and for gallantry in action was awarded the M.C. Later he served as a Staff Captain in the East African campaign. After the Armistice he settled perma-nently on a farm outside Nairobi, and adopted a career as a professional

hunter."
His knowledge of Africa, its big game and hunting on safari were pro-found and probably unequalled to this day. He had hunted over more than found and probably unequalled to this day. He had hunted over more than nine different territories on the continent, off and on, for a matter of 48 years. On a sporting expedition to British Somaliland and Adyssinia in wounded lioness but recovered eventually, though he suffered permanently from a stiff leg. In 1912 he left the Army to become a partner of the late Captain Jim Sutherland, the famous elephant-hunter, after ivory in the Belgian Congo from 1912 to 1913. United States for a lecture tour, which was not a financial success. While in America they signed a contract with United States for a locture tour, which was not a financial success. While in America they signed a contract with an important fails company to the contract of the company of the contract of

account or as a white hunter. In 1923-4 be was employed in Tanganyika on elephant control work and shooting on a Government licence. The King and Green, when Duke and 1924 to 1925 for a shooting safar! and Major Anderson was especially selected as one of the white hunters to accompany them; and in 1890 he served in a similar capacity with the Prince of Walss when on safar! far Kenya.

Dating the recent was Major

Anderson served as a company-sergeant-major in the Royal Berkshire Home Guard at Sunningdale, and also did part-time work at a war factory. In January, 1945, he succeeded in getting back to Kenya, and from July of last year had maintained a permanent camp at Amboseli (Konya-Tanganyika border) for Army Welfare, so that the members of the Bornes serving in East African Command could view the African Command could view the great variety of game under his watchful eye. The soheme proved immensely popular, and there was a long waiting list to go out with Major Anderson to Ambreali Cann. A few long waiting list to go out with Major Anderson to Amboseli Camp. A few mouths ago, on his last wafari, he was immensely gratified at shooting a particularly fine bull elephant carrying tusks of 97 1b. and 107 1b. respectively. That was a fitting end to an outstanding career as a big-game hunter in Africa.—W. ROBERT FORAN, Reading.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

SIR,-I enclose a photograph of a swallows' nest built inside the officers' sleeping-quarters at El Alamein transit camp, Villach, Austria. The nest was built some two feet above the inner built some two feet above the inner door of the hut, and in full view of everyone passing. On an average some two hundred persons pass through the door daily. While the mother was sitting, German prisonersof-war whitewashed the hut, including the mest, but it appeared to make little difference to the mother, who was difference to the mother, who was determined to stay at all costs. In the photograph is to be seen the last of her three young about to make its first flight, the other two having left some fifteen minutes earlier. John WILLIAMS-ELLIS, Plds Weinydd, Blarvan Eriting Merington. nau Festiniog, Merioneth.

ABEL FLETCHER'S MILL ABEL FLETUTER'S MILLS Sir,—I send you a snapshot of the Abbey mill at Tewkesbury, which has just been bought by the Town Council to preserve it. It figures in John Huljay, Gentleman, as the mill that belonged to Abel Pietcher. In that book Tewkesbury is called Norton-bury. A modern writer makes it Embury—M. W. Heroford.

THE ROSE REVIVED

Str .- Mrs. Traill-SIR,—Mrs. Traill-Clouston's enquiry about the origin of the name, The Ross Revived, the sign of the inn at Newbridge, near Oxford, has been answered by two correspondents in last week's issue. The inn, having become a private house for a time, reverted to its original use when the owners re-named it with this apposite title.

I have just had the pleasure of repainting the signboard, which was the sighboard, which was seen in 1897 in a faded condition. This was originally designed by the late George Sherringham, the well-known artist and stage designer.—M. C. FARR BEIL. Church Cottage, Little Hampden, near Miszenden, Buching-dambhre.



Sir,-At the north and of Blenheim Park there is (or was) an old hunting lodge known as Rochester's Lodge, and local tradition declared that the "epitaph" was composed by the Earl of Rochester when he entertained or recenser when he entertained Charles II to supper at his Lodge, following a stag-hunt, in what was in those days known as Woodstock Park, My father always said that the first line of the epitaph was originally:

Here lies our Mutton-cating King. Is there any known reason for the epithet "mutton-eating"? E. W. Hughes, Marlborough, Willshire.

LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS OF THE PAST

Sir,-I was greatly interested in the article. A Wimbledon Imbiles.



THE MILL AT TEWKESBURY Abril Plateber 1811



SIGN OF THE ROSE REVIVED AS REVIVED AGAIN

See letter : The Rose Revite

which appeared in your issue of July 5. I commenced playing lawn tennis in the late 'seventies, and met most of e prominent players mentioned in the article.

the article.

I quite agree with the author's remarks about H. L. Doherty, but would add that If his brother, R. F., had enjoyed good health, he would have been the better man at the game. This opinion was shared by most of the players of their day.—Cass. J. GRIST, 98, Sharmans Cross Road, Soli-hall, Warmickshire.

THE DABB LIZARD

Six.—I have just received a copy of Courary Life (April 12) in which Mr. Pethybridge, of Newton Abbot, makes enquiries about an "outsize lizard." This lizard is known in Egypt as the Dabb lizard. I was stationed in Egypt for five years before the war, and collected a number of them for the London Zoo

The Dabb lizard (Uromastix spinips) is quite common in the Egyptian Desert, in particular east of the Nile between Cairo and Suer. It also unhabits the desert near Helwan. also, inhabits the desert near Helwan. This lizard is a vegetarian, Ilving exclusively on desert vegetation of most types, its favourite food is camel grass, which is so tough that it will easily penetrate ordinary boot leather. It makes very does burrown in the samid; the largest le excavated measured seventeen feet, and had a depth of the most penetral to the same than the lizard being known to drink but if water is poured on to its akin its immediately absorbed as though the skin were made of blotting-paper.

I used to keep several of these

skin were made of blotting-paper.

I used to keep several of these
lizards in the garden and feed them on
clover. They got very tame and
always came to the side of the wire
netting to be fed. Unfortunately one
escaped one day and a colonel living
near short it with a 12-bore, thinking be
lad rid the garrison of a dangerous
pest! Actually the Dabb lizard is
entirely harmless, although it can
ometimes great the side of the side of the
lad is extremely powerful for its
size, and can burrow through ground
which is almost as hard as concrete and
which has to be broken with a pickwhich is almost as hard as concrete and which has to be broken with a pick-axe. An ordinary spade or shovel will not touch it, and many hot and weary hours have I spent in trying to reach the lizard, which usually goes deep enough to reach moist sand from which it extracts enough moisture

This reptile also has the power to change colour according to temperature and the brightness of the sand on which it is living. In very hot bright weather it is aimnor the colour of yellow said and very active, but in dull or cloudy weather it is nearly black, and the same colour as a dark stone. It has a good turn of speed, and can outrun a man over a short dis-



WHEAT BEING LAID ON AN ITALIAN ROAD FOR PASSING TRAFFIC TO THRESH THE GRAIN See letter: Threshing Made Easy

wine which is said to recemble vermouth. But the best of these is unexcellent substitute for port. I give excellent substitute for port. 1 geo-here the recipe:— Eight large beetroots, having been well washed and sliced, are put in I gallon of cold water. Boil until the beetroot is tender and all the colour

lewtroot is tender and all the colour has come out into the water. Pour liquid into a pan and add 3 ib of sugar and as much cayenne pepper as will lie on a sixpence. Boil again for ten minutes, strain off and allow to cool. Put I oz. of yeast on a piece of toast and place on the surface of the wine. Let it work for seven days. Strain again and bottle. Do not cork until it has finished fermenting labout three weeks). If kept is months it will resemble port wine. Note: Do not boil the sugar.—Phys.lis Howell. Pontcarrag Cottages, Carmarthen.

CAN BIRDS DISTINGUISH COLOURS?

R.—A recent experience makes me onder if birds can distinguish colours.

Yesterday a white hen attacked a crow which had been stealing its food in my hen run. It pinned the crow in a corner and was mauling it rather

a corner and was mauling it rather badly when my only black hen—the rost are either white or coloured—interposed and released the crow so that it was able to escape.—W. Reay-SMIH. Green Rising, Riding Mill, Northumberland.

[Some-kirch.]

tance. Unlike other lizards its tail does not come off when pulled, and this is fortunate as I usually applied about all my strength to pull a large lizard clinging on aimost by its eyebrows (if it had any) from the end of a burrow.—W. R. REXUES [Major], Elucedn House, Bovington Camp, Near Wareham Linest.

HOME-MADE WINES IN WALES

SIR,-Some time ago an article on home-made wines evoked an interesting correspondence Here in Wales wine-making is quite as popular as

wine-making is quite as popular as over the border. The favourite wines in this part of the world are those made from cowstap, dandelion, elderhower, elderherry, blackberry and sloe. On a bright spring morning when our meadows are starred with multi-tudes of dandelions, the temptation to capture some of that brightness to store against the dreaty days of winter is almost irresistible. The same spirit moves us on mist autum daw when moves us on misty autumn days when

the grape-like clusters of the 'crimson' clederberry dangle temptingly before us in the hedges.

I once had an acquaintance who made wine from gorse blooms which are plentiful in early aummer but must be very unpleasant to pick! I have forgotten her method but seem to remember that it was made much in the same way as dandeloun or one consumer to the same way as dandeloun or one consumer to the same way and and the most of the same way and and the same way and and the same way a

wines from parsnips, turnips and potatoes, and I have heard of parsley

and fled in terror when its owner put on a red scarf. But whether the crow's hue had anything to do with the behaviour of the black hen is another matter. We doubt it.—ED.

THRESHING MADE EASY Southern Italy I came across a new method of threshing wheat. It was simple in the extreme, and consisted of simple in the extreme, and consisted of laying the sheaves along the main road so that the wheels of passing traffic beat out the grain. It proved a great nuisance to motoring, as in places there were continuous stretches of a mile or more covered with wheat sheaves, and one's speed was thereby considerably

reduced. One could understood a side road being used for this purbeing used for this purpose, but this was on the main Foggia-Bari road. The threshing even extended into the main street of one town, Barletta, and the resulting traffic confusion was quite unbelievable to English oyes.

The enclosed snapshot show women turnstance.

shot shows women turnsnot snows women turn-ing over the straw after my car had passed over it. Afterwards the grain and dirt are shovelled up and sieved at the roadand sieved at the roa side before being bagged It is comforting to know that the harvest has been good in South Italy this I. LAURIE (Col.), H.Q. 3 District, C.M.F.

ST. FRIDESWIDE

SIR.—In the account of Bampton published in COUNTRY LIFE of June 19, mention is made of the 19, mention is made of the story of St. Frideswide and her maidens taking roluge at "Bentone" in the swineherd's hut.

the swinehord's hut. THE FI
The episode forms one
of the subjects of a
stained glass window
in the church at Frilsham in Berkshire, believed to be the only mediaval parish church in England dedicated St Frideswide. The entrance to the but and the pigs appear to the left of

hut and the pigs appear to the left of the picture.

The other photograph shows her as a nun at her Oxford convent which her father, Didanus, built for her. At the holy spring of "Thornbire," after-wards called "Binseye," she worked miracles with the healing water.

There was a superstition that disaster would follow any English king who entered the Abbey of St. Frideswide, and Henry III's misfortunes were attributed to his visit there.—
J. PENTON ROBINSON. Darlington.

A NOTABLE BRISTOL HOUSE

SIR,-One of Bristol's most notable Six.—One of Bristol's most notable houses has been preserved by the action of the Arts Council, which has taken over and reconditioned No. 8, King Street, as the British Council Centre and the West Regional Head-



THE FINE SHELL HOOD OF NO. 6. KING STREET, BRISTOL

quarters of the Arts Council. The house was recently officially opened by Mr. D. R. Hardman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education. Before its restoration it had fallen into a bad state of disrepair. Under the Corporation's replanning scheme for Bristol it is proposed to retain the delightful Georgian houses retain the delightful Georgian houses in King Street, and the appropriate use found for No. 6 marks a step forward in the realisation of that idea. As the accompanying photograph shows, there is a remarkably fine shell hood of early 18th-century date above the entrance.—CLIVE LAMBERT, London.

A FRIEND OF COWPER

A FRIEND OF COWPER
Sig.—May I sequire whether any of your readers possenses or knows of the existence of letters written by or to or about the Rev. lames Hurdis (1783-1801), the friend of Cowper, Fellow of Magdalen, Professor of Poetry, Curate of Burwash and Vicar of Bishopetone, Sussex? Any information about him and his family, or the families of Minest, and Ready with which he was connected, and about his writings, or pictures of him. would be very welcome to me. I am working on a new edition of his poems and letters, and am re-writing his life.—A. P. and am re-writing his life.—A. P. WHITAKER, 62, Kingsgate Street, Winchester, Hampshire.

BALSARROCH TO-DAY

SIR.—With reference to Mr. R. K. Holmes's letter (June 28). The Birisholo of an Arche Explorer. I beg to correct his statement that Balastroch is now completely fram-workers. The photograph must have been taken a number of years ago, as the cottage is now a rain and has been for many year.—ALK. Posstyra, Blue, Ereis, By Stransate, Wigiconskiw.







THE SAINT AND HER MAIDENS AT THE SWINEHERD'S HUT er: St. Prie



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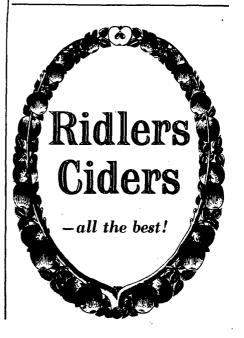
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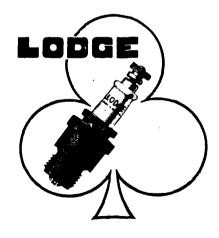
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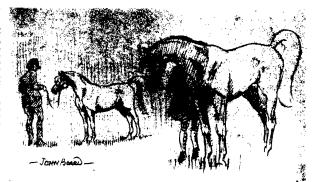
Written and Illustrated by JOHN BOARD

the Arab Horse Society is to be congratu-lated on its enterprise in holding its own shows of Arab, Anglo-Arab and part-bred stock this year. It is to be hoped that the Summer Show, held in the perfect setting of Roehampton Polo Ground last month, will be the first of many. A finer exhibition of equine beauty could not be imagined. Through the activities of the Society since 1918 interest has been enormously increased in the Arabian, the foundation of the English thoroughbred. For a nation that owes its pre-eminence in breeding to this type our apathy was for many years as remarkable as it was reprehensible.

Owing to the swiftly-changing conditions of life in the Nejd and the Yemen and the general ravages of war we are now in some way the guardians of this ancient and glorious breed, though the Egyptian Government studies producing many fine Arabs. Apart from its obvious qualities of beauty, courage and boundless endurance, the value of the Arab in the improvement of our native breeds cannot be over-estimated. Accordingly, it is of the first necessity to maintain the perfect type. As a natural effect of our climate, feed and general conditions, so different from the spartan ence of the Arab in his natural habitat, there is a tendency towards increase in size. As to this there has been considerable controversy among those devoted to the cause of the Arab, both sides "discussing, with no little heat, their various opinions."

The normal size of the natural Arab can be taken as 14.21/2 hands (for which we have no less an authority than the late Mr. Scawen Blunt). That some recent examples have been definitely "up on their legs" to the detriment of type and have, quite rightly, been passed over in the ring has erroneously been taken to indicate a prejudice on the count of size. For-tunately the Society has put straight the matter by a statement and, I hope, we can now forget an unfortunate incident.

The Arab is a horse : his comparative smallness vis-à-vis the thoroughbred is immaterial. He lacks the speed of the thoroughbred, produced only for speed; but he is a war horse,



WENTWORTH GOLDEN STAR REMAINS INDIFFERENT TO A COMPETITOR'S ADMIRATION OF HIS ROSETTE

not a racehorse. None the less, he is the fastest unimproved horse in existence. He can, more-over, carry up to 18 stone over 300 miles and finish as fresh as he started. As a hack he is unsurpassed; he can jump in any company; and, should the 14.2 standard be reimposed in polo, his value as himself or as a cross in breeding ponies will be admitted by all. The definition written I,000 years ago and printed in the official programme for the Show is as true to-day as when it was written

Spare is her head and lean, her ears pricked close together, Her forelock is a net, her forehead a lamp

lighted

Illuminating the tribe; her neck curved like a palm branch, Her withers sharp and clean.

. Her forelegs are twin lances . . . Her tail bone borne aloft, yet the hairs surep the gravel.

Physical peculiarities are the concave forehead, the circular eye-socket, one rib and one lumbar vertebra fewer than any other breed of horse, bone of the consistency of ivory and an indestructible foot. And above all glorious beauty.

All our thoroughbred stock descends from the Darley Arabian, the Godolphin Arabian and the Byerley Arabian. In 1881 Mr. James Weatherby stated: "A recent importation from the believed best desert strains will, it is hoped, when the increase size has been gained by training, feeding and acclimatisation, give a valuable new line of blood from the original source of the English thoroughbred." His in-tention was to establish a new line of foundation stock for the future. An example of this work was furnished at the summer show by Mr. T. C. Armitage's successful entry in the Anglo-

Arab class for colts, filles and geldings, Ferry Express by Pherozshah (T.B.)—Toy Express (Anglo-Arab), who derives from Musket through Gainsborough on the sire's side and through Eagle Hawk on the dam's and with Tetrarch blood on both sides.

Another interesting example in the im-provement of our native breeds was furnished by the success in the class for Anglo-Arab and art-bred Arab stallions of Mrs. H. M. Spencer part-bred Arab stallions of Mrs. H. M. Spenoer Watson's Wentworth Golden Star by Went-worth Springlight—Wentworth Silver Rose, bred by Lady Wentworth at Crabbet. This is a perfect type of the superimposition of Arab on Welsh blood. The Welsh pony I believe to have Arab ancestry dating from Roman times. There was also Miss Yule's brown Anglo-Arab mare Lotus II by Le Phare (T.B.)-Razzia (Anglo-Arab), a lovely type with a grand front and lots of substance, who won handsomely in her class with her foal by Radi (Arab) at foot.

The judging (by Major Aitken and Mr. Wynmalen) in the Stallion Championship was an extraordinarily difficult task. After the keenest competition, Miss G. Yule's chestnut Suvorov (1942) by Rissalix out of that grand mare Razina, obtained the verdict over Lady Wentworth's Grey Rakygia (1934), by Nassem
—Razina, whose progeny had notable success
in several classes. Suvorov, since winning in in several classes. Suvorov, since willing in the three-year-old class in the spring, has come on amazingly and, I feel, has a great future. These are two glorious animals. Lady Wentworth's fine big grey mare Grey Royal (Raktha — Sharima) won in the class for mares and maidens (four years and upwards) and these repeated her success in the spring show. Here is an example of considerable size without the least departure from type—a magnificent mare. Miss G. Yule's chestnut mare Shamnar (1939) by Nazivi—Razina, with a foal at foot by that fine sire Grey Orol, won in her class. The success of Razina's progeny almost equalled that of Raktha. In this connection it is interesting to recall the former close competition between Sainfoin and Algol repeated by their descendants Suvorov and Raktha.

dants Suvorov and Raktha.

It was particularly gratifying to witness the success of Mr. William Hay's Rithan, a golden chestnut stallion by Raktha out of Rishna, under saddle and judged as a hack. This was the only stallion shown in hand who came into the ring under saddle. It was a long day, but the time-table was exactly observed, no mean feat in the circumstances, and, if the weather was less than kind, it was a delightful occasion for a reunion of friends and that talk of "horse" of which one never tires. of which one never tires.



RITHAN, THE ONLY STALLION TO BE SHOWN BOTH IN HAND AND UNDER SADDLE, OBJECTS TO THE JUDGE MOUNTING HIM



Grand stuff this, sir SAYS OLD HETHERS

It's just the drink for a thirsty man. No, it isn't Robinson's Barley Water out of a bottle, though I'm not surprised you thought it was. It's made from Robinson's 'Patent' Barley, sold in tins. Bless you, no sir, it takes no time to make--just like a pot of tea. You're thinking of that old pearl barley you stewed for hours. I agree, sir, we'll all be glad to see the bottled kind back again, but don't go without your barley water in the meantime.

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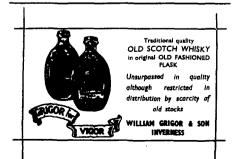


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NEW BOOKS

SELF-PORTRAIT OF A MINOR POET

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

DO NOT, as a rule, review poetry, for reasons that I need not go into here; but there is an exception to be made this week. Mr. G. Rostrevor Hamilton is the author of a book called James Hurnard (Cambridge University ess, 7s. 6d.), with the sub-title A Victorian Character, being Extracts from "The Setting Sun." Hurnard. being then sixty years old, began to write the poem in 1867, and finished it about two years later. These extracts from it which Mr. Rostrevor Hamilton now presents cannot be read without aving on the mind the sense that Hurnard was, indeed, a "character." It is because of this that I review the book, rather than because of any poetic merit it may possess. In my opinion it possesses none

If Hurnard had not been obsessed by the notion that he was a poet, and one of the greatest at that, he might have told his tale in prose. It would then, I feel, have had a chance of survival as one of the good autobiographies of our language. it sank without trace on publication; and now that parts of it are revived it will have no more than a "curio" interest for a few before going into oblivion again.

LITERARY OBSESSION

I have rarely come across a more interesting example of literary obses-sion than this book provides. It is not, Heaven knows, a rare condition. The number of people one meets in a year's march who are convinced that only some trifling impediment between them and the production of a first-rate poom or novel is high indeed. Hurnard had the disease in an acute form. Although his writing is for the most part dullish prose spaced out into poetic lines, and, when it rises above this level, does not rise far, he is capable of this sort of preposterous self-satisfaction

Perhaps if I had married and been happy,

I never should have written this long poem.

If I had gained, the world would then have lost.

He finishes the book as the year is

dying. The sun is setting. A " few beams of glory " are breaking through, but the future holds all its secrets. Nothing is given away-not even

The slightest indication or forewarning That this my little book will soon

come forth Into the bleak, cold world, with the spring lambs.

Tremblingly, timidly, innocently, playfully,

An English poem unlike any other. Poor Hurnard-that last line has a twisted grin of truth! But nothing could have cured him. He was too far gone in the sin and iniquity of literary frowardness to see the truth if Shakespeare himself had laid it before him. "I can write verses," he cries

So can everybody. But who can soar up to the heaven of genius?

And he answers himself:

None but the poet who is born a poet:

And if I am a poet I can do it And I was born a poet, and I know it Let me pluck up my spirit manfully. I of this dunghill am cock, and I will crow.

IN PRAISE OF BEER

The poem, if we may call it such. is autobiographical. It gives us the story of a boy of the poorer end of the middle class who spent the greater part of his life in the Colchester region. He became a brewer, and recommends his wares as

Genuine, wholesome and invigorating.

I hope my poetry may prove as good. His personality appears to have been suppressed by a dominating father. He says he was

Treated at home as if I were a boy, By my old father, who was rising

And shunned by my boys because was a man.

He married late in life, upon his father's death. He was a Quaker, a Liberal, a man so soft-hearted that if he found worms astray he would put them back in their holes :

And watch them wriggle in with heartfelt pleasure,

Praying that God would do as much

He gives us pictures of the social scene, of well-known men of the time, of the change coming over the face of England. But all these things have been better done than Hurnard could do them; and the main interest of his book is in the exceptionally frank selfportrait of a man who thought himself gifted above his fellows, but was nothing of the sort

PRESENT FOR A PROPHET
G.B.S. 90, edited by S. Winsten
(Hutchinson, 20s.) is a book containing twenty-eight papers, some long and some short, most of them dealing with an aspect of Mr. G. B. Shaw's life or work, the whole intended to be a present for a good prophet on his 90th birthday. In addition to the writing, there are many photographs, and these pleased me, on the whole, more than the other contents. The reason for this is that Shaw's personality and his attitude to life are more provocative than those of anyone else now living; and few people can resist being either stung into dissent or charmed into eulogium. What they write when under the influence of either of these varieties of alcohol is apt to be dreary enough, and I thought the book was not free from consequent blemish

Few of the contributors have had the restraint of Sir Max Beerbohm. who sends no more than half a page. "I remember also," he writes, "a published confession of my own that I was always distracted between two emotions about him (1) a wish that he had never been born, (2) a hope that he would never die. of those two wishes I retract. To the second one I warmly adhere. Certainly he will live for ever in the consciousness of future ages. If in one of those ages I happen to be reincarnate I shall write a reasoned estimate of some aspect of him and his work. But now I merely send him my love."

There is, also, a brief letter to Mr.

Shaw from Mr. Wells, ending, "Whatever happens-now, we have had a
pretty good time," an honest and
realistic note amid much yearning and
wambling; and Sidney Webb has the
fine phrase, referring to his travels
with Shaw: "Everywhere I gained
something."

Thus, those who knew Shaw best say least, and say it from the heart; but, if you want a lot of dullish writing about Shaw's philosophy and whatnot, you will find that here, too. However, a Ph.D. thesis is a poor idea of a birthday present.

THE TROLLOPE FAMILY

Anthony Trollope's swing back incomposition to popularity has now drawn his family into the limelight. First of all, the novels themselves began to find new readers; then there was Mr. Michael Sadleir's book on Trollope and his work; then came the republication of Trollope's Autobiography; and now two American writers, a mother and son, Mrs. Lucy Foate Stobbins and Mr. Richard Poate Stobbins (see us The Trollopes: The Chronicle of a Writing Family (Socker and Warburg, 18s.).

It is not, you see, the story of Anthony: it is the chronicle of his family, and a fascinating chronicle it is, whatever way you look at it. There is a story of a young woman who married into a family not unlike the Trollopes in that almost every member of it was a writer. The newcomer was so overwhelmed that one day she hurled an ink-pot at the head of the most distinguished writer of them all, exclaiming with passion. "There are too many ink-pots in this family!"

Life with the Trollopes must have something like that. Memoirs, biographies, autobiographies and fiction poured in a deep unending stream from Trollopian pens. Authory himself says an his Autobiography that he, his mother and his brother Tom wrote 'more books than were probably ever before produced by a single family,' and there were other members of the family at it besides these three shields have been sent than the state of the family at its besides these three states.

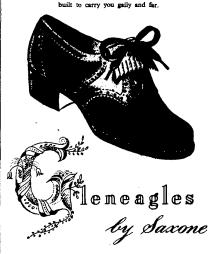
FASCINATING STORY

From this angle alone the Trollope story is full of fascination unless you are of those who wish to hurl inkpoter rather than tip into them; and there is more to it than that. The Trollopes were of such varied character, the way life treated them was so full of ups and downs, kicks and hapence, that to read of their careers is to sayour a rich diversity of human

These present authors have climbed out on to all the branches of the family tree and mapped the ramifications with knowledge and enthusiam. Some may think the Trollopse are being overdone. "One only of that numerous family, standing a little apart, lifts his hand to us in antityen greeting." That is true enough, and, for the sufficient examination of Trollops and his work, and the people and circumstances affecting both the one and the other, I still prefer Mr. Michael Sadleir's shorter, but, as I think, more deeply penetrating book Nevertheless, insatiably interested as I am in all the bye-ways of literary life, I have read this one with great enjoyment.

ONLY THE BEST IS GOOD ENOUGH-

Their background is one of rolling moordand and sun-flecked glen. Of brown suede and ochre calf, with stout ribbed rubber soles, they are



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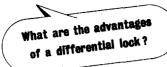
AS OTHERS SEE US



Under the heading "Editorial Offices I have never seen, I.—
COUNTRY LIFE," the above drawing by Mr. Robert Scanlan appears the current issue of the Help Yourself Magazine. He describes it as a pure figment of the imagination, and not without justification: we never bait our hooks in the office, and in any case we never use

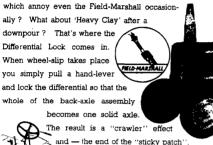
cockroaches. But we are amused, and we thank the magazine for permission to reproduce the drawing.

The magazine is the organ of the Help Yourself Society, 28, Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden, W.C.2, which was founded in 1927 to assist recognised hospitals and charities, and which has already distributed 2650,000.



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FARMING NOTES

READY FOR THE HARVEST

ALL the wiseacres have been saying that corn harvest would be a fortnight to three weeks later than usual. There is a stage in the maturing of wheat when the crop seems to stand still, and then it quickly the common to stam, will and then it quickly common both and havest is upon us. In the fourthern counties some helds of wheat will very soon be fit for the binder. The temptation will be to cut early in order to get the use of a threathing machine and qualify for the bonus of 1s. 6d. a cut. to be paid on wheat delivered in August and September. Too early cutting will not really help. The heads will mature better on the standing corn, and if the crop is cut too early the result is an unnecessarily big proportion of immature and shriveled grains when threshing is done. The farmer who has worked a fone. done. The farmer who has worked a combine harvester for a season knows that he must hold his impatience to get combine harvester for a season above that he must hold his impetience to get started. He gets better results by waiting for ten days until his wheat or barley is fully ripe and will therefor the season of the sea

Calculations in Calories

Calculations in Calories

J. SEE from a Covernment statement

A that 24 per cent. of the wheat flour
consumed in this country is the product of home-grown crops. Before the
war the proportion was only 10 per
cent, but by 1944 it had risen to
39 per cent. is a sharp drop in one year
and far from timely just when the
world as a whole is abort of wheat. It
interested me to see also that homeproduced supplies of food, excluding
below for both of the distribution of the
produced supplies of food, excluding
they for both of the flumplies calculated on a calorie beasis. The figure was
30 per cent. pre-war, and 40 per cent.
in 1944. The biggest increases resulting from the ploughing of many humin 1944. The biggest increases result-ing from the ploughing of many hun-dreds of thousands of acres of grass lands are in "other coreals" which have risen from 22 per cent. to 37 per cent, sugar from 25 per cent. to 38 per cent, and potatoes from 97 per cent. to 100 per cent. Meat production is down and so is egg production.

Buckwheat

Bucksoheat

In the local corn chandler's shep last
week! I noticed two sucks of bucktweek! I noticed two sucks of bucktweek! I noticed two sucks of bucktweek! I noticed two sucks of bucktweek is the satisfactory to all who
handle buckwheat, including even the
backward poultry-keeper, who is so
glad to get some grain for his hens that
the price is a minor consideration. I
made some enquiries about buckwheat,
as it occurred to me that this might be
a very profitable and useful crowder,
we grew a few acres adjoining a wood,
and it helped to keep the phessants at
home. I have discovered that the
growing of buckwheat is controlled
by the Buckwheat and Canary Seed
(Control of Cultivation) Order. Those
who want to grow buckwheat, beyond by the Buckwheat and Canary Seed (Control of Cultivation) Order. Those who want to grow buckwheat, beyond a small patch in the garden, must get the consent of the local War Agricultural Committee. There is no maximum price fixed. Why a free market should be left in not quite clear. Prices are fixed for almost all other farm crops even if the quantity grown is small. Still, I am not one to invite, further controls.

Threshing Returns

Threshing Returns

O'NE tiresome control which is to be re-instituted is the Threshing Order, which requires all of us to make returns showing the quantities of wheels but yet we thresh week from the properties of the properties

Dried Potatoes

AN account has now been given by Ovaltine Research Laboratories of experiments to test the effect of replacing cereals by dried potatoes in the feeding of dairy cattle and poultry. A group of four pedigree Jensey cows went on to winter rations in which the cereals were gradually replaced by dried potato slices. Milk yields and fat estimations were compared with the results obtained from a controlled the results obtained from a controlled group of similar cows. The conclusion reached was that it is possible to replace the whole of the cereals by replace the whole of the cereals by dried potatoes without diminishing the milk yield or its food value. The flavour of the milk was not affected, and the cows remained in excellent health. A similar experiment on poultry showed that up to 40 per cent. of the ration can be replaced by dried potatoes without affecting the health. potatoes without affecting the health, rate of growth, or egg production. These are interesting facts to know now. Presumeably they were known to the Ministry of Agriculture some times, out the possibility of getting more potatoes grown under contract, especially for drying to replace cereals in livestock feeding, cannot have control to those in authority at 85,

A Straight Hind Leg

M. R. W. A. STEWART, the Principal of the Northamptonshire Farm Institute, made an interesting remark at the cattle demonstration of remark at the cattle demonstration of Mr. A. J. Quigé Ayrahires at Bramley, Surrey. Mr. Stewart said the points he always looked for in an Ayrahire were depth of rib, good straight back, strong loin and a straight hind leg. It was always necessary to be 'hind common weakness in Ayrahires. It had a marked effect on the life of the cow and her ability to get about in search of good graring. With high-yielding herds, by the time a cow has had a marked effect on the lite of the cow and her ability to get about in search of good graring. With high-yielding herds, by the time a cow has produced, say, 2,000 gallons, the hind legs may begin to weaken. We have not yet learned how to feed high-yielding cows so that they do not draw upon the minerals in their own bodies; itself in the hind leg and them the cow bocomes a liability rather than an asset. Such pointage all-important in these days when all aim at eliminating disease from the herds. The more progress we make in ridding our cattle of tuberculosis, shortion and martitis, which shorten their useful lives, the more important it is to develop the type which will keep hale and hearty on their legs for the full span.

RISING RESERVES **EXCEEDED**

THE invariable success of offers under the hammer is tempting owners to suggest higher reserves at auction, though it is hardly necessary, in view of the very satisfactory realisations which are being effected everywhere.

THE COUNTESS OF SOUTHESK'S HOME

A N offer of £20,000 has been accepted for Updown Hill House, Windlesham, the Surrey residence of the late Counters of Southesk. The

windieniam, the surrey residence of the late Countess of Southesia. The property, 33 acres, adjoins Sunning-value is 24 acres, adjoins Sunning-value is 224 a year. Means, lackoon Stops and Staff aceted for the trustees. Little Hampdem Manor, Great Missenden, has been bought by a client of Measrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley before the auction. Measrs. Wilson and Co. and Measrs. Pretty and Ellis acted for the vendor. The house, on the Chiltern Hills, stands bouse, on the Chiltern Hills, stands on the Chiltern Hills

of No. 1, Sussex Square

EAST ANGLIAN SALES

THAT beautiful Essex seat, Braxted Park, Witham, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutiey. The Georgian house stands in the midst of 500 acres, overlooking Rottley. The Georgian house stands in the midst of 500 acres, overlooking the setuary of the Blackwater. The the Blackwater was a set of the Blackwater of the Blackwater of the Blackwater of the Blackwater. The set of the Blackwater of the Blackw

there are portions of Elizabethan origin.

A Fen farm, 344 acres, at Upwell, with house and buildings, has been sold with possession for £34,000.

WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

E as distinguished from the effect of drifting mines on the seashore, ceased in March 1945, and it is felt that the time has come to hasten the delivery of claims for war damage. There has been an opportunity to ascertain if damage has been done, and it so how much. Accordingly it has been decided that after September next claimants will have to explain next claimants will have to explain and justify delay in claiming, and that a much more stringent investigation will be made into every claim than has hitherto been the rule. Bosa fide claimants who have perhaps misdirected their claims or have of receipt from the War Damage Commission should renew their applications at once, obtaining and using Form CI for the purpose. next claimants will have to explain

RURAL RESIDENTIAL FREEHOLDS

GROUNDS of 8 acres, adjacent to beauty to the Devil's Punch Bowl, lend beauty to the modern freshold at Hindchead, Surrey, called Highcombe Edgs, which is one of about 20 asias by Harrods Estate Offices. Another property, of which Mr. Frank D. James, the manager of the Offices, has personally propared perticulars.

is the Tudor house at Chelsworth, near Lavenham, Suffolk, and 7 acres, and solided them. Other sales are of House and almost 3 acres with thouse and almost 3 acres with the sales of the s from Wokingham; Jesmond, nearly 2 acres, at Hasiemere; as well as many other houses of a range of price from \$8,000 to £18,000 and outer-suburban

OWNERSHIP AND TENANCY

PERHAPS owing to the alteration
of the general social and economic I of the general social and economic structure the Report of the Royal Commission on Welsh Land now possesses mainly historic interest rather than practical information and rather than practical information and suggestions as to the present and future of ownership and tenancy in the Principality. But there are many other old blue books bearing on real property in its many aspects that would repay a close study. Looking through over a hundredwight of these publications a few days ago, we came upon the "tkept of the Departmental Committee appointed by the committee of the committee of the Prishers to inquire into the position of tenant farmers on the occasion of any change in the ownership of their any change in the ownership of their holdings, and to consider whether any legislation on the subject is desirable." Although so much has any legislation on the subject is desirable." Although so much has been fundamentally changed since 1912, when that report was issued, it is rich in essential truths as to owner-ship and tenancy, giving the con-sidered evidence of many of the leading estate agents of that period and the views of the members of the Committee, who included Mr. (afterwards Sir) Howard Frank and Mr. H. Trustram Eve.

CALL FOR LEASEHOLD ENFRANCHISEMENT

A NOTHER careful and laborious nection with a revival of an almost forgotten agitation to bring about leasehold enfranchisement. The Attorney-General has just been asked forgotten agitation to using acousticaschold enfranchisement. The Attorney-General has just been sleed to the control of the discourage price to the householder where this fit desired." His reply revealed a full approciation of the difficulties: "The question has been the subject of consideration on many schools of the consideration of the control of the cont



AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS TO HIM THE KING

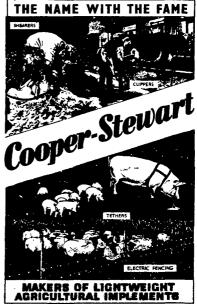
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TRAVELLING

Concertina beret in felt worn at the new angle. McCracken and Bowen,



STUDIO

Tweed suit with long double - breasted jacket fastening high and inverted pleats set in a pasel in the skirt. (Right) Camel coat with raglan sleeves to slip on over a suit. Aquescutum. Hats from Scotts



ONDON is in a buoyant mood, with the shops full of holiday dresses, sun-hats, travelling clothes, accessories and gadgets. Alluring posters invite one abroad, and the new issue of thirty compons (with promises of more to come) invites one to spend. Swim-suits are the biggest problem for holiday-makers—they exist but only in minute numbers and shee queues continue, but the shops are filling up and the tweeds, sir-travel bags, suitcases and leather goods of all kinds for which England is so famous are appearing once more.

treeon, and taken to tags, sintuces and retaine goods of an airtin for which the length of its so famous are appearing once more.

Canvas intended for the war in the East, proofed against water, fire, oil, and every known insect is being shown by Debenham and Freebody for some light, strong, elegant hitcases and bags. The canvas is in a dark form green, and the bags are cases are bound and strapped with russet leather. They are strong and nest, made in two or three sizes for cases

and bolster bags that have two zips running to the centre, also for an enormous "gondola" bag, useful for packing fur coats, rugs, pillows and so on. The famous "Answer" bag is also at Debenham and Freebody's. This is a squashy canvas bag with stiffened ends that pull up so that dresses and blouses can be packed flat at the bottom. It then straps over and is carried like the ordinary air-travel bag. Another good idea is a 24-inch zipped bag with pockets either end for putting in last-minute cidments required on the journey. Another has a 944-inch base which just holds men's shirts folded flat. A few hide suitcases are appearing again, constructed on specially light frames with the beautiful finish of pre-war days. There are also canvas bags of all sizes bound with pig-grained hide with the luggage label inset on the side. Handbags in brown and black crocodile have big pockets at the back for passports, etc., and handles. Some are shaped like a Victorian Gladstone bag, others flat and lined with swede.

The smartest travellers are those who stick to a colour scheme and simply-cut clothes. Colours can be striking, and one really dashing item such as a boldly striped tweed coat or a vivid plastic mackinches cape can be carried off with success, but it is the grey or meshroom brown suit that emerges freshest of all after a long journey, and the turbans and bonnets that are easiest to cope with.

TRAVELLING coats look voluminous, with their big back flares or deep, unpressed pleats compressed to a tiny waist by a broad studded leather belt. They have collars so tiny as to be a mere narrow roll, important looking sleeves, melon-shaped to a tight wristhand, or straight and wide at the cuff when they can be worn wrist-length or folded back almost to the elbow. The striped ones and the tweeds woven in immense



LOR EARLY AUTUMN

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shepherd's checks have great dash, some in brilliant mixed pastels, others in tones of silver grey or mushroom. Reversible tweeds save coupons, are lovely in mixed neutrals with the plaid placed inside and banding pockets and revers. Oatmeal and sand-coloured tweeds are shown for some luxuriouslooking travel coats trimmed with mink or lynx. The tweeds are pliable. soft to handle, and woven in intricate self-coloured basket and Greek key patterns. Jacqmar show matching Scotch coating tweeds—a herring-bone in two colours so close in tone that the overall effect is almost solid, and the

diagonal woven in bands of colour. One lovely scheme has the herring-bone in tobacco brown and muted olive green, the stripe in the green plus cherry and pinky beige. It is these striped tweeds and these odd mixtures of olive and yellow greens with browns that are newest among the autumn tweeds.

same tones are used again with two 1 contrasts for a 447

Jacquar are also featuring diagonal tweeds in mixed colours, a lovely combination is petunia with maroon, also a copper with maroon which gives'a burnished effect. Shetlands for suits are in a hopsack woven with a bird's-eye effect. For New York, tweed coats, as voluminous as many pleats can make them, are being ordered in rough homespun tweeds in

pale pastels, misty grey-blues, cyclamen, oyster, pale sulphur green.
The skirt and blouse is the rage of the moment. The skirt can be cut like a dirndl in striped patterned material and the blouse short-sleeved and white or in one of the popular clear pastels. Or the skirt can be

ng line. All three a olve a alta-



coat, knee-length, sleeveless, with the stripes worked horizontally for the coat, and vertically for the epaulettes, and big patch pockets. For dancing in the Casino cany or the epametres, and the paren pockets. For dancing in the Casino he makes an immense white pique skirt, all gores, puts it with a strapless top in broad cherry and green stripes, and over it a white bolero with deep turn-back cuffs above the elbow.

New prints for making these wide evening skirts for dancing, and dirndls for day-time include the Jacquar creation called Vignobles, a dramatic design of vine leaves printed on a heavy canvas type of rayon. This is shown in cobalt blue with turquoise, salmon pink and azure, cerise and turquoise. It is a hold pattern, extremely effective for hot sunshine, perfect for the evening skirts that Pierre Balmain is showing, gored from the neat waist like an Edwardian's, and immensely wide at the hem.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

Great h!

When old friends meet, the occasion is doubly blessed if Old Angus is there as well. For the warm geniality of this fine liqueur Scotch whisky-like

friendship itselfhas been matured and mellowed over many уеага.



CROSSWORD No. 862 1 and 5. Where the were merry and lived at

(Mr., Mrs., dc.) Address.

SOLUTION TO NO. 881. The winner of this Crossword, the class of which appeared in the issue of July 25, will be emmounted next week.

- fresco (8, 6) 9. It is Irish to put the stack on the tree (8)
- t solution opened. Solutions
 No. 882. Courts Lits.
 W.C.2." not later than the 10. How fifty stone can be lifted (8) 8, 1946. 11. Compress and you may get some drops (8)

11. Compact

12. "I am Sir—

" And when I ope my lips let no dog bark "

" Skakespære (8) 14. Rain to cool (anagr.) (10)

- Too many contingents? On the contrary, the results of constant withdrawals (10)
- 22. Did not get through (6)
- 23. Mishap that ends in depression (8) Vegetable to be seen in an excellent illustra-tion (6)
- 25. More than a plant, a weed (8) 26 and 27. Trieste, for example (10, 4)

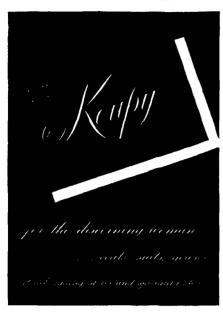
- 1. Thus what came from Honiton is always a comfort (6)
- 2. Street of fur (6) 3. The Reverend Septimus Harding (6)
- 4. Not the usual kind of table (10) 6. Eruption (8) 7. The kind of person who picks and chooses (8)
- 8. Very large nails, size Xd. (8) 13. The Primavers is his (10)
- The player can belong to it and it can belong to the player (4, 4) 16. Novice emerging from a green bin (8)
- 17. Evade his because it may become sticky (8)
- 19. His proposal was evidently accepted (6) 20. Spanish range, American state (6)
- 21. It is all a question of one's standing (6)

The winner of Crossword No. 860 is Mr. G. A Tomlin,

Hasketon.

Nr. Woodbridge,

Suffolk.



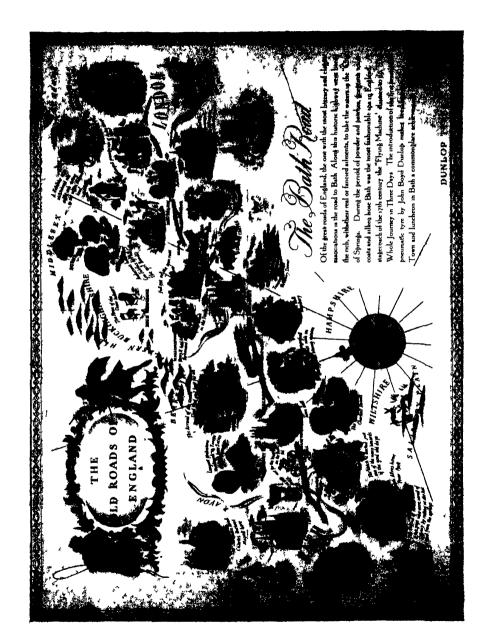




Always look for the rame







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OUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2586

AUGUST 9, 1946

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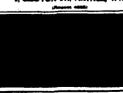
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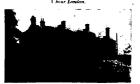
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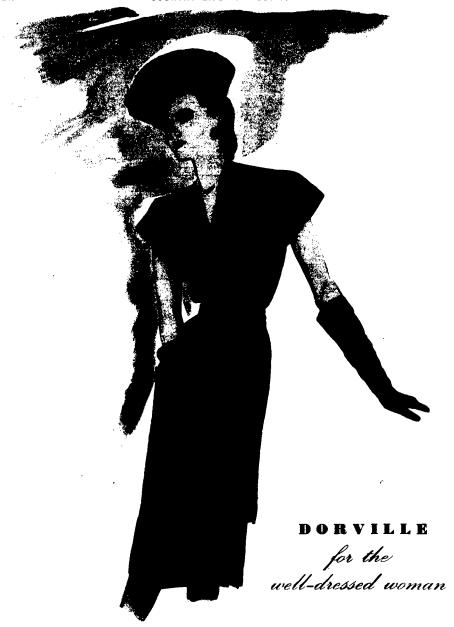
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TONIC WATER
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LIME JUICE CORDIAL LEMONADE

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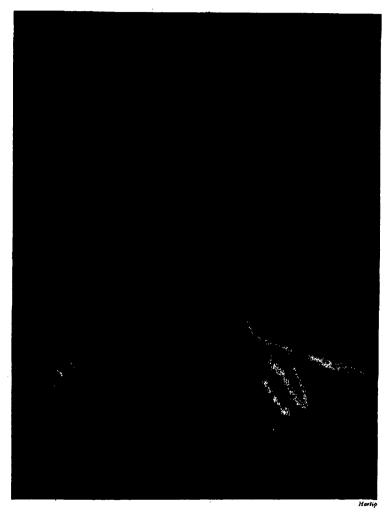
BELFAST



COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2586

AUGUST 9, 1946



MRS. CELIA WINIFRED HERBERT

The engagement of Mrs. Herbert to Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Graham, R.N., was recently announced, Mrs. Herbert is the younger daughter of Mr. Christopher Roundell, of Dorfold Hall, Nantwich, and, of the late Lady Maude Roundell, and a grand-daughter of the fourth Earl of Leitrim

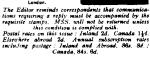
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FARMING CONTROLS

OW far can good husbandry be enforced on farmers and landowners by the directions of county committees? This is the question to which the Government will seek to provide a satisfactory answer in the agricultural legisla-tion which is to be put forward in the next session of Parliament. War-time experience has proved the capacity of chosen members of the farming community to give effective leadership in good husbandry, assessed in terms of high production over a short term of years. The mergency phase has not yet passed, and few will dispute the need for maintaining the authority of the war agricultural executive mittees, although it is an appalling thought that they will according to the Minister, need to employ a staff of 10,000. The farmers, landowners and farm-workers on these committees, while acting as the Minister's agents, now have while acting as the minister's agents, now have a direct responsibility to the organisations that nominated them for the Minister's choice. The new committees are not, however, to last for longer than it will take the Government to put through legislation, so the field is open for alter-

native suggestions.

In a booklet entitled The Control of Husbandry, issued by the Institute of Agrarian Affairs (Oxford University Press, 3s. 6d.), Mr. J. P. Maxton discusses the future of the county committees. He points out that the control function has been only one of several services performed by them. They have been responsible performed by them. They have been responsible in addition for giving technical advice, providing auxiliary labour for farmers, undertaking cultivation and barvesting for them, and farming large areas reclaimed from dereliction at considerable cost. Much of what the war-time committees have been doing should not be continued indefinitely, and it cannot be taken for granted that they would command universal support in the isolated task of establishing a minimum standard of efficiency in peace-time farming. Societies, local and national, for the improvement of farming are accepted readily enough. What is new is the authority to set and enforce a standard.

Mr. Maxton says, truly enough, that more needed than the creation of a nominated body with statutory power to detect and put a stop to bad farming. The police method is not enough. There is much to be said for insistence emough. There is much to be said for insistence on technical qualifications in those who are to farm and the cetablishment of a professional code and a professional outlook. All this will take time, possibly a generation. As an immed-iate measure to supplement the dictatorial powers of committees, which are likely to pass out of fashion, Mr. Maxton suggests that the committee which directs a farmer's course of management should also undertake some of the financial responsibility and risk of the concern. In other words, the committee which gives the orders deemed necessary in the interests of good

husbandry should share the consequent loss or nusbandy should share the consequent test in profit. The farmer concerned would be taken into a working business partnership. This was indeed the usual practice of the progressive landlord who took a close interest in the farming and fortunes of his tenants in the days before his position was stereotyped under the Agricultural Holdings Acts. How would this idea work in practice? Some farmers, especially those of the practice? Some farmers, especially those of the old school who most need guidance in modern technique, would find irisome any partnership with an official body, but the possibilities of some such plan are worth careful consideration.

PUCK'S SONG

WHO would not on a summer day
After the gallant sun pursue his way,
Follow the bee to where the foxgloves swing Or sweep the willows on a swallow's wing. Or by the resdy fringe of woodland pools Or to the resay fringe of wouldn't pools. Dart with the dragon fly from out the cools. Of shade into the light, to pause and quiver. Where sunbeams catch the ripples on the

Or follow flying shadows as they pass Over the yellow cornfields and the grass Of windswept kills, weary at last, to leap Down to a world of larks and drowsy sheep And in the rustling grasses fall asleep?

FLIZABETH STAHEL

THE REGENT'S PAVILION

THE Queen's and Queen Mary's visit to the Royal Pavilion initiating the Brighton Regency Festival was symbolic of the full circle taken by fortune's wheel in connection with that remarkable building—a reversal further illustrated by the refurnishing of its exotic halls, if only for a fortnight, with much of their original splendour. For it is exactly a century e its contents began to be removed following on Queen Victoria's last sojourn there in 1845 and as a preliminary to the sale of the site and buildings by the Government to the Town of Brighton in 1849-50. It was a good bargain for the purchasers £53,000 for what had in land and buildings alone over £375,000. Yet almost immediately this fantastic product of one of Britain's most glorious hours fell into observed, and long remained a distinctly on-white elephant. Since 1927, however, largely owing to the interest taken by Queen Mary and the devoted care of Mr. H. D. Roberts, a better informed policy of sympathetic restoration has gradually prevailed, culminating in the ephemeral festival rendered possible by the King's loan of much of the original furnishings from Buckingham Palace. In the article on pages 250-2, Mr. Arthur Boys canvasses the desirability of the Pavilion's being permadesirability of the rawlinds being perma-nently restored as a national monument. For that to happen the State would have to buy back what was sold, assuming Brighton were a willing seller, which is unlikely. The better and more practical course would be for the Corporation, now that the Regency Festival has clearly shown the widespread interest taken in the historical aspect of Brighton, to shoulder its responsibilities as guardian of a unique monument, and to co-operate actively with the Brighton Regency Society and, perhaps, the National Trust.

THE THREAT TO MOSEDALE

ANOTHER clash between the supposed requirements of partly industrialised West Cumberland and the amenities of the Lake District as a whole is revealed in the decision of the Cumberland County Council to press for the construction of a large-scale reservoir in Moseconstruction of a large-scale reservoir in Mose-dale, the valley between Crummock Water and Loweswater. The Friends of the Lake District, who oppose the plan, point out that powers already exist which could be used for obtaining from Crummock Water all the domestic and agricultural supplies which Workington and Cockermouth desire, and that without sub-merging yet another mountain valley. When West Cumberland was scheduled in the Distribution of Industry Bills as a "Development Area" it was already largely protected by interim planning schemes made by the Cumberland County Council. Later, however, when Mr.

Dalton, at the Board of Trade, accepted an parton, at the Boath of Flate, accepted an amendment to exclude the area from the Bill, the County Council at once changed their attitude and the amendment was, on their initiative, refused by Mr. Dalton's successor. The perils attending an attempt to treat the area as required both for industrial development and for preservation as the nucleus of our most important National Park must be obvious. Any further interference with Ennerdale—for which the Board of Trade are pressing—or Mosedale must be opposed on principle by all who wish to see the National Park project carried out. It will, no doubt, be said by the County Council and their supporters that the economic well-being of West Cumberland is just as much a national asset as the grandeur and beauty of the Lake District. All their opponents maintain is that the two are not ultimately irreconcilable; that when schemes for attaining the one mean the destruction of the other they should be abandoned in favour of alternative plans, even though the national exchequer has to pay the difference.

TIMBERS SCARCE AND PLENTIFUL

As yet there seem to have been no reports that the distribution of beer is imperilled by a lack of birch wood to make the shives or bungs of barrels, nor are skittles seriously threatened by a shortage of the apple wood which is their favourite medium. But question and answer in the House of Commons revealed that the elegance of Englishwomen may suffer because beech wood is scarce: sixty per cent. of certain kinds of shoe heels are made of beech, and a general shortage of that timber is now and a general shortage of that tumber is now admitted, though more may (it is hoped) be obtained from Germany. The idea of beech being so scarce that enough cannot be found for shoe heels sounds a little fantastic, but it may be recalled that Russia has (or had two months ago) failed to collect sufficient suitable timber willow is normally preferred) to make artificial limbs for her war-maimed millions. That touches tragedy. Most of these timber shortages have, at least for graceless non-sufferers, a slightly comical air: for examples, the lack of teak because the Japa' dispersal of the stock of working elephants in Burma has not been made good, and the demand for stinkwood in South Africa—a demand so keen that in South Africa—a demand so keen that unprecedented prices are said to have been paid for old wagons incorporating lengths of that unsavoury tumber. The war, of course, brought an exceptional demand for some woods such as the highest grade Sitta spruce; yet, despite a six-years' conflict and the cutting of imports to a minimum, this country still has an almost unagleable surplus of the lower grades of oak, and the still be the still be the same still be seen to the before one of the same still be said to the same still be said to the same said the same said to the same said the same said to the same said t in at least one chalk-down forest most of the fence-posts and many of the gate-posts are of yew—which suggests that there is little emand for that superb if awkward timber

RENT CONTROL LEGISLATION

THE passing of yet another Rent Control
Act, dealing in this last case with furnished lettings, though it may secure the citizen from certain forms of exploitation, adds to the complexity as well as the volume of legislation dealing with rent restriction, and presents yet another series of conundrums for landlord and tenant. No wonder that M.P.s should be plagued with posers for the Minister of Health; useless questions as a matter of fact—for the Courts alone can decide such matters as whether premises are let as a separate dwelling, or whether they are furnished; whether it is "reasonable" to allow a landlord to recover possession of a controlled house, or whether "auitable" alternative accommodation is avail-"suitable" alternative accommodation is avail-able; or whether "greater hardain;" will be caused by granting an order for recovery-than by refusing it. Bearing these facts in mind, the short Summary of the main provisions of the Rent Restrictions Acts just issued by the Ministry of Health (H.M.S.O., 3d.) will probably persuade people who are in doubt that the sooner than take professional advice in such complex they take professional advice in such complex matters the better. Apart from solicitors, local authorities have now powers to give information about these Acts, but nothing that is said at a local authority's office, of course, is binding on the Court, a fact which it is well to remember.

A Countryman's Notes

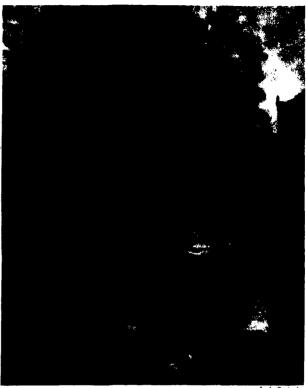
By Major C. S. JARVIS

In July I departed from the rivers of Dorset and Hampshire, where constant wet weether had caused the levels to rise beyond the height consistent with successful fishing, and travelled to North Wales, which is usually a particularly rainy corner of Great Britain, where I found the opposite state of affairs. I must admit these conditions were not general all over the Principality because, in the valley in which I was staying and fishing, my hoot is dependent for both lighting and heating on a hydraulic electricity plant run off a mountain stream, and to those in search of a dry droughty climate comparable to that pertaining to the Sahara I can recommend the installation of the water-power system of generating electricity.

In the river fed by the same catchment area there had not been a flood suitable for the upward run of salmon and sea trout for a month or more, a statement which will probably sound fantastic to those readers who live in the south of England, and in the big pool below the house I got to know all the inhabitants intimately during my many visits to it with the rod. It always seems to me that salmon and sea trout. whose further progress upstream is barred by a fall over which they cannot pass owing to lack of water, are suffering from boredom and intense irritation. Their movements in the pool are suggestive of those of some choleric railway traveller who has missed his connection at a small railway junction and has to while away an smail railway junction and has to while away an hour or more by stamping up and down the platform, making spasmodic visits to the bookstall to ascertain if there is anything readable on the counter and equally futile visits to the buffet to see if there is anything fit to drink. It is even more exasperating for the salmon than for the railway traveller, as the fish has to wait longer, and all the time he is painfully conscious of the fact that every day he is losing condition and his silvery sheen is being replaced by the dull reddish hue which may be attractive in a kipper, but in which the king of fish does not

AMONG the temporary inhabitants of the pool and "junction" was George I, who was about 18 lb, in weight and who made a slow circle of the pool every fifteen minutes and registered the water in each corner in turn. George II, who was elightly amaller, took matters more calmly, and his little outbursts of annoyance canney, and a register of a run along the surface of the water roughly every holds. George III, who was either a girlse or a big sea trout, and who was about the 41b mark, was the only fab in the pool which managed to find some amesment, as his spawns of rage, which took the form of head and aboulder plunges, always occurred somewhere in the vicinity of my fly, or that of some other hopeful angler, and I imagine he obtained some satisfaction from the futile strike he caused. George IV, a small sillary sea trout, who on account of his size had managed to arrive later in the "junction" than the others, made vertical "lepps" in the fastest part of the shrunken run at the head of the pool presumably to study the le of the land above on the nutleved to himself each time: "I can't funderstand why that fool stays here waving his rod over this damage does then."

HAVE a suspicion that the salmon on the stretch allotted to me had a lot to put up with, as just below there was a series of pools and runs in which a number of "very keen" anglers fashed all the hours of daylight and most of the hours of night; and some of them were very



J. A. Carpenter

THE PACK-HORSE BRIDGE

funny fishermen. I was particularly interested in the tactics of two who had solved the problem of how two men can fish with one rod. At the got selected by these disciples of Isaak Walton a light treatle bridge crossed the river, which at that point was a series of small deep pools connected one with the other by little fearing runs through to the rocks, and No. 1, the rod wieder, stood on this bridge with his bait, which was through to the rocks, and No. 1, the rod wieder, stood on this bridge with his bait, which was either a bunch of worms or a prawn, in the largest of these pools, and which was maintained in the correct position by a large cork acting as a float. I know the float is a necessary adjunct to pike and other coarse fishing, but I have never previously seen it employed for salmon. No. 2, whom we will call the observer, was seated on the rocks by the side of the pool, and it was his task to signal to No. 1 to raise or lower his rod so that the bait remained about two inches from the smout of the waiting salmon. Sooner or later the fish would open its mouth to yawn from excessive boredom, whereupon No. 1 asgler on receipt of the signal from No. 2 would immediately lower his rod an inch or so, the bait would be parried into the opened mouth and patience weighl be rewarded.

In the interests of science, or possibly from ordinary inquisitiveness, I am afraid that I inconvenienced a sexton bestle rather seriously—fatally in fact. I had extracted a dead more from a trap set in the brusels sprout rows, and on resetting the trap I forgot to remove the body. The following morning when I visited the

trap, which was not struck, I found that the dead body had disappeared; but on the spot where I had left it there was a slight mound of newly-turned earth—obviously a grave—which heaved slightly while I was looking at it. About half an inch below the surface, as I expected, I found the body of the mole, and beneath the mole one solitary sexton beetle, registering extreme annoyance by a rigid drawing-in of its legs and antennae. As it seemed to me incredible that one small insect should be able to dig a grave for an animal approximately forty times its size, and possibly on account of jealousy because I and my family cannot draw a meat ration weighing five tons, or even five pounds, I filled in the hole, and left the mole on the surface as before to see what would happen.

THE next day the mole had disappeared again, and this time I found it over an inch below the surface with presumably the same solitary sexton beetle carrying on with his bull-doxing labours beneath. As on the first distinctment, there was no trace of another beetle, and the whole of the colossal work must have been carried out by the same stout fellow.

been carried out by the same stout fellow.

On the third morning the beetle had obviously changed his tactics to defeat me, for I sound the mole buried almost vertically, instead of horizontally, with its hind-quarters well below the surface and its head nearly a spade's depth down. On this occasion I found two beetles below the mole, but, alsa, one was dead, and, if I was really interfering with the

hard-working fellow in the interests of science, I do not feel that I have added much to human knowledge of the insect, for the mysterious death remains a case of "whodunit." I cannot say if an interloper tried to raid the ration and was killed by the rightful owner, if it happened the other way round, or whether my heartless behaviour caused the poor old excavator to die of overwork and his nearest relation inherited the mole. In any case the investigations have now ceased, as on the third exhumation the corpes was in such a noisome state that, even in the interests of coleopteral knowledge, I do not propose to go further in the matter.

In a contemporary journal there has been some correspondence about that now almost hackneyed topic, the high cost of deaf-aids which makes deafness a rich man's hobby, and whether the Ministry of Health should norganise centree where sufferers could be supplied with instruments at cost price—provided of course they are proved worthy of consideration by being in possession of an unemployment card. One of the letters in the corre-

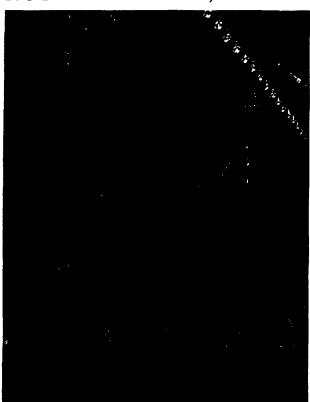
spondence was from the head of a deaf-aid manufacturing firm and, in enumerating the various overhead coets of the business, he stated that patients must test the instrument in sound-proof room, which is an expensive item. To a certain extent I agree with this, but it is much more essential that the patient should test it immediately afterwards in a room which is far from being sound-proof, and in conversation with someone who is not a skilled speaker into deaf-aids.

In my early salad days as a deaf man, when I was innocent and guilible, I went to a hearing-aid emporium and, with an instrument clamped to my ear, held a conversation in a sound-proof room with a saleman who possessed a voice of such amazing clarity that he should have been employed by the B.B.C. as a news announcer. The result was marvellous, I bought the instrument and hurried home. When I tried it in the family circle in an ordinary room I found the deaf-aid threw the voice of a speaker to the opposite end of the table to that at which he was sitting; that it distorted the voices of

everyone to such an extent that I was not on speaking terms with my own wife; and that there were at least two people in the room who were not there at all, and whom I did not know. In addition the rattle of knives and forks on plates sounded like two billy-goats sparring on a corrugated iron roof, and my own breathing resembled the exhaust of a car when the silencer has fallen off. By the end of the evening it was a question either of putting my name down for a vacancy in a mental home, or discarding the deaf-aid.

INCIDENTALLY I hear that the National Benevolent Society for the Deaf, which incorporates the Deafened Ex-Service Men's Fund, can obtain for their patients a reduction of 20 to 28 per cent. on nearly all reliable makes of instruments; that the Ministry of Health have appointed three committees to go into the question of helping those afflicted in some tangible manner; and there is a rumour of a wonderful American deaf-aid to suit all forms of deafness which costs 40 dollars and which will shortly be available in this country.

THE REGENCY EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON & By ARTHUR BOYS



1. THE BANQUETING ROOM RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOUR, Furniture formerly in the Royal Pavilion lent by H.M. the King from Buckingham Palace

THE exhibition arranged in connection with the Brighton Regency Festival (July 27-August 10) has afforded a unique opportunity for visitors to obtain an idea of the character of the original decoration of the Royal Pavilion during its "palmy days"—as they literally were when the rooms were adorned with the Oriental fantasies in furniture and painting affected by the Prince Regent and his artists, of whom Nash is the best remembered. The exhibition has also enabled a comprehensive impression to be formed of the full range of Regency furnishing, predominantly classical in inspiration, displayed against less exotic backgrounds than those of the Prince's nantiments.

than those of the Prince's apartments.

Although not completed till 1820 the Royal Pavilion must be regarded as the last spectacular flourish of the pre-machine age. It was the railway engine which accelerated a decline that was already implicit in the decadent, if imaginative, quality of Regency design. The opening of the London-Brighton line a century ago made Brighton accessible to too many subjects burning with curiosity about their young Queen and her Consort, and the crowds which pursued Her Majesty if she vontured outside the confines of the Pavilion grounds forced her ultimately to abandon Brighton for Osborne, and the Pavilion cessed to be the Marine Residence of the Sovereign.

In 1830 Queen Victoria disposed of her

In 1850 Queen Victoria disposed of her uncle's fantastic establishment to the Brighton Corporation, with the result that to-day is main function is to be a centre for local occasions, for meetings of trade associations, for weedings, and popular dances. Under these circumstances it is difficult to preserve much of its historical atmosphere, and although during the last thirty years the Corporation, greatly assisted by gifts from Queen Mary, has succeeded in restoring many interior details, expediency has always had to come first. If the same treatment had been applied to Hampton Court and Holyrood they would long ago have lost their hold on the imagination of the public. The room in which the Prince and Mrs. Pitsherbert received the news of Trafaigar and of the death of Nelson has become merely the setting for a weekly whist drive or dance. The Brighton Pavilion is a national responsibility which one feels should be vested in a more permanent authority than a municipal body subject to frequent changes and composed principally of local residents. One wishes that the Pavilion could be cared for by the National Trust, which has lataly schlewed at Montacute what the Regency Festival Committee has attempted for a brief two weeks at the Pavilion, displaying is the various rooms much of the original furniture lent by Tagir Majesties, together with a remarkable collection of Regency furniture from other sources.



2.—THE SOUTH DRAWING-ROOM. Furniture designed or inspired by Henry Holland for Southill Park, Bedfordshire, 1800-10; lent by Major Simon Whitbread

As an instance of what has been achieved take the Corridor; despite the layers of varnish which obscure the decoration a whole section of this gallery has sprung to life when some carved figures of Chinamen, similar to those originally there, are placed in niches which had stood empty for a hundred years. Actually only a few of the original pieces are back in the Banqueting Room and, through the exigencies of the exhi-

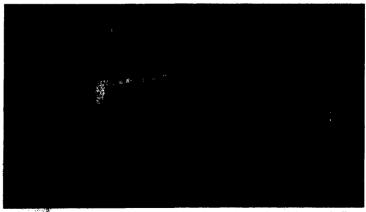
bition, are placed in line with other furniture round the walls. Yet the fact of there being any suitable furniture here at all enabled the most unimaginative to see that this exuberantly decorated room bould have been lived in with great elegance and a considerable degree of comfort. One must mention the remarkably high quality of the rosewood sidetable, one of the original seven now in Buckingham Palace, designed by Robert Jones, seen beneath the centre panel in Fig. 1.

Three of the large paintings and six narrow panels, removed when the Pavilion was sold, were later returned to the Banqueting Room by Queen Victoria. These were also the work of Robert Jones, who had been entrusted by the Prince Regent with the entire decoration of this great room. It is lit by one very large central chandelier, 30 feet in height, and four smaller ones, and additional side light comes from eight

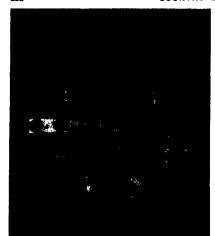
large lamps of dark blue Spode mounted in ormolu and supported by gilt dolphins. After standing in the Grand Reception Room at Windsor Castle for more than seventy years these returned to their original position when they were presented to the Corporation by King George V in 1920, and can now be seen in relation to many of their companion pieces. These include the fine Japanese lacquer cabinets

with ormolu mounts procured by the Prince for the Pavilion in about 1810.

In the South Drawing-room is displayed the furniture of the Drawing-room at Southill Park. The generosity of Major Simon Whit-bread enabled the public to see at close quarters this beautiful furniture, so familiar to students of the period and looking as if designed for this very room. Although earlier than the actual



S .-- A GREEN FLOCK-PAPERED DRAWING-ROOM. The porcelain pagedas and chairs in the Chinese tasts were formerly in the Music Room





4.—GILT SIDETABLE DESIGNED BY THOMAS HOPE. Published in Household Furniture and Interior Decoration (1807).

(Right) 5.—GROUP OF BLACK AND GILT FURNITURE. WITH BUREAU VENEERED IN ZEBRA WOOD

period when the Prince of Wales became Regent, these fine suites, designed by Henry Holland on pure classic lines and executed with superb quality, are undoubtedly Regency furniture at its best. Holland was, of course, the Prince's architect both at Carlton House and the original Royal Pavilion, of which this room is part, and the Southill furniture is similar to much that he designed for these royal residences. The decoration of the South Drawing-room is much less elaborate than the rest of the Pavilion, but it is far from being classic. That the beautifully restrained Southill furniture should have looked so well in these surroundings is another instance of the sympathy that usually becomes evident when contemporary work, even in widely different manners, is brought together.

To those familiar with Nash's "Illustra-

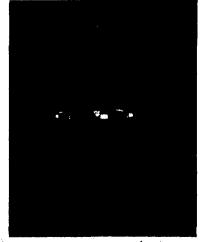
tions," it is most interesting to identify the many pieces of furniture lent to the exhibition by H.M. the King. All those which came from the Pavilion are clearly recognisable in Nash's drawings.

came from un value value.

In the North Drawings. In the North Drawing-room, which for exhibition has been divided into several bays, are to be seen some of the very elaborately carved white and gold chairs made in 1817 for the Music Room [Fig. 3]. In the same bay stand two of the Yung Chen porcelain pagodas also formerly in the Music Room and now in the possession of Sir Kennett Clark. Also on exhibition in this bay are the two ebony and ormolu pier tables and two pairs of ormolu candelabra designed by Henry Holland for the Chinese Drawing-room at Carlton House. Almost the only exhibit not of English manu-

facture is the magnificent circular malachits table mounted with ormolu, lent by the Duke of Wellington. This was presented to the great Duke of Wellington. This was presented to the great Duke of Wellington by the Car A dexander. I. Among other possessisted of the Ion of the most revenilling canteen and dressing-case used by him through most of his life. It is one of the most vivid personal relica in the exhibition, bearing obvious signs of constant use, and one of the bottles still contains some of the rosewater with which the Duke used to bathe his eyes. Hanging beside the dressing-case is a water-colour, unformed and fitted inside the lid of the dressing-case, accompanied the Duke throughout the Peninsular War.





6.—A FIRE-SCREEN DRESSING-TABLE IN ROSEWOOD WITH BRASS MOUNTS AND INLAY IS OUTSTANDING IN THIS GROUP. (Right) 7.—THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S CAMPAIGNING CANTEEN AND DRESSING-CASE. Leat by the Duke of Wellington

THYROID TREATMENT FOR A DOG

By N. DERMOTT HUNT

ABOUT nine o'clock in the morning or, it may be, between half-past six and seven in the evening, if we have been forgetful, Grouse has his reminder ready. He sits up as close as he can get to my side and lays his head on my arm or knee, fixing dark beseeching eyes on my face. Should that fail to draw attention, on my lace. Should that tall to draw attention, his front paw makes a curving motion in the air before being pulled across my sleeve or lap. He is asking to be given three or four tablets out of a small glass bottle kept in the living-room. They are the difference between life and death

Grouse is an English setter with a handsome pedigree. He came to us from a reputable kennels in the Midlands as soon as he was old

enough to leave his mother. They sent a description of him in advance. He has one black and one grey ear, a slight sprinkling of brown marks on muzzle and legs and the usual silvery shine to his

He was a sturdy, healthy pup, adventurous always, brave and affectionate, and he has lived a well-regulated life. As an adult dog he has good exercise morning and evening, a meal of dog-meat, biscuit and green-stuff about six p.m. each day, and quiet sleep at night in a draughtless corner on a clean piece of blue blanket, which is a cherished possession. Occasionally, he will offer it to a specially-favoured visitor and, sometimes, on waking, he will drag it to his master for the game of having it draped over his head so that he can shake and roll himself free, his tail threshing to and fro all the while in an ecstasy of nent. The setter's characteristic and engaging wrinkling up of his lip in laughter has always been

very noticeable in Grouse, particularly when he becomes pleasantly surprised, as by the sudden appearance of someone he likes or when enjoying a joke. One of these is when he has been shut into a room or shed inadvertently. and is found at last after much calling, whisting and searching. He is usually just within the door, his face a wrinkle with uncontrollable giggles and his whole body shaking with his delight.

He has always loved riding in a car and, in

the old days, enjoyed frequent week-ends and holidays in the country on hills and moors. Invariably good-tempered and docile, his attitude towards others, human or canine, is one of candld friendliness towards well-wishers or controlled dignity in face of hostility. He has never started a fight, neither has he ever tried to evade one thrust upon him; and it must be admitted that his occasional way of setting to admitted that his occasional way of setting to strange dogs tendy to swaken their dislike and sometimes to anger them to the point of attack or flight. If the former, he will hold down a small dog with his paw until it is removed or he will ably defend himself against an equal or a bigger dog. Wire-haired terriers, Airedales and Scotties show unmistakable antipathy towards him. Relations with all spanies are recently effective. Why as you, he was body. warmly friendly. When a pup, he was badly scratched across the face by a cat and he has warily kept clear of them ever since, using evasive tactics which are very funny to watch. So he lived, normally and healthily; for the

most part free of illness. A dog that caused less anxiety or trouble it would be difficult to find. There was one painful swelling on his head a long time ago and, infrequently, there is soreness between the pade of his feet. Once, while he was still young, he contracted distemper lightly was still young, he contracted distemper lightly and made a good recovery. It was the only bad illness of his life until an Army motor cyclist ran him down. The rider, a pentium and helpful man, turned out to be the son of a vet. He procured from somewhere in the neighbourhood an ostaise Army lorry to take the injured dog, who had dragged himself under a beak just off the road and was lying silent after his first

dreadful screams of pain, to his home. No vet was obtainable on the spot, so the dog had to be driven to the nearest surgery to await its owner's return. That time a broken hind-leg was the trouble. It was set with great skill and healed perfectly so that it needs a close watch to decide which limb was damaged.

Looked at from the human viewpoint, these have been the main events of the dog's life, apart from the general limitations and incidents due to the war. He was deprived of country excursions and missed them. He missed, even more, rides in the car and was so little reconciled to their absence that he would run hopefully up to any car which drew up near him and gaze expectantly at the opening door. Once



GROUSE AT WORK

or twice he even managed to nip inside and was hauled out again with great difficulty amid whichever sort of apologies, embarrassed or amused, the situation demanded.
His regular life was maintained, but it was

more circumscribed and monotonous. He endured all the blitzes inflicted on a big city and bore them with exemplary fortitude, except for one very bad fright when he was being hurried home from his evening exercise at the beginning of an air raid. A monster A.A. gun fired just as he passed the gun-site. He vanished at full speed into the dark and, as we found out afterwards, spent most of that noisy and explosive night in a police-station, where we had to exchange a shilling for him in the morning. On the whole, however, thunderstorms appear to have a more upsetting effect on him than had any stresses of the war at any time.

Then, two and a half years ago, he began to flag. Imperceptibly his coat dulled and thinned; at the same time his body thickened. He rolled and rubbed a good deal and licked himself from irritation. The skin sometimes bled or looked inflamed and sore. His staring coat became more and more thin and sparse. He began to dislike exertion, spent much time lying inert and, at length, tried to avoid his regular walks. Head and tail drooped heavily as he moved slowly along, his body lumpish and unwieldy. The vet, who saw him in the beginning, suggested that fleas or lice might account for the condition of his coat at the time. The usual shampooing was given but without any improving result, for his condition continued to worsen.

concurron continued to worsen.

At lest, a day came when he collapsed on the ground and could not get back on his feet. Heavy dog though he was, his master carried him home. He was re-examined, his state pronounced seriously americand we were told that unless he were given a course of liver treatment he would die. Injections of liver concentrate were tried with enlivening effect. Dog-ment of any kind was most difficult to get at that time, but the vendor and his other

customers were all kindly sympathy and reserved what liver there was for the sick animal. Disappointingly, our hopes proved value, for the dog's response dwindled, as if the stimulation had been a temporary spurt of energy from a worn-out organism. Again the dog collapsed.

Throughout, his patience, affection and attempted obedience to customary orders were constant, in spite of a weakness and lethargy becoming extreme. His tongue would lick our hands, his head lie trustfully against our feet nands, as head is trustfully against our feet and his eyes follow our movements. Poor creature, all the long, silky feathers of tail, legs and undercarriage were gone; like a rat's, his tail hung black and naked. The day of his second collapse we brought him home and sat there with him waiting for the vet, who told us he could do no more. Before author-

ising the dog's destruction-he put it far more gently than that -he suggested that we might like to have a second opinion. This was at once arranged

The consultant's face wore a grave look as he tested the dog's heart. His examination was long and thorough. He gave his opinion, definitely and decidedly, against anæmia; said the heart was in a terrible state; asked various search ing questions about habits and symptoms; and then suggested, with a certain tentativeness, that it looked to him like a thyroid case. He said that the signs of thyroid deficiency in animals and human beings were similar and that Grouse showed all the symptoms of acute lack of thyroid. If the gland or acute sack or thyrond. If the gland
were not working properly, its
failure would produce exactly such
a distressing condition as the dog
showed. At least, there could be
no harm in seeing what effect doses of thyroid
tablets might have and this form of treatment.

would be easier for the dog in his weak state

than periodic injections.

Thankfully we agreed. So did the dog, taking the pills with even more than his usual docility towards medicine. We tried one ourselves and. finding that it tasted much like powdered bone,

finding that it tasted much like powdered bone, could understand his amiability. Also, be certainly perceived that they were for his good. When the vet came again to re-examine the dog, he said that there was such a change for the better in his heart action as to be almost incredible. We persevered with the simple treatment, experimenting until we seemed to have arrived at the right dosage for the dog's needs. Almost hourly he improved and the time was not long before tiny hairs began to sprout on his bald tail. His skin cleared and loosened, the unwieldy fat disappeared and his little, alim body regained its health and fitness. He became eager for walks, strong and active. Hevery worker were to bound from the house and tear down the road as Grouse now does each morning, what an exhibitant ging lith the streets would be!

what an exhilarating sight the streets would be?

It seems certain that his thyroid gland has atrophied and that its function is successfully atrophied and that its function is successfully replaced by the daily dosage of, at present, three two-grain tablets each morning and four at night. There are two kinds of thyroid tablet—one made from fresh and the other from dry hyroid. The latter is very much stronger, grain for grain, than the former and it is the dry kind that we give to our dog.

Grouse is in his tenth year, vigorous and alert; his coat shines with full, silvery lustre. He is once more the dear companion of his scaling were as anotine retained any silvery of the scaling were as anotine retain a musiku and fively

earlier years, as sentimental, amusing and lively as ever. True, there is the one difference. About nine o'clock in the morning or, it may be, nine occock in the morning or, it may be, between half-past six and seven in the evening, if we have been forgetful, he comes to remind us about his bottle of tablets. Taking it up to draw the cork, we often think with solicitous wonder that we do indeed hold his life in our hands.

WILD LIFE IN KENYA-VI

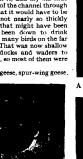
MARSH BIRDS RE-VISITED

Written and Illustrated by LT.-COL. C. H. STOCKLEY

READERS of COUNTRY LIFE may recall that in the issue for November 9, 1945, I recorded my visit, made in early October recorded my vast, made in early Occober a year or two previously, to a little rain-water marsh in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, where I photographed a number of interesting birds. The published pictures were the best of those I secured in one morning's work, and I was determined to go back. for longer, mainly in the hope of finding migrants

It was not until December 20 of the year following my first visit that we pitched camp at about four in the afternoon and I eagerly scanned the little stretch of water and rushes to see what was there. The water was much lower than when I had last seen it, and my old hide was too far from the edge of the channel through the rushes. I could see that it would have to be the rushes. I could see that it would have to be rebuilt. The place was not nearly so thickly inhabited as before; but that might have been innabited as beines, but that might have been because the cattle had been down to drink there. There were a good many birds on the far side of the open water. That was now shallow enough for the smaller ducks and waders to reach the bottom for food, so most of them were

I could see Egyptian geese, spur-wing geese,



A LITTLE TREBLE-BANDED PLOVER SEEMED TO STICK IN THE MUD

sacred this a herny and two crowned cranes with some twenty ducks, large and small, among which I could identify only one or two yellow-bills. Then there were a good many waders perched on stones by the water or wheeling about; a solitary still was easy to identify, and the distinctive triple note of the greenshank came from both ends of the marsh. Of course, there were plenty of pied blacksmith plovers clinking away all round the dry ground at the

we rebuilt the old hide that night and the boys were to build another on the far (south) side the next day while I occupied the old site. The morning was wonderful. I was out of the tent before sunrise, early tea beside me and glasses in hand, enjoying the sounds from the marsh. The sonorous man-koong of the spur-wings mingled with the grating car-sakk of the gypples and the yatter of ducks. The solitary con flew from end to end croaking, as green shank and plover rose piping, and two pairs of crowned cranes joined in with their harsh yet musical ou-vou

The background to all the noises was the metallic cackling of the crowned guinea-fowl.

There were hundreds of them, acratching everywhere in clouds of dust, seemingly never staying in one place for more than a minute, but running to another. On the way they joined in battles in which they bounced up and down like feathered footballs, and then ran on again after a couple of indecisive rounds. All the time they kept up this metallic cackling, like knitting-metalles resulting on through

dies rattling on tin-cans.
The sun came up, a hen pallid harrier began



A STILT . . . STARED INTO THE HIDE



THE REAL GEM . . . WAS THE ARRIVAL OF A WOOD IBIS

to wheel over the rushes, and from an acacia grove 300 yards away came the harsh screaming of a pair of red-tailed buzzards which had a nest there with two almost-fully-fledged young. With the sun there came—like water being poured from a bottle—the musical bubbling of the coucals from the trees near camp, up the scale and down, and the pied louries started their

harsh go-way, which seems a sort of family call.

The morning's session was much better than
I had hoped. It began with a little treblebanded plover, which seemed to stick to the
mud just in front of the hide and gave several opportunities for photography. A still fed for a long time out of range, but eventually walked straight up to the edge of the water and stared into the hide, so that, although economy of films was essential, I could not resist making an exposure, for which I am now very glad.

The real gem of the morning was the arrival

from nowhere of a wood ibis to feed right acro the arm of water in front of me. Quaint birds, these; I had often tried for their pictures before, but without success, and now this fellow walked across my front, a little far out, it is true, but near enough for me to get two quite passable results. Just after this the lone heron flew over with a croak and pitched on the end of the rushes, but again not too far, and I got my first of this familiar English species.

The morning ended with two crowned cranes

parading proudly out of the long grass behind me, so that a little gentle work breaking away twigs gave me a new hole through the branches of the hide, and the birds were duly put on record

None of the ducks came near me when the boys started work on the south side; all flew down the valley to a small pond about three-quarters of a mile away where I told the boys to put up a hide after lunch. We went down to it after tea and found that the cattle had come to drink there and had eaten most of it, so I sat on the ground in the ruins and obtained a fair picture of Hottentot teal. We had to give up that hide, for it was out of sight from camp and the cows pulled it to pieces every time it was rebuilt.

Having some very fast plates, I tried some flight pictures next day, but the difficulty, as always, was focusing. I secured one fairly good always, was focusing. I secured one fairly good one of a goose, and then a much better one of blacksmith plover over my arm of water, but nothing else. Trying for rising guinea-fowl in the letring else. I rying to rising gomes-lowin the later afternoon gave a couple of reasonable pictures and lots of exercise; but the birds would fly into the setting sun, which made photography quite hopeless and I could afford no more plates.

The old hide on the north bank gave nothing more, and I spent the next two afterin vain efforts to photograph yellownoons



CROWNED CRANES PARADING PROUDLY OUT OF THE LONG GRASS



"I TRIED SOME FLIGHT PICTURES . . . I SECURED ONE OF BLACKSMITH PLOVER OVER . . . WATER"

throated francolin, which came down a small, rocky spur within fifty yards of the tent on their way to their evening feed. The trouble was that all sorts of small birds, and one or two ground squirrels, would come to perch on the hide, or to feed a few feet in front of it, and then, on suddenly discovering me at such close range, they would flee with a rush which frightened everything else. However, I did achieve one ss on Christmas Day.

On Boxing Day we moved to a big-game camp, about forty miles north, where it rained heavily; everyadout forty mires forth, where it rained neavity; every-thing was very cold and wet. I spent most of the nights shooing away large wild animals, and, to cap all, I took no photographs. Consequently, I was very glad to get back to the marsh on December 30 with a

week at my disposal.

The old hide was no good now, and the new one on the south side gave nothing the first day, so I moved it 15 yards to the east, as that end was sheltered from the high wind which got up every morning at a little after nine, and I had noticed that the birds came there to rest under the high bank.

It was a good move. New Year's Day gave an ex-cellent bag, as five sacred ibis suddenly pitched within range, having been judiciously shifted by the cameraboy from another bit of marsh. Just after I had used a couple of plates on them there was a rush of wings as a

mixed fight of waders, mostly ruffs and sandpurer, alighted in the shallow water a little nearer to me. Ruffs are very difficult to distinguish from knots winter plumage, but the latter seem to shick to the sea-coast with us, and the ruffs were too often a Christmas dish in India for me to mixtake their manner of flight, which has many more sweeps and turns than that of the knot.

In the evening we went down to look at the bussard's nest. On Christmas Day we had tried to cut away some of the branches from the to cut away some of the branches from the acacia tree, a maty, thorny job, and had succeeded only in startling the older youngster into laboured flight away into the bush. Now we found that the older one was occupying a tree near the nest and that the younger, which had taken possession of the huge mass of a just-completed hammerhead stock's nest, was being off by the parents on top of it. The squaling of the young ones and the harsh screams of the old birds were incessant, and I became very tired of it even in camp. Its effect as I sat in a hide for a couple of hours, waiting for a parent to bring food to the second youngster, nearly drove me right away. me right away.

At last the hen arrived with a rat and deposited it on top of the hammerkop's nest; the youngster, on a branch a yard higher, turned its back on her until she flew away. Then it came down and finished the rat in less than two minutes.

The last morning brought the prize of the trip. A solitary spoonbill had come to feed the



THERE WAS A RUSH OF WINGS AS A MIXED FLIGHT OF WADERS, MOSTLY RUFFS AND SANDERS, ALIGHTED, ALSO IN THE PICTURE ARE SOME GREENSHANK

day before, and its line of flight from one bit of marsh to another was watched. As I had entered the south hide parly, and having seen the spoon-bill feeding lower down the valley I sent the camera-boy to move it by walking past some distance away. It flew straight towards me, and pitched right in front of the camera. After I had secured two

good pictures the bird flew right away, not to be se

good putting the outside might away, not to be seen again. A good finish to a good tritp!

Previous articles in this series appeared on June 22, July 20, October 19 and November 9, 1945, and February 6, 1946.





THE PRIZE OF THE TRIP. A SOLÍTARY SPOONBILL

(L_{eft}) THE HEN RED-TAILED BUZZARD ARRIVED ON THE HAMMERKOP'S NEST WITH A RAT. THE YOUNGSTER TURNED ITS BACK

WEALD MANOR, BAMPTON, OXFORDSHIRE

THE HOME OF COLONEL A. M. COLVILE

Situated on the western outskirts of Bampton, Weald Manor is an attractive stone house dating from about 1700, probably built by Richard Coxesses

By ARTHUR OSWALD

ORD TWEEDSMUIR in his Buchaneering days wrote a story about Weald Manor, the one called "Fullcircle" in The Runagates Club:

Between the Windrush and the Colne I found a little house of stone. . . .

A little wicked house of stone. The wickedness of the little house lay in the effect which it had on its owners, an earnest couple with advanced ideas, who had lived in Hampstead before unexpectedly inheriting Fullcircle and who brought their reforming zeal into the village. But the spell of the old house laid hands on them, and in a year or two their crusading ardour had died away and they had been changed into ordinary country people. As a story it is of the slightest, but in it John Buchan seized and set down the impression which the house made on him : he was so charmed by it that he nearly bought it. If in the process of story-telling Weald Manor undergoes a certain amount of transformation, in essentials it is recognisably the late 17th-century house with "the spacious air of a great mansion," though a miniature, and "finished in every detail with a fine scrupulousness." And over the doorway is scrupulousness." And over the doorway is the Horatian tag which Lord Carteron had inscribed there (Fig. 3)—Lord Carteron, the



1.—THE ENTRANCE FRONT FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

friend of Charles II, who had an elegant taste in letters. It was the portrait of Lord Carteron, bought at the Minster Carteron sale, that began the mysterious transformation of the new owners.

Leaving fiction for fact, it has to be admitted that very little can be discovered about the past history of Weald Manor or of its owners. For Lord Carteron we have to substitute the shadowy Coxeters, and in place of the 18th-century Applebys, "a jovial lot of hunting squires," one is faced with a great blank, which is only partly filled by the dull statement that a hundred years ago the house had become a school. But before trying to delve deeper, let us look at the house itself, which can only be called little by pre-1914 standards.

Weald is a hamlet of Bampton (recently the subject of two articles in these pages), and is to all intents and purposes a suburb of the town, from which it is only separated by the little Highmor Brook. Of the three roads which meet in Bampton's market-place we take the western, Bridge Street, which crosses the stream and then becomes Mill Street, amed after a water-mill, which is doubtless the successor of one of the four mills mentioned in Domesday Book. In the meadows on our right stands Ham Court, incorporating what remains of Bampton Castle. Weald hamlet lies to our left on the south side of the road and company a cluster of cottages, the farm of Jesus lidege, Oxford (the present owners of most of the property), and last, and most important, Weald Manor, standing back from the road in a leafy setting of old gardens and tall trees. The main front of the house faces east (Fig. 1), and the original entrance is on this side (Fig. 2) from a lane that strikes southward from Mill Street, separating the Manor from the rest of the hamlet. A new approach, however, was made half a century ago beside the stables to the north-west, and a drive was formed to bring you to the entrance front round the north ide of the house. But



2.—THE OLD ENTRANCE FROM THE LANE: STONE GATE PIERS FRAMING THE PORCH

we will go in from the lane, where a row of pleached limes screens the house, and a fine pair of stone gate piers forms the entry (Fig. 2). These piers are very similar to those at Coate House, illustrated in COUNTRY LIPE of June 28, and almost identical with the pair shown in Fig. 7, page 1178, the gates of which are dated 1704. From the Coate piers the balls are missing, but the channelled treatment of the stonework is the same, and so are the side projections with their little carved scrolls. The wood gates curving down in the centre are original and preserve their original hinges (Fig. 13).

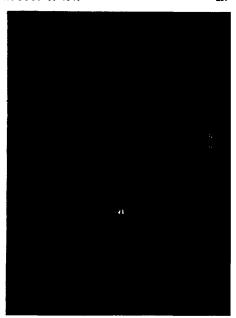
As it now is, the house is to all appearances early- or mid-Georgian, with sashed windows and a continuous stone parapet. But neither the plan, which is a hollow square, nor the proportions of the windows are what a Georgian builder would normally have used starting with a clear site; and if we stand back, three little dormer windows can be seen peeping over the parapet of the entrance front (Fig. 2). As the external walls are plastered and ivy-covered, except on the entrance front, where the rough stone walls are exposed, and



3.—THE PORCH WITH A LATER 18TH-CENTURY FANLIGHT
A line from Horace is carved on the frieze

as the courtyagd in the centre was covered over about 40 years ago to form a billiards room, there is no visible record of changes or alterations, but both the proportions of the windows and the dormers suggest a late 17th-century rather than an 18th-century date, at any rate for the east range. Originally the windows may have been of the late Stuart type with mullion and transom. Most of the interior decoration suggests a date about 1730 or 1740, and the inference is that an extensive remodelling took place about that time, when sash windows were introduced and probably the parapet was added. If we are right in our diagnosis, a late Stuart or Queen Anne house with hipped roof and possibly wings running back westward seems to have been enlarged to form a quadrangular building, and to have been Georgianised in the process. It is possible that a still earlier structure is embodied in the walls, but of this there is no visible evidence.

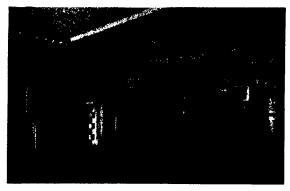
How do these conjectures square with the little that is known of the owners of the house? Rawlinson's notes on Bampton, published by the Oxfordshire Record Society, were made about 1720, and his list of "Gentlemen in this parish" is headed by Richard Coxeter, Esq., of Weald. The antiquary Anthony Wood, whose brother, Christopher, married the widow of George Coxeter of Bampton, gives a pedigree of the family, which begins with Richard Coxeter of Coate, who died in 1870. George Coxeter was his great-grandson, and had a property near Oxford at Kennington. His father, Henry,



4.-AN ALCOVE IN THE LIBRARY



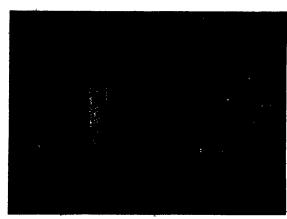
5.—STONE CHIMNEYPIECE IN THE DRAWING-ROOM



6.-ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRCASE



7.—THE DRAWING-ROOM



8.-IN THE LIBRARY

(died 1654) was of Bampton and had a younger brother, Richard, who was still living in 1680. In 1685 Richard Coxeter was assessed under Weald for eight hearths for the hearth tax and his brother. Bartholomew, for seven.

Richard's three sons all went to Oxford, and the eldest of them, also Richard, became a barrister of the Middle Temple. He was born about 1686 and lived until 1740, and it was, no doubt, he who was of Weald when Rawlinson visited Bampton. The house may have been built or re-built by the father; if so, the lawyer son will have been responsible for the improvements. The line from Horace on the porch (Fig. 3)

Imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique suggests that his legal practice was lucrative and part, at least, of the profits from the law went into making his house comfortable and bringing it up to date. Alternatively, the lawyer may have built the house about 1700 and carried out further work later, or this



9.—NICHE WITH SHELVES AND SINK BETWEEN THE HALL AND THE DINING-ROOM

later work may have been done by his successor.

Although Weald never had a manor of its own, the house carries with it a third of the manorial rights of the manor of Bampton, and this had descended from Aymer de Valence, builder of Bampton Castle, to the Shrewsbury and Coventry families. The greater part of the castle was pulled down after the Restoration, and some of its stone may have been used in building the Coxeters' house. They appear to have been lessees of the property, for until 1870 the house was owned by the Earls of Brewsbury. Dr. Giles, in his History of Bampton, written a century ago, merely describes it as "an old house now occupied as a school, sometimes called the manor house at Bampton."

sometimes called the manor house at Bumpton."

The porch, with the large carved vase on its pediment, is a good piece of mason's work (Fig. 3). It has been enclosed later in the century and given a charming fanlight. Entering, we find ourselves in a wide hall with the staircase going up on the far side (Fig. 6), beyond a pair of louic columns. The staircase is partly mahogany, which was to expensive a wood to be used much before 1720. The type of balustrading and waved ornament in the







10.-A STONE COLUMN IN THE ORCHARD

11.-THE YEW WALK

12.-UNDER THE YEWS ON THE MOUND

string associate it with the revived interest in Inigo Jones's designs following their publication by William Kent in 1727. There is a massive stone fireplace with carved consoles supporting a broken pediment, and in the centre a pedestal for a bust. To the left of the hall is the little library

To the left of the hall is the little library (Fig. 8) which ends in the three-sided bay seen on the left of Fig. 1. Here is another stone fireplace, but the most remarkable feature of the room is the architectural niche in the west wall, framed by pilasters, and

having a carved boss in the centre (Fig. 4). In the dining-room at Ledston Hall, Yorkshire, there is a rather similar alcove, the purpose of which is shown by the shelves and marble cistern at the foot of it. If this room had originally been the dining-room, the recess might have been intended for a wine-cooler, but the problem is complicated by the presence of another alcove in the lobby between the hall and the present dining-room (Fig. 9). This is fitted with shelves and has a sink at the base, as though it were in-tended for washing plates. It has a shell hood and is framed by pilasters, but the upper-most member of their capitals is missing. Both these archi-tectural features are pro-vincial mason's work and appear to be a generation earlier than the Georgian cornices and woodwork.

The drawing-room (Fig. 7), which is on the south said of the house on the first floor, is a large, light room, dignified by a stone chimneypiece of monumental proportions (Fig. 5). A double pair of lonic columns support an entablature carrying a podium on which a pair of cherube reclime. In the centre the pediment is broken to provide room for a Baroque pedestal. Above, the wall is decorated with stucco drapery, but the

centrepiece of the whole composition—presumably a bust—is missing. The carving of the cherubs is so good that one's curiosity is aroused over the absent piece of sculpture. The character and detail of the composition relate it to the porch, and as the doors, dado, cornice and window shutters are all enriched in the full Kentian manner, a date about 1730 suggests itself. The rococo stucco-work running round the ceiling, however, must be at least twenty years later. The walls may have originally been hung with silk, and to relieve



18.—ENTRANCE GATES AND PIERS, LOGKING BACK

their bareness Colonel and Mrs. Colvile had the panel borders applied. The room is charmingly furnished with 18th-century and Regency pieces, and among the pictures inherited by Mrs. Colvile are a landscape in oils attributed to Girtin, and a version of Watteau's L'Embarquement pour Cylkère.

Two of the bedrooms in the east range have fireplaces with bolection-moulded surrounds, and the south-east bedroom is lined with contemporary panelling. In the passage between two bedrooms there is an interesting

example of early 18th-century "built-in" furniture a chest-of-drawers, perhaps for medicines, fixed in the wall.

At the south-west corner of the house a studio was added in 1903 by Mr. Edward Blackburn, who owned Weald Manor at the beginning of the present cen-tury. (It is seen in the background of Fig. 12.) In the gardens there are a number of ancient objects collected by him and used as garden ornaments, e.g. the stone column and ball in the orchard south of the house (Fig. 10). To the west of this orchard enclosure is a venerable row of yews, which were once, no doubt, clipped and are probably relics of a little formal topiary garden (Fig. 11). In the centre of it is a mound, with a circle of yews growing on it (Fig. 12), and here Mr. Blackbush placed an old stone which he discovered in the neighbourhood. It is partly hollowed on its upper surface, and may have been the socket stone for a cross, but a rival theory is that it was used as a cheap or chipping stone on which marketable produce was left in time of plague. From Mr. Edward Blackburn the house was acquired by Major Forester. It has been the home of Colonel and Mrs. Colvile since 1925.

MEMORIES IN AN OLD MAP

Written and Illustrated by G. RIDSDILL SMITH

T was a John Speed * map of "The North and East Ridins of Yorkshire," dated, by some unknown hand, 1610. It had lain in its Hogarth frame in the attic for years when I found it among those yellowing foot-ball and cricket groups which map out the days of our youth. The only colour on its sallowness was a faint green and red edging to the various wapentakes. Coats of arms of the Dukes of Richmond and Holderness since the Norman Conquest bordered two sides, and inset in the north-east and southwest corners were plans of Richmond and Hull. Ships sailed the sea and among them Levisthan, armed with long saw-edged tusk. At the bottom of the map two plump cherubim sat on the scale table cushioned on leaves and supporting a pair of dividers.

The coats of arms were lettered to show what their colours should be. Picturing their fields of gules and arure and argent, with lions and griffins ramping allover them and lilies growing in glory there. I found the temptation too strong. In no time I had the map out of its farme and went to look for my paint-box. Painting was not as easy as I had expected, for the old paper had acquired, in places, the texture of blotting-paper. One by one, however, I coloured those shields till they looked so bright that I saw I should have to touch up the rest of the map. The family groaned, said I'd never finish it, that I'd spoil it, had indeed spoilt it already. Only the

approved and got out his paints to help me.
With the aid of several tomes on heraldry
I finished the coats of arms and began, in red, on
the villages and country houses (gabled according to size as hotels are in motoring guides) and
than greened over their walled, well-wooded
parks. Most of the houses were but names to me,
but a few I remembered from youthful visits on
a bicycle when they were open to the public, or
from brilliant days of country house cricket (sun
beating on screens and marquee and amooth,
scanted turf, on parasols and bright blasers), or
from grey west-wind hunting days when I
hacked to meets outside their pillared porches
or galloped over their rabbit-holed parks.
Next I touched with stems the hackured
lidls. In the far west rose cloudy table-topped
lageborough with its sculptured limestone

Next I touched with stenns the hachured hills. In the far west rose cloudy table-topped Ingleborough with its sculptured limestone terraces and dripping, underground caves and galleries where we used to crawl, candle in hand, "potholing"; and beside it crouched old Whernside with sheep grazing his wind-bitten slopes. To the north-east stretched the wild, sweet-smelling moors where curiew and grouse break the empty sience and the streams go singing to the see.

In the heart of those moors the name Godeiand recalled summer holidays spent there at Church Farm; long walks over the purple, springing heather; enormous meals; and family golf on the course that ran down the village street, in and out of gardens, over the church-

⁹ John Spred, historian and cartographer, was born at Farriagdon or Farndon in Cheshire about the middle of the sixteenth century, and died in London in 1899. He published, between 1808 and 1810, 54 maps of the counties of England and Wales, which were later published as a collection.



SPEED'S ELEGANT PENMANSHIP AS SEEN THROUGH A MAGNIFYING-GLASS

yard and through great thickets of gorse most allergic to golfers. South from the moors ran the Hambleton Hills, broken in the middle by the scarped blue promontory of White Marc Crag whence the abbot on his grey mare followed the devil, after a drinking bout, over the edge into black Gormire 500 feet below.

From the Hambleton Hills my brush worked over the humps that marked the wolds running south to Humber and east to the great chalk cliffs of Flamborough and Speeton—a wide, open land of sheep farms and white roads where spring perpetual reign. On Speeton cliffs one can lie on sunny short turf listening all day to the waves 300 feet below and watching the clamporate gulls weave patterns over the green purple-shadowed sea. Heading straight for those towering cliffs, as if determined to smash his prize tusk; came Leviathan Howold have been all right in Bridlington Bay, where we used to catch whiting ad mesuseam, of arther south where the cliffs are like putty.

Objects as strange as this tusk we sometion of the country of the country of the carried away with them feet of fertile earth each tide. I still have one ammonite, weighing 25 lb. and lugged several miles home, and a length of mammoth's tusk. But the man about there was a nonsegmarian collector who, with his 70-year-old son, combed those cliffs and probed the prehistoric forest for remains of extinct animals. He exhibited his finds in a private museum in his home which he called, after some local legend, Drogo's Mare's Nest (Drogo was one of the Dukes of Holderness emblazoned on the map). I see him still, wrinkled and toothless, chuckling over a lump of knobbly stone in his hand which he swore was the fossilised droppings of a dinosaur. The tides to-day still bring down geological treasure with the blue boulder clay, and coat deeper in rust the first world war's barbed wire defences and the recent war's tubular scaffolding (aptily described by one of my sergeants as "tuber-cular scaffolding").

described by one of my sergeants as "tuber-cular scaffolding").

The ships in the map belonged to the days of the Civil War when Charles's Queen, newly landed in Bridlington Hafbour with money from the sale of the Crown jewels, was bombarded by Commonwealth ships from the bay, "discharging above 100 cannons for the space of two hours upon the House where Her Majesty was lodg d" and driven with her laddies to take cover behind a bank where "with cloakes cast under ym and above ym they did sit and take notice without dangers where every bullet graz'd."

How to colour the sea was a problem. I first tried a flat wash, begt that was a failure, for the thirsty sea drank each brushful the minute it went on. Sweating slightly at what I had done, I next stippled the blotchy blue all over with sealmense in Chinese white. These were so successful that I pretended they had been the idea all along. With plenty of blue on the palette I turned to rivers and lakes—only three lakes, to be accurate, but the wooded banks and isles of one of them, together with a feeling of bursting excitement, come rushing back whenever I smell the finnes of a methylated picnic-stove or varnish on rowing-boats; for oft that lake my father taught me to row, while my mother sat and prayed in the stern.

My memories of those rivers whose many meandering miles I traced with a fine brush are as the sands of the upper Ouse I knew so well in boyhood. The very bend in the river where we boys from the nearby school bathed, splashing and screaming, was marked on the map, and there is the gardener standing up in the noise of a dingby driving in stakes with a sledge-hammer to mark off the safe area (there, too, he misses one stake and goes head first into the river, bammer and all 1).

Close by, on the buttercup banks, was a dead tree stump, the very tree perhaps the cavalier owner of Redhouse our preparatory school, alluded to in his diary when he wrote: "A fatal year and very remarkable; in weh ye Scots lost their army and ye English their King, and, to stand as a perpetual mark, ye same flood yt year carry'd down ye root of a tree and leaves it upon ye bank of ye West Inges at Redhouse. Elevaruni flumina flucius suos, et conlusiveruni eum: Those words, with much else, were written in a secret room, still undiscovered but supposed to have been entered through the panelling of the King's Room which was my first dormitory.

From the King's Room windows, wreathed in wistaria, one

could see not only the garden door where the cavalier was seized one night by Roundhead troopers and carried off (first to Hull Castle—a lonely crenellated pile among the "places observed" in the port by Speed—and then to the Tower for execution), but also, beyond the great wood and dying lime avenue in the deer park, the ridge overlooking Marston Moor with Cromwell's Clump shimmering in summer haze. The names of some of the Cavaliers and Roundheads who fought in that battle and whose homes were scattered over the map may still be read in the Jacobean chapel under their carved, painted crests on the staircase, starting with the owner's green lion grinning over its shoulder and holding a silver leopards face, or in the heraldic glass that shone all black and gold and red in the great east window so that light perpetual seemed to shine there.

My brush had stopped so long at that corner of the river that I had to dip it again to foliow the Ouse up another two miles to where it was joined by the Nidd. Here was the Norman church whose three bells drew us, with unrhythmic beat, to church each Sunday by wood and field path—bells which ring in enough memories to fill a book. Beside it stood the Priory, with nuns' skeletons in its thick walls.

Working up through the blue-green Vale of York, memory remained as vivid, but dates were blurred. Sleepy Rorough-bridge was a muddle of amall-boy mixed hockey and undergraduate cricket weeks; Ripon reminded me of schoolboy expeditions to Fountains Abbey, mixed up with Kitchener's Army silencing, with sundry objects, the horn-blower's horn as he blew curriew. These blurred memories followed me up the dales. Tanifield was beaking in the haze of one summer morning, when I made a boysin water-colour of the bridge, or was stabbing me with WAR in two-foot red letters all over the back of the newspaper van which passed us there, and choked us with dust, as we drove the children north-west to safety on September 3, 1839. Richmogd, without the serenity Cottman saw, or Speed (who embellished his plan of it with "a vault that goeth under the River and ascended up to the Castell") was a milling crowd in the market-place on the eve of the races and a battle of words and all but blows (which shocked our youthful propriety) between my father and a jovial gentleman who swung round to spit and spat on my father's new coat.

We always seemed to pass through the dales to holiday farther afield, so I never got to know them as I should have liked. But one golden walk round Semer Water, dazzling in evening sun, merges into a noisy sing-song years later with the Yorkshire Rambiers in the old inn of Bainbridge. And the sight of my father hurtling out of control on his old fixed wheel Centaur down a steep hill is paralleled by the sight of a car-wheel leaving the road at a tangent, on the same hill, and piunging through trees to the river below while the old car came gently to rest (it was our off front wheel, next heard of six weeks later in the Humber).

Those rivers and dales finished, I turned to the Humber and Speed's plan of Hull, a walled port with sailing ships moored to its Church Stayres and Chapell Stayres and dominated by the castle that covered its seaward approaches. Here 220 years later came my very chapel-minded great-grandfather in one of his ships with cargoes of oranges and lemons, figs, raisigs and grapes, fias, cheese and shoeblack. Here; too, nearly a century later, I was taken to see the battared remains of the Dogger Bank fishing feet after the Russians had mistaken it for part of the Japanese Navy.



"THE GREEN LION GRINNING OVER ITS SHOULDER"

The Humber was easier to paint than the sea had been. Those muddy, resisting banks fringed with starwort, we exp'ored as children, watching the red-aided barges load up with chalk from the tiny jetties; peering through the louvre-windows of the drying sheds at the giant, meringue-like cakes of chalk ground up by the windmill alongside; peering through chinks in the fence of the ship-building yard at men hammering away at small cargo boats. Our nursery window commanded the river and the wooded Lincolnshire hills which we thought were the edge of the world.

Speed gave our countryside a Dutch appearance, cutting it up with drains and sprinkling it with windmills, but to us children there was only the ever-fascinating river bank or the dull, study hinterland where we had to walk on Sundays partly, to keep clean but largely, I now suspect, to watch the grown-ups playing golf and thereby, according to our savagely puritanical nurse, going straight to hell-fire. Even now pictures of Edwardian golfers make me think of eternal dammation.

I followed the river up past Selby, where I once watched a wild-eyed patriarch whisted a sea-guil down from the highest primagle of the abbey, to York. Here the memories came thick: the Treasurer's House where, in a great panelled hall, we schoolboys once feasted while someone up in the minstrels' gallery played soft music on an organ (and 1, for one, feasted too well); the Abbey grounds by the river where we took part in a pageant and sang the Agincourt song while Henry V led a charge across the floodlit arena (and was bolted with by the grey he rode who liked neither floodlight nor song); the "Y.G." cricket ground where I sometimes stood in the slips, taut with physical and mental suspense as the balls from a famous fast bowler firsted past the flickering but (and once dumbly watched a stalwart Canon face that bowling gloveless and padless); and the Cattle Market where the piglets once burst out of our cart and were chased here and there by what the pigman witheringly called "nobbut clurks an' sich like."

The focal point of the Vale for many miles round was the grey towering Minster, shrine of the county, rich in wood and stone and glass, but rich beyond measure in music. Here we sang, under the great tower, in massed choir to

The focal point of the Vale for many niles round was the grey towering Minster, shrine of the county, rich in wood and stone and glass, but rich beyond measure in music. Here we sang, under the great tower, in massed choir to accompaniement of organ and orchestra, a thousand or more fallible and infallible isdies in white and gentlemen in black, and I usually managed to sit beside one of the less fallible basses and follow his lead. But the music we made was eternally true as the light that silvered the stone and glowed in the jewelled windows; eternally true as the beauty of that most beautiful county which the map had recalled so poignantly to a scale is memory. If Speed ever saw a fraction of all that he put, with such elegant permanship, into his map he was blessed indeed.



"LIGHT PERPETUAL SEEMED TO SHINE THERE"

CRICKET CAPTAINS

By R. C. ROBERTSON-GLASGOW

"LONG-LEG both ends for you; that'll stop you picking daisies." Thus, not long ago, spoke the captain in a junior school game, and followed it with the grim warning to his long-stop: "And no cabbage-whites to-day; mind the byes." A potential England captain this, for he possesses two necessities of circlest leadership—authority and a knowledge of his team. How many adult captains would bother to discover that he harbours in his team an enthusiastic botanist and a fanatical lepidopterist?

Meanwhile, in the superior globe of the game, waiter riammond has been closen to captain England in the forthcoming tour of Australia. He, too, has authority and a know-ledge of his team. He has played for England in 78 Test matches, as batsman, bowler and one of the greatest fielders ever seen in cricket. might think that he, at least, would satisfy the most exigent examiners in captaincy. Not so. There is a band of irreconcilables who accuse him of lack of imagination. They do not define this imaginative failing; but what they mean is that Hammond's ideas on bowling changes do not coincide with their own.

As cricketer and captain, Hammond is a quietist. All his conversation is in his bat, a little prose and much poetry. W. A. Oldfield, the famous Australian wicket-keeper, has described, not without a touch of disappoint-ment, the silence of Hammond at the wicket. Edward Paynter, when asked the state of his health, would readily confess that he was "Champion, thanks." Even Herbert Sutcliffe "Champion, thanks." Even Herbert Sutcliffed would spare an Olympian admission on the undoubted fineness of the day. But Hammond was not to be interested in anything so evident as the perfection of his health and the cloudless-ness of the sky. Away with trifling courtesies when England was waiting for his runs. So with his captaincy. Verbally, he is brief; he suggests rather than expresses encouragement. You never see Hammond move the the

You never see Hammond resort to the

Continental gesticulation or the complicated sign; a gentle wave of his hand, and a second slip has become a subsidiary short-leg, or a third-man has moved squarer to suit the favourite cut of a new arrival at the crease. Tactically, he dislikes a gamble, playing strictly, as it were, to his hand; and uncommon accurately.

I have always regarded the so-called intui-tive captain with distrust. Just as the greatest criminals are brought to the dock by routine work, by ceaseless questionings and inexorable persistence rather than by any brilliant flash of deduction, so Test matches are won, so far as a captain can win them, by logic and cool sanity of observation; most of all by experience. In these arts Hammond has no superior to-day.
What, after all, is imagination in captaincy

except the power to apply the knowledge of experience to the problem of the moment? So many captains imagine a vain thing. Either from desperation or from a natural weakness for trom desperation or from a natural weakness for the theatrical, they gamble on the improbable. A perfect instance of this was provided by Don Bradman in the England-Australia Test at the Oval in 1838. Gambling on the winning of the toss, he omitted his fast bowler, McCormick, and so left O'Reilly, Fleetwood-Smith and Waite to be the form of the control of the cont bowl for two days and a half to one of the strongest batting sides ever to represent England on a perfect pitch. And, even supposing Australia had won the toss and amassed a large

Australia and won the toss and almassed a large score, they were only postponing the evil time.

The great captains can communicate optimism without speech. I doubt, therefore, whether A. C. MacLaren should rank among the great captains. His observation was acute, his own batting had the splendour as of Achilles in battle; but he was at heart a melancholic. Natural courtesy could cloak but never smother his aristocratic contempt. "Look at sucrees to-day," he would say, as the great bowler, compact of temperament, walked past the dressing-room window, "he'll do no good; look at the bunch of his shoulders." That was no way to

win a Test match; and, brilliant observer and tactician as MacLaren was, his reputation for captaincy is not justifi-able on results. He captained England twentytwo times between 1899 and 1909; lost eleven matches, and won only four. And that in a decade which is rightly regarded as the olden Age of English cricket

Senior critics love to tell us how cricketing skill has declined with modernity, but the present-day county cap-tain has left his pre-decessors far behind in his out-of-hours care for his players. In bygone days, the social gulf between amateur and professional was so wide that intimacy was rare and not expected. But to-day, your county captain is also a welfare officer. He is likely to be asked questions on economic and even matrimonial topics. "I would like you to meet her mother," said a young professional to his captain the other day, "and then tell me what you think."

I suppose strictly, a captain's job should be concerned with the arranging of slips and short-legs rather than wives and mothers-in-law, but he takes it all in his summer's work. In result, county teams are happier communities than ever before, being founded on that rare political ideal, a demo cratic kingship.

The greatest captains, then, are those who are nearest to their men; and, of all whom I have known and played under, I should rank A. P. F. Chapman first. To those who won the Ashes with him in Australia seventeen years ago. Chapman is still "The Skipper." Beneath that smiling countenance he hid one of the shrewdest cricket brains ever known. When he first led England to victory at the Oval in the fifth Test of 1926, it was widely believed, and written, that of 1925, it was wienly behaved, and written, that Chapman acted entirely on the advice of those master professionals, W. Rhodes and J. B. Hobbs. Such was not the case. Certainly, he sometimes consulted them, but he treated their remarks as advice, not orders, and it was on his own ideas that he won back the Ashes after fourteen years of waiting.

He had the power to make a bowler feel that he was sure to succeed and a batsman that his failure was nothing worth remembering. His record against Australia should be remembered: six victories in successive matches; one defeat; two draws. His dismissal by the selectors in 1930 was a colossal mistake which, even now, makes one gape with amazement. He and his makes one gape with amazement. He and his team had become as the glove and the hand. The score in the rubber stood at one match all, with the decider to follow. We were ready for a change in a bowler here or a batsman there, when suddenly it was announced that Wyatt was to captain England. Chapman had gone. The Australians for long refused to believe it. When at last they knew it to be true, they also knew that the enemy had been delivered into their

Of Douglas Jardine and his warfare in Australia more than enough has already been written. I prefer to remember his captaincy in a match that meant little to cricket at the time and would not now be likely to detain for long the prober into past Wisdens. It was Leicester-shire v. Oxford University, in 1922. I hovered on the fringe of the University team, and had been bowling poorly. Jardine, who was captain only for this match, turned to me as we walked on to the field, and said, "Well, young Spofforth, and which end would you like?" I took my choice and, as it happened, six wickets. Nothing in that, you say. But he had restored one bowler to at least a reasonable belief in himself That is what captains are for.

But what a dull game cricket would be if captains were always understanding, always polite. Some, and among them the best, will be remembered for their words long after their remembered for their words long after their triumphs and failures are forgotten. Of such were the two Johns, Douglas and Daniell, Douglas, when captaining Essex, was often driven nearly mad by missed catches. In one match, at Weston-super-Mare, against Somerset, the slips began the trouble; then it spread. Catch after catch lell to ground, and Douglas settified to God and man. Then Jim Bridges, of Somerset, who finished with 99 not out at number ten hit a mild ballooner towards midnumber ten, hit a mild ballooner towards midwicket. Douglas could not bear to watch it, and, covering his face with his hands, said to the umpire. "Tell me." Down it went to earth, like the others. "Bad news, Colonel, I'm afraid," said the umpire.

Nor did the other John, Daniell, readily suffer the oddities of fate or man. Once, when Somerset were playing Glamorgan at Cardiff, I had lost my cricker bag; a tenuous affair at best, of which Jardine once remarked as he gused at it, "essentially a bowler's bag." With the bag r., "essentially a bowler's bag." With the bag went my only pair of cricket boots. I appeared, therefore, in black bruges, and soon happened to take a wicket. But John took me off. "I can't bear it," he said, "not even if you bowled like the Archangel Gabriel; off you come." And off I came.



W. R. HAMMOND, ENGLAND'S TEST CAPTAIN

CULTIVATION OF DWARF TREES By J. G. ROMER





IMPORTED JAPANESE DWARF TREES

(Left) BRITISH DWARF TREES

EW hobbies could be more interesting to both young and old than the cultivation of dwarf trees, long practised and brought to an art in Japan, but as yet little known in this country. The outlay is not great, and an addi tional recommendation is that the trees are all perfectly hardy and thrive best all the year round in the open, neither sun nor frost affecting them. At the same time they can be brought into the house at intervals and make attractive table decorations.

One of the chief things to remember is that the pots in which they grow are full of one mass of roots, and they should never be allowed to become perfectly dry. In very hot weather I frequently find it necessary to water my trees at the roots both morning and evening, but the foliage should never be watered when the sun is on it. It is, however, beneficial to spray overhead as well in dry weather, after sundown.

There are two ways of cultivation. The

first is greatly practised in Japan. When out on an autumn or winter's walk in the country, one can often discover a sapling or small tree growing on poor soil or in a cramped position between rocks. Dig carefully down one side of the root. and with a sharp knife or tool carefully sever the tap root and replace the earth carefully, marking the place for future reference. By the following autumn the plant should have made some fibrous roots, and can then be lifted and potted-up into a fancy or ordinary pot, with a hole in the bottom to secure a good drainage. The second method is to collect young saplings in autumn and pot up into the smallest pots possible.

The only other important point in growing the trees successfully is to keep the growths pinched back with finger and thumb to the shape required during the growing season, and only to put them into a larger pot when absolutely neces-sary. The method of reporting is simple: it should be done every two or three years. Remove the trees from the pot, and with the aid of a stick remove about half to an inch of soil from around the root, then repot in the same pot, filling in the space with good rich soil.

During the years in which we do not repot. we top-dress all the trees, removing any top soil we top-dress all the trees, removing any top soil by scraping it away with an old spoon and replacing it with good soil, with the addition of a teaspoundiul of Clay's fertiliser, sprinkled evenly and watered in. This top-dressing is always done a few weeks before the beginning of the growing season. It is advantageous to mix a little bone-meal with the potting soil, which should consist of good loam leaf mould and a little silver sand. little silver sand.

Any reader who would like to start such a collection may be encouraged by my two photographs, one being a collection of imported Japanese dwarf trees and the other a collection of British-grown dwarf trees. Trees in both collections range up to 30 to 40 years old.

ALDEBURGH RE-VISITED

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

O-DAY everyone or nearly everyone writes a book about his-or her-childhood, and as surely as he does so he describes the sub sequent re-visiting of some once beloved and familiar spot and the finding of it much smaller or laminar spot and the moung of it much smaller or less imposing than he had imagined. This is a literary convention, but it is also a genuine phenomenon, which occurs in the case of our childhood's golf courses. I still remember the shock of re-visiting as a grown-up golfer the old nine holes course at Felixstowe, on which I had played between the age of eight and eleven. The bunker in front of the first tee had shrunk to the most inconsiderable dimensions, and the first hole itself, which had once stretched away into the dim distance, called for no more than a drive and a pitch.

Now in what unkind people might call my second golfing childhood I have enjoyed on another Suffolk course a precisely converse experience. I am writing these words from Aldeburgh, where it is extraordinarily pleasant to be once more, and where save for one fleeting week-end-and that must be nearly fifteen years ago.—I had not been for twenty years.
When I had played there last I could hit the ball a reasonable distance and could talk of the twoshot holes without any undue pluming of my-self. Now that I have returned, with an arthritic back, the term "two-shot hole" is a hollow mockery, except perhaps in regard to those which are supposed to be reached from the tee; they are all three-shot holes. Everything tee; they are all three-shot holes. Everything has become infinitely larger and more imposing than I had remembered; in fact, "imposing" is not a strong enough word; everything seemed positively terrifying. When too the first time I climbed up to the high tee to the ninth hole and saw in the distance a couple of bunkers, with a narrow way of safety between them, at least 140, perhaps even 150 yards away. I wondered whether it was possible that I might carry them. Hitting my best, my very best shot, I did carry them with two or three yards to spare, and touched the stars with uplifted head. Yet it was a slightly humiliating fact that I had not recollected that there was anything to carry

from that teeing-ground.

To be sure, I had not attempted to play a hole at golf for two years; so there was some excuse for me, and I think—I am not certain, but I think—that the ball has been going a little farther since. I only include in this personal explanation lest I should make the course out larger and fiercer than for the able-bodied it is. It is fully as delightful as ever it was, and though my spoon is in danger of growing red though my spoon is in danger of growing red hot, so many wooden club shots do I play through the green. I have intensely enjoyed my-self and can, if necessary, preduce a certificate from the most distinguished of Aldeburgh lady golfers that my temper was little short of angelic.

It always seems to me one of the great charms of Aldeburgh that, as in the case of some other Suffolic courses. Workington for instance, it is set in the midst of a tract of almost illimitable golfing country. The course happens to be where it is, but it might very nearly as well be anywhere else, since on all sides is ideal material of sandy soil and bracken, gorse and fir trees. William Rufus, so the bitsory books used to tell us, laid waste the New It always seems to me one of the great story books used to tell us, laid waste the New Forest to make himself a hunting-ground, but if he were restored to life and wanted to make himself a golfing-ground in Sutfolk he would find it all ready to his royal hand. Though it is close to the sea—and doubtless the sea flowed over it in past ages—it is inland golf, but of the very best kind, and it is now in admirable condition. I am told that the course necessarily suffered in

war-time, and wanted a great deal of restoring. I should not have known it. The fairways are a little slower and softer than I had remembered them, but they produce the best and pleasantest of lies; the greens, one or two of them, have a of lies; the greens, one of two of them, have a hittle star-weed in places, but the ball rolls truly and smoothly over them. The rough is decidedly rough and, with the present shortage of golf balls (I have just bought three in the black market) it is as well to keep straight, but there seems to be rather less gover than of old. On the whole, the course is wonderfully good.

Those who know the course would not thank me were I to describe the holes; neither would they who do not. To both classes I should be a bore and to the second doubtless an unintelligible bore. In fact, at the moment of writing I have only played the first nine holes, and have done no more than a little mild practising over the second nine. The stuff out of which the course is made is the point, and that, which the course is made is the point, and that, as I have already said, is the real, sandy inland thing. As far as I can see the holes have not changed in any material particular since I was last here, but I suppose they have changed a little in so far as people hit the hall farther. The second hole, for instance, laid out for a drive and a pitch, is now. I am told, reached from the tee by the long hitters, and the third (with its green close to the road), once intended for two-and-a-bit, has now become a two-shotter. For those who can reach the green in two the second shot has become perhaps a little blind and adventurous, but I am in no mood to waste too

adventurous, our 1 am in no mood to waste too much sympathy on them; for humbler persons, at any rate, it is still a most attractive hole. Oddly enough, there was one hole that had become a little easier than I had pirtured it, namely the short fourth, with its long, narrow green, guarded on the right by a long, winding.

boarded bunker. That green seemed to be rather wider than I had thought. It is a green of which I have the tenderest memories. I once or which I have the tenderest memories. I once played the better ball of three not undistinguished ladies, and at that hole they were clustering near the hole with putts for two and I was a good deal farther off; but—oh, delicious circumstance !—my long putt went in for a two and they missed their shorter putts one after the other. It was a crucial moment, such as I have too often described in print as the turning point of the match, and I have been grateful to that hole ever since.

No, there seem to be no changes, and I can scarcely believe it is such a very long time since I was here. There is certainly none in that fascinating view of the river with the delicate line of fir-trees in the foreground. We always used to say it was like a Japanese picture, but that was before "Japanese" had come to have a sinister One difference indeed I have of time the control of the control o would be a gesture, at once pretty and romantic, would be a gesture, at once pretry and romanue, to wear it on my return. It was remarkably clean, perhaps because it was not of a colour which I greatly admired, having a khaki back-ground traversed by thin blood-red stripes. I duly donned it on my first visit to the course, only to find that it was, like myself, of an older and vanished fashion. Hardly anybody knew what it meant, since it had been superseded by

a new tie of a more sober hue. It is really rather hard in these days of coupons that clubs should thus change their ties, for no man can afford two ties for a single club. At any rate I cannot, and must rest content with my museum piece, which after all confers a certain distinction. When I first went to school there was a single boy possessing the house colours of a house that had sappeared some time before. He was by that time an eminent person possessing other colours estensibly much more glorious; but he rightly wore his old cap-it was of faded green and black stripes—in preference to them all. Now I with my khaki and scarlet stripes can guess at something of what he felt. Here is a pleasant little vanity added to all the other

CORRESPONDENCE

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD

I believe that those who know SIR.—I believe that those who know and love the old-world borough of Hernel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, and its historic and beautiful surround-ings will regret the proposal to expand the town to three times its present

size.
Under the satellite towns plan a new town was proposed at Redbourn. This plan was opposed by the County Council for various reasons. It appears that the Hernel Hempstead Housing Committee Housing Committee, fearing that a new town on its borders would make the borough a dead town, and ignoring the Abercrombie Report, in which Sir Patrick had stated that he considered the borough unsuitable for expansion, proposed to the Town Council that, in place of the Redbourn scheme of a new town, Hemel Hemp-stead should be expanded to a popu-lation of 50,000. The Borough Council, it seems, in spite of protests by a number of councillors, voted for the plan to go forward.

plan to go forward.

The plan for evolutionary developments already prepared under the Town and Country Planning Act is to be sorapped in favour of revolutionary development. The amenities of a charming perce of unspolit countryside will be ruined and a typical country town will be urbanised—a town whose geographical lay-out is totally unfitted for such a scheme.—RUBSELL STREELE, Penhyw Lodge, SELL STEELE, Penrhyn Lodge, cester Gate, London, N.W.1.
[It is to be expected that wherever

satellite towns are proposed there will be protests and objections, but in principle the policy of expanding existing nuclei into satellite towns is preferable to unplanned and hap-hazard development—ED]

BIRDS IN PALESTINE

Sir.—A few weeks ago you published a photograph I sent you of the Pales-tine Graceful warbler. I thought you might also be interested to s ture of the Rufous warbler (Agrobates galactotes), which in contrast is quite large, being almost the size of a song-

an. The Rufous warbler is a summer visitor to Palestine, where it breeds plentifully, and it is recorded as a rare wanderer to Britain. It is a handsome bird, fox-brown in colour on the upper parts and tail, which is tipped with white and fanned out as the bird alights, when the white bars are clearly augnts, when the white bars are clearly displayed. The nest resembles that of a blackbird, except that it has a thin lining of wool. In this case it was carefully concealed in a heap of dried herbage, and the brown mottled eggs closely matched the surroundings.— H. PAUL MEEK, (F/Lt.) 11 M.D.U. R.A.F. Station, Ramat-David, M.E.F.

YORK CIVIC TRUST

Sir,—In a broadcast speech on Sun-day, July 21, the President of the York Civic Trust declared the policy and intention of this Trust to take



THE RUPOUS WARBLER, A SUMMER VISITOR TO PALESTINE See letter, Birds in Palestine

renovate wherever possible the ancient and archæological buildings of the city of York.

city of York.

Some of the quaint old streets are being spoiled by the introduction of modern shop fronts. The erection of new buildings which threaten to hide the old ones, or interfere with the antiquity of the surroundings. strongly deprecated and

The Shambles was particularly

mentioned, as some of the buildings

mentioned, as some of the buildings date from mediæval times.

The photograph No. 1 shows this famous street before the war; No. 2, taken quite recently, gives some idea of how the old buildings have suffered from dilapidation, decay and the

ravages of war.
This historical city is not only the This historical city is not only the treasured possession of its residents, but of interest to antiquarians throughout England who will appliaud and encourage the York Civic Trist in its worthy efforts.—F. Walker, 16, Saint Hilda's Road, Cross Green Lane, Leeds, 9, Vorkshire.

KESTRELS OVER THE CITY

CITY
Six.—In late June of this year, while I was watching black redstarts near Wood Street, a kestrel passed overhead carrying a kill and slighted on a building near the rained church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermansbury. Presently it was joined by another, which seemed to come from the tower which seemed to come from the tower of that church. After the kill had been passed and devoured both birds wheeled to a great height, moving eastward, until I lost sight of them. I am unable to be precise as to sex, age, etc., and do not suggest that this

was a breeding pair.

On two subsequent occasions I have seen kestrels near the Tower and St. Paul's, but never more than one at

a time.
The sight of a kestrel in other and The sight of a kestrel in other and less likely parts of London is not uncommon, so I was not surprised to see them in the City, which in its present state seems an ideal torrain.—Guv Craaterars, Studio Flat, 42, Belsies Park Gardens, London, N.W.S. [Riow a pair of keetries nested in the City this summer was related by a correspondent last week.—ED.]

SAGACITY OR SCENT?

SIR.—I once had a similar experience to the episode of the lost whistle recovered by Countess Howe's Labrador and described by ber in your issue





THE SHAMBLES, A MEDIAVAL STREET AT YORK. BEFORE THE WAR AND (right) TO-DAY See letter : York Civic Trust

of July 19. I lost a gold pencil one Friday on the Corsham estate, but I did not know exactly where I had lost it; a hunt was made for it on the it; a hunt was made for it on the following day, my wife and others going over the grounds, gardens and woodlands where I had been in my occupation as non-resident agent. My next visit to Corsham was a Friday, next visit to Corsham was a Friday, the week siter my loss. On this day I had my yellow Labrador dog with me, and while I was standing in the village street, talking to two other persons, my dog touched my knee with his nose: I put down my hand, and he delivered, to my great astonishment, my gold pencil.—JOW F. WILKES, Eimdon Deny, Silfjorn Waldern. Ferer

FIGURE-HEAD INTO LECTERN

SIR.—An interesting feature in the church at Thornton Watlass, Bedale, in Yorkshire, is the "Black Angel" which adorns the lectern. This once breasted the seas as the figure-head of breasted the seas as the ngure-nead of a sailing ship. It was rescued from a Hull marine store by Sir Charles Dodsworth and brought to the church sixty years ago.—J. A. CARPENTER, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

THE PINE HAWK MOTH

THE PINE HAWK MOTH

Six.—I was walking back after getting the evening paper at my home in Lilliput. Dorset, one evening, when on a nearby fence I saw a rather large moth. I went over to have a look at it and found that it was a female Hyloicus junatir or pine hawk moth. I caught it and set it. Last year I saw a cotorpillar of the same moth at Canton of the same moth at Canton of the Canton o

[Mr. L. Hugh Newman, F.R.E.s., writes: "The pine hawk has always been acknowledged our rarest indigenous hawk moth, but considering how common its food-plant, the Scotch pine, is in so many parts of the country, this is difficult to understand. The caterpillars are difficult to rear in captivity, usually dying after hatching from the egg, or in the last skin before pupation. The cause of early demise pupation. been traced to the fact that unless has been traced to the fact that unless the tiny caterpillars devour most of their empty eggshells immediately after they crawl out of them, some digestive trouble sets in and they can-not commence to feed from the green tips of the pine needles, as healthy larvæ always do.

"No explanation is forthcoming yet as to why they often fail to pupate in captivity. They are firmly entrenched in Suffolk, in the Saxmundham district, and in Dorset and parts of Hampshire. The writer almost trod on a full-fed larva in a

busy thoroughfare in the middle of ter first whistling for the Bournemonth a few years ago. As this town is well known for its avenues of Scotth planes, it would not surprise me to learn that this rare hawk moth breeds freely in the town gardens and an old cook pheasant.

Another correspondent informs us of the capture of a pine hawk moth on Midhurst Common on July 23.— Ep.]

ROOKS REMEMBER

SIR,—You published a letter in COUNTRY LIFE on July 5 entitled, Rooks Remember. Over 70 years COUNTRY LIFE on July 5 entitled.
Rooks Remember. Over 70 years ago at my old home, Tracey, Honiton, there was a heavy fall of snow, which lay for some time, and the rooks could get no food. So my father had the snow swept off part of the gravol terrace in front of the house, on which



IN THORNTON WATLASS CHURCH, YORKSHIRE See letter: Figure-head Into Lectern

he threw handfuls of maize morning and evening until the snow melted, the rooks coming daily to eat it.

The next winter there was no snow on the ground, but the following winter, as soon as ever the ground was white with snow, the rooks came down on to the terrace to look for the corn, having remembered for two years that they would be fed when there was a they would fall of snow.

Pheasants also remember, for my father used to throw maize on a path close to the house near the shrub-bery every morning during the winan old cock pheasant, with only one foot, came out to be fed, soon fol-lowed by other pheas-ants, which remembered the whistling from about eight months before. --FLORENCE J. FELL-SMITH, The Hill, Sid-mouth, Devon.

IN THE STREETS OF CALCUTTA

Sir,-You may care to SIR,—You may care to reproduce my photo-graph of a Calcutta street photographer. The doil, apparently, is to attract the sitter or, rather, he sitter or, rather, tander and produce the appropriate expression.

J. P. McCarrey, 17,
Baronsfield Road, Baronsfield Road Twickenham, Middlesex

PALESTRINA TO-DAY

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mrs. Dean (July 5), has fallen into pardonable error in her account of Palestrina, the ancient Praeneste. The Barberini Palace, although it is to-day the most conspicuous monument of Palestrina, does not in fact stand upon the site of the Temple of Fortune It occupies the Temple of Fortune. It occupies the site, and conforms to the plan, of the semicircular exhedra which marked the centre of the highest of the series of ascending, monumental terraces which formed the classical sanctuary. The actual temples (for there were two) stood some distance below. The one was later incorporated, and still in large part survives, in the structure of the mediæval cathedral; the other stood

part survives, in the structure of the mediawal cathedral; the other stood beside it, facing on to what is now the main piaza. The fagade of this second temple can be seen in the huiding (which is quitte distinct from the Barberini Palaco) illustrated by your owners of the piaza of the calculus, and the best of the collections, including the piaza of the calculus, and the period of the piaza of the calculus, and the central area of the classical sanctuary are relatively intact. But all between the two is desolation. The loss cannot be measured in terms of individual buildings, for there was nothing here of great intrinsic worth. The artistic tragedy of the Italian campaign has



THE PHOTOGRAPHER PHOTOGRAPHED See letter: In the Streets of Calcut.

Inin in the destruction or mutilation of so many of the picturesque little towns and villages which are the essential Italy

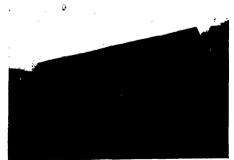
On the credit side of the account it must be noted that the local authorities have wisely decided not to try to rebuild on the old site. Instead the ruins are to be cleared and the space left open. After fifteen hundred years the magnificent terraces and ramps of the classical sanctuary will once more be visible—John Warn-Perrins, The British School at Rome.

TITHE BARNS

SIR.—With reference to your correspondence relating to the size of tithe barns, the enclosed photograph of the very long tithe barn at Boxley Abbey, Kent, may be of interest. It belonged to the only Gistercian house in the county, and this year occurs the 800th anniversary of its foundation. The length of the barn is 188 ft.—C. T. Sydulino (Rev.), Otham Rectory, near Maistone, Kent.

A WILTSHIRE BARN

Sig ... The tithe barn at Bradford-on-Sig.—The tithe parn at Bradford-on-Avon was mentioned in your Editorial Note to Mr. Oldaker's letter in which he asked which is the largest tithe barn in England (July 12). Though ex-ceeded in size by the barn at Tisbury, ceeded in size by the barn at Tisbury, the Bradford bars (168 ft.) is a finer ex-ample. I enclose a photograph. Of early 14th-century work, it was originally constructed without nails. The internal beams were held sometime. beams were held together with iron collars. There are two main entrances for wagons, and the barn compris



THE TITHE BARN AT BOXLEY, KENT, 186 FEET LONG



THE BARN AT BRADFORD-ON-AVON, 168 FEET LONG

14 bays. The stonework still shows some of the masons' marks. On much of the woodwork are the marks of the adze.—G. L. H., Bradford-on-Avon.

[Another gigantic structure, the Sextry Barn at Ely, demolished a century ago but measured and drawn before its destruction, was 219 ft. 6 ins., long and 39 ft. 5 ins., wide. It com-prised 11 bays.—Ep.]

OLD PLAYING CARDS

Siz.—At the Deanery at Bampton, described in the July 26 issue of COUNTRY LIFE, some old playing cards were discovered in October, 1936, when a floor was being repaired. They are believed to be of the early





PLAYING CARDS FOUND ATHE DEANERY, BAMPTON See Letter : Old Playens Cards

eighteenth century and to have been made in France, possibly at Bayonne, from a Spanish design. Surrounding the medallion of the King and Queen is an inscription, partly damaged, reading "... ROSSVEVE NORVE INPERATORIS ROMANORVM."—CLIVE LAMBERT, London, S.W.1.

WILLIAM KENT

Sir.—On ninety-nine matters out of the hundred I probably agree with the "Ed." Let us not exaggerate the one on which we differ.

one on which we differ.

Probably (owing to lack of space)
I was unfair to William Kent. The
little he did to destroy the old English
gardens was as nothing to the harm
the literary trio, Addison, Pope and
Walpole, did.

Let us rather congratulate our-Let us rather congratulate our-selves on those that remain: Wrest in Bedford, Melbourne in Derby, Drayton House, Northampton, and Bramham Park, Yorkshire—and hope that the exigencies of the times, and the scarcity of labour will permit them to be maintained.—HAROLD FALKNER, 24, West Street, Farnham, Surrey.

THE ROYAL ARMS IN PLASTERWORK

Sim,—In your issue of May 24 you reproduce a photograph of the Royal Arms of James I at Hawksworth Hall. I enclose a photograph of another example of the Arms of James I in a small house, recently belonging to me, in Sandwich, Kent. This house, or rather cottage (six rooms), has long been known as The Old Customs House, and as it adjoins the Fisher Gate, the chief exit from the town to the quay, it is assumed that it was the official residence of the Porte Reeve.

One of the first-floor rooms also contains an elaborate ceiling of the period, and there exists part of a fine

period, and there exists part of a fine contemporary staircase.

I have always understood that after the Union, in James I's reign, all public buildings had the revised arms installed; hence the reason for so many coats of arms of the date. There is also a fireback in the fireplace bearing the letters. If the letters I.R.

As this very small house was divided into two labourers' cottages for a great number of years before it ame into my possesson, and terman bomb fell within 75 yas it, competely destroying the house opposite, it is a wonder that the plasterwork is in as good a condition plastic work is it as good a condition as it is, and speaks well for the soundness of old methods of construction.

TRENWITH WILLS, 24, Yeoman's Row, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

THE FATE OF AN INTRUDER

Sin,—Having read the article on bees' intelligence, I thought the following might interest your readers.

Some 65 years ago my brother and

I were playing by our bechives when we saw a big red-hipped bumble bee crawl into the hive. We had often we saw a big to have the carel into the hive. We had often seen intruders turned out, dead, by the guard, so we watched a long time but "Bumble" never reappeared dead or alive. About two months later we e helping my father remove some he "supers" full of filled comb.

of the "supers" full of filled comb.
Risking castigation, or worse, I
dropped the bellows and found,
enclosed in a gaury cerement, suspended from the roof by filaments, our
old acquaintance. Lacking motor
transport, the bees had heaved him up
to the roof out of the way, to desicate of the transport, the bees had heaved him up to the roof out of the way, to desiccate at leisure.—C. Harrington, 22, Kings Road, Chellenham, Gloucestershire.

HIGH-FLYING WASPS

SIR,—As an air pilot of many years' experience, I have often thought the ollowing two occurrences might amuse

ollowing two occurrences might amuse and perhaps interest your readers. The first was a collision at 3,000ft. above ground level over Northern France between my windshield and a warp, identified by the unfortunate of the state on currents or similar carrying the little fellow up so high.

The second incident was perhaps The second incident was perhaps iess interesting to a sorious student, but more amusing to one and all. One very hot day in August, 1944, I was flying a very high altitude fighter, equipped with a pressure cockpit designed to maintain an atmospheric pressure outputalent to 15,000 ft. (approx.) up to well over 40,000 ft. A (exture of the device was that it was that it was impossible to turn on the press without admitting pre-heated air without admitting pre-neased at the tockpit. This explains why I was flying at 35,000 ft. in my shirtsleeves (rolled up !). At this height, where it was impossible to open the cockpit hood without a sudden release of both ressure and temperature, there



ARMS OF JAMES I IN A HOUSE AT SANDWICH See letter: The Royal Arms in Plan

panel a wasp, which proceeded to whizz vigorously round my little green-house, causing me no little consternation and panic until finally he was swatted with a glove. Here are two instances, one of a

wasp making an apparently voluntary ascent to 3,000 ft. (over flat country), and another when one of these insects was evidently full of strength and joy in an artificial atmosphere equivalent to 15,000 ft. as to pressure and 35,000 ft as to oxygen. The latter was full on as far as I was concerned, so this is no anoxid dream!—H. A. Shortrar (Lt.-dx. (A), N.N.V.R.), 4, Vicarage Drive, East Sheen, London, S.W.14.

HORNED HARES

SIR.—Regarding horned hares, the enclosed photograph may be of interest to your readers. It was taken last April at the chalet at the end of the Sonnenberg ski run in the Harr Mountains. The owner claimed that it was genuine and that the hares are to be found in the high forests of the Harz.—A. C. P. Kilburn (Squadron Leader), 22, Vanghan Road, Exeter.

NOT EVEN HARES

SIR,-The Jagdzimmer of the Hotel Assmannshausen-am-Rhein contains—or did immediately before the war—several specimens. The first the war-several specimens. The first time I stayed there I caused some amusement by remarking that I never imagined a deer or buck sufficiently small to provide these sufficiently small to provide these heads existed. I was laughingly informed that the specimens were Kaninchenhofe—not even hares. Next time I visit the Krone I shall venture to enquire again, but of Herr Hufnagel, the host, himself this time.
—WM. E. SIMPSON. Unicorn Holel, -WM. E. SIMPS Ripon, Yorkshire, SIMPSON, Unicorn Hotel,

A GRAIN SHORTAGE IN 1608

—In these days when the subje Six.—In these days when the subjects of bread rationing and the wheat shortage are on everybody's lips, your readers may be interested to read of a similar situation which occurred in the seventeenth century.

The following

similar situation which occurred in the seventeenth century. The following extract is taken from The History and Antiquities of Colchester, printed and published by J. Fenno in 1788:
"In 1608 there was a dearth of grain and other victuals about this, and other parts of the kingdom, for the preventing and remedying of which these uncommon measures were taken. these uncommon measures were taken. The constables in each ward took an account of the number of persons in every family that had corn by them, what number of acres they had sown, what bargains they had made with any person for any kind of grain they had to sell, and what quantity of any manurer of grain they had in their barns, granaries, etc. Also what numbers of grains they had in their barns, granaries, etc. Also what numbers of brewers, or tiplers dwelt in each parish; and according to that survey, every and according to that survey, every person was ordered to bring weekly to person was ordered to firing weekly to market, so many quarters, or bushels of corn as they had not directly to the poor artificers or day labourers of the parish in which they dwelt."—Mary J. Burch, 102, Shrub End Road,



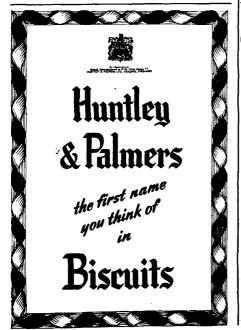
A TAXIDERMIST'S JOKE ! See letter : Horned Haret

A SWIMMING BAT

A SWIMMING BAT

SIR.—Many years ago when fashing in
the Wharle at Bolton Abbey. I flushed
a bet from a holly bush while retrievterm of the second of the second of the second of the
termidered way into mild interest and
fall into the water. But as I waded
in to rescue it, it began to swim
strongly, with its head well out of the
water, straight towards a small rock
a few yards from the bank. Having
landed, it spread its wings for a few
minutes to dry, and then flew off into
a clump of trees on the opposite bank.
The behaviour of this bat
resembled very much that described
by your correspondents in COUNTRY
LIPS.—D. L. HAMMICK, Oriel College,
Onford.







Key Exports Who would you say was leading the Export race? Textiles? Motors? Heavy Industry? Light? B.O.A.C. has at least shown plenty of pace in the early stages. Our exports are the men who bring back export orders; and never before have orders so large come back from so far so fast! Among the 3,500 we have carried, the record is held by Sir Miles Thomas, Vice-Chairman of the Nuffield Group. 14,000 miles in ten days, and back with £1,200,000 of business. But all did famously. Faced with the job of wiping off aix years' arrears of business calls, they proved to have everything it takes-except a magic carpet. And we provided that.

SPEEDBIRD ROUTES
300,000 miles flown each week,
4,000 passengers carried each we CANADA - U.S.A - WEST AFR.CA MIDDLE EAST - SOUTH APRICA - INDIA FAR EAST - AUSTRALIA - NEW ZEALAND

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION AND ASSOCIATED



BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

In a recent book about writers of children's stories, it was claimed with complacency that we have outlived the didactic and that he have it is dead. It seemed as though the critic judged almost entirely by his own preferences; as though one should measure the centuries by the taste of a decade. To-day, the Moral does not hit you in the face. The teaching is not as unabashed as that of Mrs. Turner, who lamed Agnes for life to cure her of "hoydenishness." But both are implicit, and the child as rule accepted them unresentially; as, probably, he accepted the birch-rod Moral of an earlier age, taking it as part of the story's excitement.

POPIII AP PONY STORY

There is no obvious Moral in I Wanted a Pony, by Diana Pullein-Thompson (Collins, 8a. 6d.), but any child would be drawn to the forthright Augusta rather than to her self-satisfied cousins. And there is no didacticism; but you may learn quite a lot about your duty to your pony. It is a particularly good specimen of the popular pony story—popular, maybe, as a reaction from machines—for Augusta is a real child, with a decent allowance of faults and a fundamental sincerity that is very likeable, and her success with Daylight does not outrun possibilities. There is more open instruction in They Went to the Sea, by Vera Barclay (Jenkins, 7a. 6d.) and Dwellers in the Stream, by Mabel Marlow (Sylvan Press, 7a. 6d.). The children who went to the sea were Roddy and Phil. Dawn and Pat, and they forgathered under the egis of a disabled airman who was also a scientist and could tell them all about crabs and fish and that rather grim creature the sea-anemone. He has an equally knowledgeable father and between them they fit out the children with as much xoology as they can carry, doing it so pleasantly that it hardly interferes with the holiday feeling. But what a tiresome child Pat is! The second book sticks to ponds and streams and is directed

straight (though with a too playful manner) at the young reader, no airman intervening. One must presuppose an interest in creatures of the seashore or the pond before giving either book for a holiday present. A reviewer lacking that taste can only commend them as excellent of their kind, and deplore the pictures in the second one. The two boys looking into the pond have heads like a turtle's and backs without bones.

FOR THE LITTLE CHILD

The simplicity of Dash and Dart, by Mary and Conrad Buff (Museum Press, 7s. 6d.) is a true thing. This is a perfect book for a child who is just able to read. The print is large, the story is told in a nort of rhythmic prose that sings in your head like the sway of green boughs, the pictures are gentle and contenting. It makes beauty and kindness a part of life; as they are, we may still believe, for the little child—who will also be happy with Lossy and Lankey (Museum Press, 7s. 8d.), of which both story and pictures are by Gladys M. Rees. The pictures are full of interesting things easily recognised. A pump is a pump, a cow is a cow, hills are green and high. And here, too, is your Moral, nicely rounding off the tale. For it was moderal little Loosey, the white lamb, who found the way home, when her bother, Lankey, black and defant, had lost it.

The Downfall of Augustus Hare, by Margaret Ross (Museum Press, Ss. 6d.) is brightly coloured, and unimaginative. It owes something to Beatrix Potter, but lacks her exquisite feeling for littleness. Isn't the title unkind to a worthy Victorian well known in Rome and Paris?

We have advanced in years and in social criticism when we come to Mr. Postlethwaite's Reinder, by Richard Chopping (Transatlantic Arts, 6s.); for now we know that Duchasses and most people who have butlers, have succeeded Giants and Ogres as types of the ugly and the unkind. Yet the stories are charming, and the clever black and white illustrations do very little to destroy the charm and the sympathy.

So far, so good; and now to rest contentedly aloft with Jahybashy and Tophnot, by Bernard and Elinor Darwin (Countray Lips, 68, 6d.). I have one useful test of the reality of children in books. "This is (or is not) a child round go up to any good-night to." It also bushy and Tophnot are children you could say good-night to, all they say and do is right and real. They never slip down into that box of assorted infants into which so many writers confidently dip. They thoroughly deserve the adventure we all have wished for; that flight among the stars, with the treetops round and dark below you, and the farthest twist of the river winding away into the moon. It was a rather severe Griffin who set Tophnot on a cloud, by way of ending an argument, but after that tart beginning he is everything a Griffin should be—"a mixture of a corkscrew and a flash of lightning," a moralist, an omnibus, and an excellent caterer.

HOLIDAY READING

Among books for the railway journey, deck-tair, defence from the hotel bors, may be mentioned A Caboulle of Brasts, by Harley Quinn, with drawings by Arnrid Johnston (Muller, 5a.), light verse and some with a touch of deeper feeding; They're Away, hunting verses by Beatrice Holden, illustrated by Lionel Edwards—a very right collaboration (Collins, 12a. 6d.); Salvoss From a Stone Frigate, by Major J. S. Hicks of the Royal Marines (Methuen, 8a. 6d.), verses in a post-Kipling vein which, though you may try to be international, lift your heart and your head; Scenes and Sails on the Firth of Clyde, by Ian G. Gilchrist (Windward Publications, 8a. 6d.), fine photographs and adequate description of the shores and lochs between Kintrye and the mainland; and Mr. Cecil Beaton's two books—Chrisses Album and An Indian Album (Batsford, 12a. 6d. each). They are not mere collections of photographs. They give to unknown country an almost disturbing reality.

Best on Earth-

whether it's loam, chalk or clay





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GENERAL

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THE PUNGENT WOOD-WITCH

By H. J. SARGENT

A "breakfast-time, membersof the household were much perturbed by an indescribebly not provided the lower regions of the control of the contr

I hastened to assure the household that there was nothing serious the matter. We repaired to the shrubbery near the kitchen door and soon found the culprit, a fine wood-witch in the very prime of life.

This fangus is of considerable biological interest, and while a determined effort may be necessary to overcome one's repugnance to such an offensive object, a close inspection is worth while. It has a white cylindrical stem, hollow, slightly tapering towards the top, and minutely honeycombed rather like a piece of bread. The stem varies in size: in a well-developed specimen it may be eight or nine inches tall. It is surmounted by a deeply articulated cone-haped cap, and filling the hollows is a dark, olive-green sime. At the base of the stem, almost completely buried in the soil, is the round, gelatinous body from which it develops.

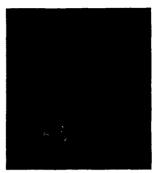
The wood-witch differs in many respects from the majority of the more familiar umbrella-shaped fungi known as mushrooms and toad-stools. A mushroom is produced by a network of underground threads—the mycellum, or sawn—for the purpose of reproduction. The guille depending from the underside of the cap produce spores which are analogous to the seeds of a flowering plant. The spores are very small

on a whereing the second of th

Spore dispersal in the wood-witch is not dependent upon air-currents. There are no gills. The spores are contained in the fetid dark-green mucus on the exterior of the cap. Files, attracted by the smell, devour this slimy material, and the spores passing uninjuration. The fungus, therefore, by means of its odour advertises its presence to files, provides them with a delectable meal, and utilises them for the dissemination of its spores.

for the dissemination of its spores.

The rapid growth of fungi is proverbial, and in the wood-witch speed of development is exemplified in a striking manner. The underground mycelium, white and cord-like, produces a spherical body as big as a hen's egg. It is



THE WOOD-WITCH OR STINKHORN FUNGUS. An undeveloped specimen in the "egg" stage is on the left

rather soft to the touch, and beneath its tough, white skin is a translucent jelly-like material surrounding the developing toadatool within. The "egg" after its appearance at the surface of the soil, takes some days to mature. In some country districts it is called, at this stage, a Ghost's Egg or Devil's Egg. When ripe, the "egg" "uptures at the top and the long stem with its slimy cap grows rapidly upwards. Growth is completed in three or four hours (or under certain conditions even more rapidly); its action is rather like a slow-motion Jack-in-the-box.

is rather like a slow-motion Jack-in-the-box. The evil smell emanates from the olivegreen mucus, for when this has been devoured by files, only clinging traces of the odour are evident. The wood-witch may appear at any time from April to November, and is usually found in the shade of woodland undergrowth, or in garden shrubbleries.



Smokers' Rendezvous

VERY SOOR after we started business in Pall Mail, our shop at No. 5 became a recognised rendesvous for smokers.

Here the London clubman

Here the London clubman would greet the returned globe-trotter, and exchange good stories in the fragrance of good amoking.

As our clientele extended, we opened branch shops in various areas. Each offers the same personal service, and the same range of freshly-blended cigarettes and tobsocos at agreeably moderste prices.

The moment that increased supplies of these blends are available, new oustomers will be cordially welcome at all Rothman shore.



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This is a representative piece from the interesting collection of antique furniture to be seen at Heal's.

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The MAJUR in Attack!

The Battle of food must be won, and Fordson Majors are going all out for Victory. Farmera everywhere are using the sturdy and powerful Major as the spearhead of their drive for increased crop production. With its many time and money-

THE MAJOR'S BATTLE HONOURS

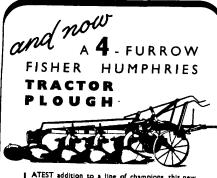
During the war years alone, British crop produc-tion rose from 44 million to 62 million tons senually—theaks largely to the greatly increased use of farm tractors. Between 1940 and 1944, it use of farm tractors. Between 1940 and 1944, it is estimated that of the total U.K. production of three and four wheeled tractors, over 90°, were

The Major's Advantages etartor and Bioctric Lights (at extra seet)

20) greater farwhar pull, improved edjustable drawbar thing of trailing of trailing implaneaus. Hydraelic power left now available for unit implements. Hydraelic power left now available for unit implements. Repeated to trailing for short headland turning short provided the short headland turning for short headland turning for short headland turning for short headland turning for the short headland turning the short headland turning the short headland turning turning the short headland turning turning the short headland turning turning the short headland turning turn

FARM THE FORDSON WAY-IT PAYS!

FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED, DAGENHAM



ATEST addition to a line of champions, this new 4-Furrow Fisher Humphries Tractor Plough has all the sterling qualities that has made the 2 and 3 Furrow Models so famous; the same first class engineering, the same high tensile steel, the same absence of castings. The draught is surprisingly light when the amount of land ploughed in a given time is taken into account, and breakages and breakdowns are virtually unknown. A unique feature is the Fisher Humphries adjustable hitch, finger-light under full draught, operated from the driver's seat.

FISHER, HUMPHRIES & CO. LTD.

FARMING NOTES

WHEN STRAW IS PLOUGHED

By chance my field of potatoes provides a telling demonstration of the effects of ploughing in straw. We did not in fact plough in bare straw before the potatoes were planted, but some of the manure put out in the rows straight from a cattle-yard was very strawy in nature. In other was very strawy in nature. In other was very strawy in nature. not been rotted down into well-made not been rotted down into well-made manure. To-day it is obvious, exactly to a row in the field, where this fresh manure was put out. The potato haulm is paler in colour than over the rest of the field, which had well-rotted rent of the sield, which had well-rotted manure. The whole field, I should add, had a complete dressing of balanced fertilisers, potash, phosphates and nitrogen, in addition to the farm-yard manure. It will be interesting to see how these two parts of the field go on through the season. Will the yield of tubers on the ground that got the strawy manure be considerably less than from the rest of the field. The far is that the fungi and bacteria when break down straw take up nitrogen in the process. In doing their work they have temporarily deprived the potato plants of some of the nitrogen which would otherwise have been available to them. Honce the paler colour of the tot. would otherwise have been available to them. Honce the paler colour of the foliage. This example of the effect of straw in the Soil has a bearing on the disposal of straw on the stubbles left behind by the combine harvesters which we shall see used in greater numbers during the next few weeks. In practice the action of fingi and bacteria in taking up a valiable fitter. gen is an advantage in a wet autumn when nitrates are liable to be washed out of the soil. They may actually conserve nitrogen which would otherwise be lost in drainage. The recommendation I have heard a technical officer give is to add sulphate of ammonia to the stubble where there is ammonia to the stubble where there is straw to be ploughed in. Given at the rate of ½-1 cwt. per ton of straw, preferably when the straw is wet after ram, this will speed up the rotting of the straw when it is burned by the plough. It has been found that still better results are obtained if part of the nitrogen is withheld until the spring, when it is available for immediate use by the crop.

Farrowing Sows

Farrowing Sous

A GRANT of £4 a head is being paid by the Government for each sow or gilt farrowing between August I and (betoete I. this is some compared to the sound of the sound far the sound fa Committees

New Committees

IN a few counties the new commit-tees who are the successors of the War a toes who are the successors of the War.
Agricultural Committees have taken office, but the process of appointment by the Minister has been a long-drawn-out affair. It cannot always have been easy to reconcile the nominations

made by the various agricultural organisations with the need for keeping a team that would carry on uninterruptedly the functions of the old committees. The Central Landowners' Association and the two farm-workers'. Association and the two larm-workers Unions, as well as the National Farmers Union, all have the right to put forward nominees from whom the Minister has to select the men he will Minister has to select the men he will appoint to the Committee. In the two counties where I know the personalities concerned, the nominations made by these organisations should be acceptable to the Minister and he ought to have no difficulty in finding suitable men for the committee. But I hear of other counties where the I near of other counties where the nominees put forward are not favoured by the Ministry's Land Commissioner, who is the man on the spot on whom the Department relies for advice. I am told that one organisation has been asked to think again, and put forward fresh names for the Minister's choice. Naturally enough the Ministry want committee members who will be committee members who will be amenable, as the Minister's agents, in carrying out Government policy in addition to their qualifications as men of good local repute whose word car-ries weight with farmers, landowners and farm-workers

Better Grass Land

Better Grass Land
THOSE who are concerned with the technicalities of breeding herbage plants and the management of levs and permanent pastures for optimum and permanent pastures for optimum the past of the plants It should be a size and nutritions leed for animals at all times and a thriving crop on the poor lands and the fat of the control of the control of the control of demarcation between the good and the poor lands. That has been one of the outstanding agricultural lessons of the war. We have found what the technicians call "the unexpectedly high potential" of hill and marginal land in terms of livestock production. Properly managed and judiciously regrassed we have, as Sir George grassed we have, as Sir George property managed and judiciously regrassed we have, as Sir George had of cattle and sheep but capable of attenting lambs and bringing beef animals to a forward condition. More important still: our hill and marginal land in productive order can be made and in an information in an information and marginal and in productive order can be made a great reservoir for livestock contributing to the intensity of the farming on the better lands. There is truth in the assertion that we cannot farm our fat lands properly and to the best national advantage unless we also farm our hill and marginal lands to their full capacity.

Dairying Practice

Delrying Practice

M.R. FRANK H. GARNER has
written another straightforward
saming textbook—Brista Desirying
(Longmans, Green, 21s.). Until recently Mr. Garner was a University
lecturer in agriculture at Cambridge, so
he is sure of his facts and has the
knack of presenting them in a form
readily understood by the novice. This
is a book for the learner and it can be
a book from which the ap-to-date
dairy farmer will learn a great deal.
He will find his own opinions confirmed by Mr. Garner.

CINCIPHATUS.

CINCINNATUS

LORD PARMOOR'S LAND SALE

HE Parmoor estate of 1,265 acres at Hambleden, six miles from Henley-on-Thames, and less than five miles from Marlow, came I from Henley-on-Thames, and less than five miles from Marlow, came under the hammer of Messrs. Nicholas (Mr. Vincent and Mr. Coltman in turn occupying the rostrum). Lord Parmoor, the owner, had arranged for the manual and 33 acres, and three or four small lots aggregating 27 acres, remained for private treaty. The total realisation amounted to just over E78,400. Lipscomb's old and massive volume, The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingdom, has the following description: The manion varied views over the vale and celebrated scenery on the banks of the Thames. Langley states that this was the estate and residence of John D'Oyley, a descendant of the Norman Conquest, and that the Hood of the Norman Conquest, and that it belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerussem and the reim of Henry VI. The estate in the reim of Henry VI. The estate the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, to whom the advowano belonged in the reign of Henry VI. The estate was acquired by the D'Oyleys, after the dissolution of the religious houses, by the marriage of the third son of Sir Cope D'Oyley with the heiress of the Saunders."

Sir Cope D'Oyley with the heiress of the Saunders."

The shooting over the whole estate is let for this season and the sporting rights are reserved until next February. Messn. Nicholas prepared finely illustrated particulars of the property. The first Lord Parmoor (formerly Mr. C. A. Cripps, Q.C.) held the property for well over 30 years. The buyers at the suction have to pay some varying from £75 to uwards for sums varying from £75 upwards for the growing timber on the various lots.

ACTIVITY ON THE KENT COAST

COAST

A REMARKABLE burst of activity
in the market for freeholds in the
veninty of Hythe, Kent, is worth notice.
First came the sale of the Imperial
hotel, Hythe, by order of the Southern
Railway Company. This property was
sold for \$200.00, as announced in
Courtray Lire of July 12, by Mr.
Alfred J. Burrows (Means. Alfred d).
The sale of Lympne Castle on
behalf of Mr. Henry Becam was
announced on July 28. cham
announced on July 28. cham
t can now be revealed that Port

behalf of Mr. Henry Becchair was announced on July 28. It can now be revealed that Port Lympne, the late Sir Philip Sassoon's palatial country house has been self-likely been s

"THE WESTWARD TREND"

WHAT came to be known as the Westward trend set in 20 years WW estward trend set in 20 years ago, with the migration of firms in what was called the soft goods centre of the City to Golden Square and other places handy to Rogent Street. The because the control of the control is taking on a new and somewhat serious aspect, serious for the future prosperity of certain parts of the City, masmuch as firms that have carried on important businesses for a long inasmuch as firms that have carried on important businesses for a long while seem to be deciding that the prospect of the redevelopment of bombed areas like Paternoster Row and between Cheapside and the Thames is too remote to justify them in warting any longer before acquiring permanent quarters in the City.

The latest announcement is that

The latest announcement is that a firm that was founded in Paternoster Row in 1724 intends henceforth to concentrate its London business in the neighbourhood of Bond Street. This is Longmans, Green and Co., Limited, the publishers. Their Paternoster Row premises were destroyed in 1940, and the firm has since been at Putney. Now the firm has acquired a long lease of Nos. 6 and 7. Clifford Street, and will convert the building to offices. The property was formerly well known as Almond's Hotel, until the American Red Cross obtained until the American Red Cross obtained possession and renamed it the Rein-deer Club. Messrs. E. A. Shaw and Partners acted for Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., and Messrs. George Trollope and Sons for the owners.

SALE OF A SUSSEX SEAT

SALE OF A SUSSEX SEAT

CTREAT PLACE, an early 17thcentury manorial house, six miles
from Hayward's Heath, Sussex, and
with 18s acres for £10,000 by Messis,
lox and Sons, by order of Mr. W. R.
Fizizlugh's executors. The house is
externally a fine example of its period,
and mone of the rooms there is oak
panelling divided by slender pilasters
of carved work surmounted by a cornice inscribed with pious maxims.
Two arched recesses over the freplace,
each of which encloses three ostrich
feathers and 1ch Dien, are presumed
to date from 1612.

For the same vendors the firm has

to date from 1612.

For the same vendors the firm has sold properties totalling over £28,000, including Westmeston Place and 42 acres (for £9,000), a noble old manor house in 1st him, but for a long while used as a farm-house. The agents have suggested that certain alterations of the house, and the demolition of adjacent farm buildings. demolition of adjacent farm buildings as well as a replanning of the grounds, would greatly enhance the attractiveness and the value of the property. Records of Westmeston Place begin with its ownership in 1439 by Sir Robert de Poytnings. Later it passed to the Earl of Northumberland and then to Sir Thomas Meryll, who conveyed it in 1598 to John Michelborne. Mr. Firstfugh's anotation purchased the estate in the year 1697.

WILTSHIRE FARMS

WILTSHIRE FARMS
APPROXIMATELY 540 acres of
A farms at Hannington Wick, near
Highworth, Witshire, have realized
just over £40,000 through Mesars.
Jackson Stops Circucester office. One
small holding of 56 acres made £111
an acre. The Somerset home for many
years of the late Lady Fox, known as
The Manor at Brent Knoll, pass
Highlerdige, has been sold by the same
firm for £7,600.

LAND IN PAYMENT OF DEATH DUTIES

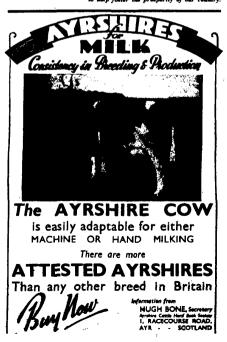
DUTIES
MESSES. JOHN D. WOOD AND
CO., conducted the negotiations
between the trustees of the Wynnatay
erate and the Covernment for the
transfer by their clients of the
Glanllyn portion of the estate in payment of death duties. The 35,000
acres involved in the surread 35,000
acres involved in the surread circlade



He always took his bread and soread, his bacon and one, his boiled beef and carrots wholly for granted. Rationing - well, that was something to do with war. Afterwards everything would be all right. But now he finds that everything is far from right with the farm of the world. The shortage of food has lifted his eyes from the shop counters where food just happened along, to focus on the fields where food must be grown expertly, laboriously and in its own unalterable time. He now realises that he has always lived inoccapably on the land. If he is to be well fed, the soil of his country must be well fed. Fed with the muck from the midden. Fed also with those factilisms. which are making the soil of our counties more productive than over before. That is why even the lorry driver as well as the farmer has good cause to remember-

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No. 18 of a series put out by FISONS Limited to help fester the presperity of our country.





ONE ANTHONY BUCKLEY

FIRST POINTERS FOR AUTUMN



Long jacket with flared poplum back, nipped waiet, pencil skirt in tehnoco brown and estmeal henring-bone tweed by Derville

and handed herinomaliv. National Far Co. Off-the-face toqui velvet from Pleset and Pavy

> The forward movement for a wh fur felt especially designed to wear with mink. Hugh Beresford



THE collections of the great wholesalers have been shown recently in London to buyers from all over this country and many from abroad, and they give us the first fashion pointers for the autumn. Clothes are to be more feminine, full of seams, gores, gussets, pleats, embroidery, flares and drapery. But they remain unostentatious clothes all the same, for decoration is treated with discretion, and the cut is basically simple.

Colours are rich and mixed with great subtlety. Day skirts are longer, sometimes distinctly full; others are so skin-tight that they are nicked at the hem, draped like the hobbles and harem skirts of the early 1900s. Afternoon and cocktail dreeses are longer; most skirts have dropped as much as two inches, others are mid-calf length. Sleeves are almost non-existent on many of these dreeses, even on wool dreeses as well as the lighter rayon crippes and georgettes. On others, they puff above a tight band set just above the elbow. On costs, sleeves are large and important looking.

The waist is accented on everything—the nipped-in look of the summer continues and is accentuated, and when coats hang straight they are voluminous to show off the tiny waist on the dreese of sult worm below.

dress or suit worn below.

Hats continue to be a major excitement, effervescing with trimmings; many have crowns that fit them firmly on the back of the head. Toques that sit on top and berets that slip back to be worn as haloes are shown for the first autumn suits and coatworn as makes are shown for the mix autumn subs and coar-frocks. Asge Thearup is featuring Gothic points on felt and velvet toques and berets that are four or five inches thick. On some adorable little round-crowned felts that are made to be worn on the back, the point is cut out of the brinn in front. He is using a new pink for velvet is a soft counted strawberry shade that is wonderful with black, or the fashionable mole tones; also mushroom, silver-grey and cinnamon. Round muffins of valvet are worn



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Elizateth Arden

NEW YORK . 25 OLD BOND ST LONDON WI . PARIS

straight on the top and have flaps at the side that carry out the Gothic theme. A side that carry out the Gothic theme. A small silver-grey sailor has quills in shades of grey and brown set all round like a windmill. For cocktail dresses Mr. Thaarup is showing tulle and lace bonnets shaped like the coifs in Flemish primi-tives. Wings of tulle project either side from a tight cap and end above the ears.

WEEDS absentees from the collec-Tweeds, absences non are filtering back; coating tweeds, suit weights and fine dress ones transforming the scene. Immediately they appear the winter nme dress ones transforming the scene.

Immediately they appear the winter clothes look lively, for the colours are glorious, and intricate plaids, checks and stripes bring gaiety to the winter as the skilled craftsmen return to the mills to weave them. There are the striped Scotch tweeds modelled with great success for top-coats by Rima and Marcus. Some lovely plaids are shown by Heather Mills; sequences of silver and slate greys by Gardiner of Selkirk. It is pleasant to by Gardiner of Sekurk. It is present to see fine dress-weight tweeds again. After the stripes, diagonals are most prominent, and some tiny, intricate weaves that look like pages of music or Fair Isle designs. Spectator show some wonderful rough tweed coats.

Town suits and ensembles of dress and jacket are shown in all the collec-tions, either black or in dark rich colours; tions, either black of in dark fich colours; mulberry, pewter grey, mushroom, Bur-gundy, lichen greens, mole and elephant greys with an undertone of purple or olive green. Generally, there is a tubular dress underneath with a tight, slightly draped skirt and a sleeve so short as to be almost non-existent. Décolletés are low, V-shaped or wedge-shaped. Jackets are hip-length, much waisted, with, in front either



winds sleeves, turn-down collar and inlet waisti

CROSSWORD

side, gathered pockets that jut well out. Hershelle braid their jackets and give them immense plastic buttons or carved jet buttons and black velvet trimmings. Rima show an elegant black ensemble in a smooth woollen and discreetly embroider the top of the jacket and the tubular dress with sprays of sparkling jet leaves.

A new fine woollen is woven in stripes of three dimensions. They make a dress and jacket in two tones of silver-grey with the broadest stripe for the skirt, the medium broadest stripe for the skirt, the medium for the long jacket, and the narrow used for piping and facing. The jersey frocks in the Spectator collections are interest-ing. They are in spring-like pastels, specially designed for wearing under a fur specially designed for wearing under a fur-coat—oyster, a mauvy grey, hyacinth, mushroom, banana. Spectator decorate town ensembles with tassels of bronze and

town ensembles with tassels of pronze and oxidised-silver beads dangling on the pockets of jacket and dress. They are using a medium-weight duveteen in tomato, slate blue and lavender.

Coats follow the prevailing lines with an emphasised waist, a wide hemline, wide, rounded shoulders, important sleeves, and tiny collars. Many have folds set in front both above and below the waistline others many unbelow the waistline, others many un-pressed pleats. Some of the striped coats are cut on the fitting lines of a redingote. Coats for this winter are made to be worn over a contrast. Even when the ensemble is in one of the sequences of woollen, the fabric that makes the dress is often patterned when the coat is plain, and vice versa. An interesting coat in the Spectator couture collection buttons spirally round the figure, starting on the left of the chest and continuing under the left arm round to the back.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS

ACROSS

I and 3. In Shakespeare's Globe the groundling's view of the sky above? (4, 2, 3, 6)
9. Pigcon house (4)
10. Like the Captain's fears about the anchorage? (10)
12. Goes with two thirds of a yard (5)
13. One way to do so it to give 14 down (6)
14. Adaptot (3)
15. Adaptot (3)
16. Hoat measure (5)
18. Rise (9)
12. I will make the artillery regulation (9)
14. Including the companion of the companio

26. Cassar's war (6)
29. Lamps re-set for singing (5)
32. It can be made with extreme nip (10)
33. Knock out (4)
34 and 35. Crafty Mr. Singleman (8, 2, 4)

DOWN

DOWN

1. It is hard to sink so low (4, 6)
2. Used as port (anagr.) (10)
4. It is strangely made up of arm in toot (8)
5. "And this our life, exempt from public ——Shakespare (5)

——Stakespare (5)

--- Skakespeers (5)
6. Enlarge the Women's Institute's lair (5)

Stagger in the danse (4)

8. Epsom Salts, perhaps (4) 11. How queer of him, he's out ! (3, 3)

Sometimes given a ring (3)
 Indeed, a generous man (10)

The Bank's are seen without being heard (10)
 Sound, in effect growing stronger (9)

21. South Africa heips to provide the way out in the end (6)

23. Everything to be seen in 26 (3) 27. Eager to come to terms (5) 28. Another world (5)

30. Just out of the gutter (4)
31. "The legend of an —— hour
"A child I dreamed, and dream it still"
—G. K. Chesterion (4)

(Mr. Mrs. etc.)

Address

Miss D. Lyall,



This Competition does not apply to the United States

20

The Chef with ier ahwavs recommends SAUCE ROBERT SAUCE DIABLE l with the fruits of Peace, Melba—which made Peche Melba Jamous. r, Lid., Harders Read, in, S.E.15

The winner of Crossword No. 861 is SOLUTION TO No. 2022. The winner of this Crosswerd, the chart of which epipered in the tires of August 2, will be immonsted used used.

ACROSS—I and 5, Sperwood Forest; 9, Linnerick; 10, Stolen; 11, Condense; 12, Oracle; 14, Coloration; 18, Overdrafts; 22, Falled; 23, Accident; 24, Luntil; 25, Plantain; 26 and 27, Borderine case. 6, Astell Street, Chelsea, DOWN.—1, Solace; 2, Ermine; 3, Warden; 4, Occasional; 6, Outbreak; 7, Edectic; 8, Tenpenny; 13, Bottoelli; 15, Golf club; 16, Beginner; 17, Adhesive; 19, Flance; 20, Nevads; 21, Stance. Loddon, S.W.3. publishes had group, by heat. COMPLETIONS OF SALM AND SUPPLY: This periodical is noted emblest to the following conditions, namely, that it shall not re-mids, bland one or eshervise disposed of by vary of Trades except as the full install price of 1% and shall it shall not be lest, we may manufacture decree by war of Trade; or selected to or as part of oner problemation or diversions.



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containing 8 reception rooms, 10-11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms All Main Services.

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Stabiling of 4 loose boxes, large garage with billiards room over.

Well-timbered grounds with partly wailed kites garden, vegetable garden, orchard, an area of market carden land, the whole extending to

ABOUT 12 ACRES.

To be Sold by Public Auction at a later date (unless previously disnosed of by private treaty).

Joint Agents: Mesers. W. H. LEE & CO., 21, High Street, Ware, and Mesers. OSBORN & MERCER, 20B, Albemaric Street, Piccadilly, W.I.

MERTS, NEAR BOXMOOR

cupying a fine situation some 5(t) ft. above see level and

community magnificent vince over beautifully seconds

A DELIGHTERS MODERN MOURE

Hent order and apprecabled by a carriage drive, hall, 3 reception rooms, studio or playmon, 6 hed-rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Companies' electricity, gas and water. Central Heating.
Garage for 3 care. Useful outbuildings. Designation well-timered grounds with learns, between borders, kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, etc., in all ABOUT 5 AORES. POR SALE FREEHOLD. The owner would be willing to consider selling the house complete with furniture and all fittings.

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ISLE OF WIGHT In the levely Tolland Bay district occupying a magnificen position with uninterrupted see viscos from practically see

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE brick built and in splendid order throughout.

Three reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 8 bathrooms. Central Heating throughout

Two garages and youal outbuildings. gardens have been beautifully kept, and there are is and oroquet lawns, herbaceous borders, fine kitchen garden, etc., in all ABOUT 1% ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD 68.250 Inspected and strongly recommended by Messrs. OSBORN AND MERCER, as above. (17,677)

3, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

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Main G.W.R. 2% miles. London under 20 miles.

IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING HUNDREDS OF ACRES OF PARKLAND Enjoying complete seclusion, sheltered by belts of timber.

COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE OF GREAT CHARM AND DISTINCTION

upon which thousands of pounds were expended just prior to the War. Every detail of modern comfort. Attractively decorated in imprecable taste. Well maintained. Ready to occupy without further outlay. FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGE HALL, 12 BEDROOMS, 5 BATHROOMS, PERFECT CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT, MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

Garage, stabling and useful outbuildings. OLD-WORLD GARDENS A SPECIAL FEATURE

Lawns, hard court, formal gardens and water. Walled kitchen garden in prolife fertile production—vegetables, fruit, etc.—with pasture land (let off). In all ABOUT 270 ACRES

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DELIGHTFUL XVITH-CENTURY HOUSE Restored by famous architects. Louige hall and minated gallery. 3 reception. Vasednating period interior, 9 lectronia, 2 betthronia. Main services. Central heating, QCAINT OARTHOUSK with living accommodation for staff, Riabling, Garage, Badmisten court. Neumning pool. Gartens a feature. In all 3½ AORES. PRIOG LATELY REDUCED TO \$5,500. Presention on completion. Owner's London Agents. BALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above

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Restored and modernised with complete disregard to cost, 8 fine reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, dreading or shape bedroom, 4 bedrooms, 4 bedrooms, 4 bedrooms, 4 bedrooms, 4 bedrooms, 5 bedrooms, 6 central bedrooms, Central bedrooms, Pitted basins in principal bedrooms, Central bedrooms, Power plans everywhere. Main electric light and power. Garning for 3 cars.

The gardens form a delightful setting, the ornamental goldfish and illy jond being a squetal feature. Fernden hard tennis court. Flower bods and herbaccous borders.

Well-stocked vegetable surden and naddocks.

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ASSOLT 700 AORES, having very
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cottages. An estate of importance which
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CUEST NOUSE, AND FARM (Unique opportunity for (Unique opportunity for Ouselandisely seed Parm., Naz favor-tunia and historical form. Healthy socks and 60 agrees can be wested). The home of a well-known Rittish Prissian bend. Com-lete of the Company of the Com-lain selectio light, security cooker, Trijus-gart, modern sandaden, batch (i. and c.). and land exposites for homes. Freshold and sind exposites for homes. Freshold only ST-868 with quide rosession. The optional has whole or in part. Be at once. SERFALLS, SCARRETT & SLADON, vs. above.

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Raype Farm, Warbisten, East Sussex, Graidenan's attractive Tudor House of channels, full of do at, in crossive technique, full of do at, in crossive technique, full of do at, in crossive technique, and the control of the control of

Brompton Boad, S.W.S (Keps, 0153).

OHROA 1700 62,850 NORPOLIK-BUFFOLK BORDERS

Faccinating old-world cream-washed Farm House, thoroughly modernized, with 6½ AORES. 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, bath. Electric light shortly. Many fruit trees. Also cottage. PRIOE ONLY 63,880. secure spin sporty. Many fruit trees.
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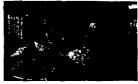
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With 61/4 ACCRESS of garden and ground, with terraced lawns, new hard termis court, swimming pool, productive kitchen gardes, etc. PRICE *PREEMOLD £12,500

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with later additions in keeping with the date and style.

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Gardener's cottage with bathroom, etc.

About 11 % ACRES of garden and ground, beautifully laid out with iswas, waits, border, lily pond, croquet iswa, hard tennis court, swimming pool, etc. Highly recommended. PRESHOLD SER,000

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Egrenhoises, orchard. Severil octuige and set and dry bosthiouse marriy can also be and—TRENDERS do. 77, 500th Audio, Nicro, W. (2), 202. 10.

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Ficked position. 375 feet up. Fixing Someter
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300 ft. up on the Chiltern Hills. Bats

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The important Country Seat BENHAM PARK

Fine suite of entertaining rooms, 26 principal

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Ample staff accommodation.

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Bight principal bed and dressing rooms in suites, 5 secondary bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, servants' rooms, 4 reception rooms, halls, closk rooms, modern domestic offices.

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DELIGHTFUL OLD COUNTRY HOUSE with finely timbered grounds and paddock. Main services and central being. The bod and dressing recent, 2 bath-room, a beginning to the country of the countr

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Conursing a comfortable Residence in the modern feorgian ritle, containing 15 bed and dressing rooms, offices, main electricity and water, central heating. Garages for 5 cert, standing for the contral heating, for the contral for the contral formation of the contral form

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About 700 feet up, commarkling magnificent views due south. Five bed and dressing rooms, hall, lounge, dining room, drawing room, buthroom, excellent offices prounds. Chanffeur's fist. Main electric light, com-

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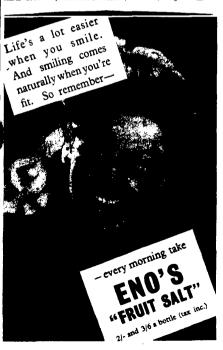
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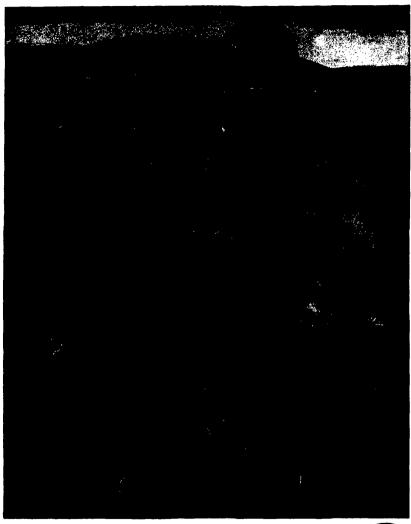
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2587

AUGUST 16, 1946



THE HONOURABLE MRS. DESMOND CHICHESTER

Mrs. Chichester is the only daughter of Captain and Mrs. Montagu Ravenhill, Pleyden Cottage, Rye, Sussex. Her marriage to Major the Hon. Desmond Clive Chichester, M.C., Coldstream Guards, youngest son of Lord and Lady Templemore, took place last March

COUNTRY LIFE



The Editor reminds correspondents that communica-tions requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. MSS, will not be returned unless this condition is complied unth.

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THE NEW TOWNS CHALLENGE

T is unfortunate in some ways that the Reith Committee were hustled into the production of two Interim Reports, almost entirely concerned with planning the machinery and finance of new towns, and that an Act putting their main ideas into effect should have been passed before they had a chance to tell the Government and the public what they thought a new town should be. For if the new towns are to be regarded by the public solely as a bureaucratic experiment in getting out of some of the more appalling social and economic difficulties into which the unregulated development of the past has plunged this country, they will not be a The speed-up was necessary because it was feared that a people living in discomfort and annoyed with unfulfilled election promises would bring so much pressure to bear on their local authorities, while the long-term NewTowns Plan was being put into action, that we should Plan was being put into action, that we should revert almost without knowing it to the dis-orderly development of pre-war years—a dire and dreadful prospect. That it was necessary to rush ahead with town construction is shown by the recent debate in the L.C.C. when, backed by a large majority. Lord Latham declared that the question of new towns and Green Belt must be faced "against the background of the desperately urgent need for housing of the people of London," and the Council went on to approve estimates for the acquisition of great housing estates totally unrelated to the New Towns Plan.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning has assured the L.C.C. that they need not be so desperately anxious; that long-term and short-term can be reconciled if only all parties will work together. This, too, appears to be the opinion of the Committee of London Housing Authorities, presided over by Mr. Clement Davies which have made a unanimous report to the Ministry on ways and means of concerting a plan which in the long run will mean the tran fer to new towns of 1,250,000 Londoners, together with an equivalent amount of industry To put this plan over, however, it will obviously be necessary to have the interested support of the public at every stage. The public must be tauı ht to look on the new towns not as a some what hazardous attempt to get out of an undeniable mess, but as a real social experiment of building new towns and communities. It is helpful, therefore, that the complete Reith Report should now have arrived with its ideal picture of what a largish town should be, and its statement of the guiding principles which should be applied. In the circumstances it does not achieve this unity, being handicapped by its history and the need for integrating a patchwork of three sets of recommendations. It does, however, devote much space not only to the physical tasks of new town building, and devising of machinery for them, but to the more complex and delicate problems of founding the new social structures and fostering their corporate life.

If there is a danger that the local authorities who are to supply the inhabitants of the new towns may lose heart before those towns begin to be ready, there is also an equal danger that to be ready, there is also an equal danger that their development may be rushed without proper consideration of all the possibilities which new techniques offer—not for patching and improving, but for getting in detail what is really desired. And the free use of modern resources implies that it is known what really is desired. The Final Report of the Reith Committee is a very serious and sober document, but it does contain much inspiring advice as to what to aim at and what to avoid. It is a challenge. in fact, to the public to consider what they really would like to have in an urban environment which can be created de novo.

ON A HOLLY TREE

ON THE LAWN OF UPMINSTER HALL, ESSEX, ENGRAVED "BEN & MARY, AUG. 19, 1846." Some fools may smile because I touch your stem Engraved with youth's sweet hope of immortality .

Ah, vain hope! Born of what? Alas | the foolish heart itself knew not.

The knife bites, the young wood bleeds, A swallow sweeps in the musky summer air, The thin laughter comes faintly over the century of

years.

Am I the only one who sees, the only one who hears i

MURROE FITZGERALD.

LONGLEAT AND ESTATE DUTIES

ORD BATH'S announcement to his tenants that he is obliged by estate duties to sell much of his family property illustrates one aspect of the important statement made by Dr. Dalton to Country Life this week. The increase from 65 to 75 per cent. in estate duty in the last Budget has meant that Lord Bath has had to find £150,000 more than if his father had died before April, and inevitably many similar car will soon arise. Detached portions of the Bath estates in Northamptonshire and Shropshire, besides many outlying parts of the Longleat properry are to be auctioned with the consequent disturbance to established tenancies. Longleat itself, built in 1570 by Sir John Thynne, who married the daughter of Sir Thomas Gresham, with its famous park and surroundings, is to be retained by Lord Bath, who is, however, presenting Cley Hill, above Warminster, to the National Trust. Dr. Dalton's welcome facilities for making land, where suitable, acceptable in lieu of death duties evidently do not apply in this case, since the properties to be offered are presumably not required for National Parks or similar purposes But supposing it was Longleat itself that had to be sold, we maintain that there would be strong case, in the nation's interest, for the estate, with its great house and its historic contents, being accepted as a whole in heu of death duties, and transferred to the National Trust with a sufficient capital sum, from the fund allocated by Dr. Dalton for that purpose for its proper maintenance. Thus a historic and social unit would be preserved from dismemberment which benefits nobody.

HARD SEATS AND SOFT

ARD SEATS AND SOFT

At Cardiff city council yesterday plush settees were proposed for high-class dancers to sit out and hard seats for its citie" hope."

Then up jumped Labour councillor Tom Sweet. "Of all the dann snobbery, this is the limit. Are the people who attend low-priced dances any less decent than those who attend high-priced ones?" he saked.—Newspaper report.

THERE is, quite rightly, no close season for the hunting of snobs, and that ever-popular pastime naturally attains the highest favour at a moment when well as the highest favour at the highest favou favour at a moment when uneducated and thoughtless people have been inflated by phrases about "the century of the common man an excessive notion of their own value. But too often the snobbery pack speaks to a false scent. There is sometimes—even in this age of multi-tudinous subsidies—a little truth in the saying that a man can expect no more than he pays for and here (it transpired) was the explanation of the hard seats at cheap dances. Examples of the hard seats at cheap dances. Examples of this hunting of non-existent snobbery could be

multiplied all too easily: it is to be feared that the chronic inferiority complex of some sections of the populace is worsening into an acute form. Mr. J. B. Priestley suggested some years ago that objections to first-class carriages on the railways rose chiefly from the words "First Class" and "Third Class." and that there was no objection to what was in effect, though not in name, the distinction of first- and third-class seats at cinemas. But now some people in Cardiff seem to be coming very close to the latter position. It would be interesting to know whether the damning councillor thinks he should have as good a cinema seat for 1s as for 5s. or as much beer for 1s, as for 5s. In the meantune there is no denying that snobs are a legitimate quarry for the many who enjoy (especially when inspired by envy, which is no longer recognized as a deadly sin) finding faults in their neighbours, but since there is still-and always likely to be-genuine snobbery in all sections of the community, there should be no need for anyone to bark up the wrong trees.

NEW HOUSES IN OLD VILLAGES

'N suggesting that new houses should necessarily be interpolated among the houses of old villages rather than be "segregated" on the outskirts, for sociological reasons, Dr. C. S. Orwin has started a hare that is leading to a mare's nest-one of those tangles in which ideology obscures quite well-defined factors. His contention is that for reasons of aesthetic or covial aveluciveness the tenants of new houses are made to feel outcasts. It would be interesting to know of instances of this having occurred in housing schemes erected since 1919. In practice, apparently vacant land in villages has generally been left so for cogent reasons-as people's gardens, allotments or fields—and is serving practical or amenity purposes. Local authorities prefer to build in well-defined groups for economy of erection, rather than on isolated plots. Such groups can be seemly architectural compositions, whereas, with the minimum stan-dards of cost prevailing, interpolated houses, besides working out more expensively, rarely fail to clash with the traditional character of an old village. It is possible enough to harmonise new and old, but it requires more sensibility than a local authority can afford. Where circumstances, which vary so widely from village to village, admit of close integration, so much the better, provided the new houses are sympathetically designed; and some of the cottages now being built, for example the Swedish timber types, marry charmingly with English tradition. But when planning practice has decided on the advantages of the principle of building new towns rather than of messing up old ones, it seems illogical to apply the opposite to villages.

FARM PRICES

SINCE the Government's refusal last week to allow independent arbitration on the oward of increased produce prices to meet the higher farm wages, the N.F.U. in the counties is now busy marshalling public support for the farmers 'case. The difference between the Minister of Agriculture and the N.F.U. arises from the Ministry's ruling that only the increased sum which farmers are paying to hired labour, and not quite the whole of that, should be included in labour costs, while the N.F.U. claims that the manual work of the farmer and his wife should also be recompensed. As 25 per cent, of the manual work on farms is done by cent. of the manual work on farms is done by farmers and their wives, the effect of the Ministry's ruling is to reduce substantially the profitability of farming as a whole. Mr. Tom Williams may consider that now is the opporwilliams may consider that how is the oppor-tunity to cut farming profits further, but the annual February price review is the proper occasion for such adjustments. The Government should not bring into a special mid-season price review, intended to recoup farmers for higher wage costs, other factors, such as the level of farm profits or changes in cropping incentives, while refusing the farmers' claims on other counts, such as the recent increases in transport Unless a clear understanding reached now that the annual price review shall stand for twelve months and that there shall be no avoidable alterations in wages and other factors meanwhile, there is serious danger that the whole system will break down in disreputs.

A Countryman's Notes

B

Major C. S. JARVIS

I HAVE read recently two items of news, one in an evening paper, which is obviously incorrect and which would suggest that the journal of the property of the

To those who are unaware that there are only three snakes in this country—the viper or adder, the grass snake and the rare smooth snake, which I have sought in vain—the mistake of thinking that our common grass snake is of a water variety is understandable, as Natrix natrix may often be seen swimming across a river with a grace and ease of movement which would suggest that it is his natural habitat. It was something of a coincidence that the day after I read the account of the Cookham "river snake" I should have seen two small grass I should have seen two small grass snakes disporting themselves at the shallow end of a little llyn in the Welsh mountains, and their actions suggested that they were finding some food-stuffs among the weeds which were growing at the water's edge. It was a very bright sunny day and, as the grass snakes were providing the only sign of life on the unbroken glassy surface of the small lake, I put my fly over them hoping that, unlike the trout, they would rise to it and that I would achieve the distinction of joining the ranks of those who have hooked queer creatures on a trout lure. I can only record, however, that one of the snakes moved a foot or more to examine my fly, but finding like the trout in the lake that it was not a reasonable imitation of anything recognised as catable he did nothing more about it.

THE other item of news which sounds inexpelicable wasfe the effect that the Scottish Society for the Protection of Wild Birds had protested against the killing of fifty-one buzzards by the Mid-Argyll Fox-hunting Association, and I cannot conceive why in the sacred anames of Jorrocks and John Feel fox-hunters should concern themselves with the destruction of these rare birds. I should have thought that any association concerned with fox-hunting would have found its time very fully occupied with keeping down the numbers of foxes, which have increased so considerably in most parts during the war years. I am surprised also that in any one county in Great Britain there should be sufficient buzzards for this number to be killed in one season. From reports I have received from time to time the comparatively rare buzzard would seem to have managed just to hold its own during recent years, and in some parts has actually increased its numbers; though incidentally I have not seen our New Forest pair since they had to share the air with bombers and fighters from the many aerodromes in the vicinity. I shall be interested to hear from Scottish readers if in Argyllshire this bird is now opentiful and so short of its natural food that it is carrying off fox cubs, which, so far as one



 $E.\ W.\ Tattersall$

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. SHADOWS ACROSS THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS

can see, is the only reason why a fox-hunting association should concern itself with birds of prey.

I Am beginning to wonder whether the war correspondents on the various Eastern fronts did not allow themselves to be carried away with einthusiasm over the miraculous powers of D.D.T. powder as an insect pest destroyer. I gathered from the many reports which I read that one puff of D.D.T. powder in a room or tent not only whye out instantial every mosquito. bug, flea and other unwanted insect within, but also made the place lethal for everything that flew or crawled to such an extent that the descendants of the defunct insects coming to visit the graves of their ancestors months later would at once curl up and die. Immediately it was announced that the famous D.D.T. would be available for the general public we were exhorted to be most careful when using the very deadly powder in the garden, while hortculturists and beekeepers pointed out that if fruit trees were sprayed with the preparation when in blossom it would mean the extinction of every hive in the vicinity.

I do not know if I have obtained a tin of some spurious imitation—and no one can deny that there is a considerable amount of rubbish of all types on the market these days—but the results I have obtained with the terrible D.D.T. would be disappointing if they were not laugh.

Guard uniform in a drawer with a liberal dressing of the powder in every fold, and I have just made the discovery that, if the old Home Guard is called up again to repress a rising of incensed bakers or furstrated bread-winners, I have an excellent excuse for absenting myself from parade, as common decency of attire was a marked feature of the Old Force. The special type of clothes-moth from which we have been suffering during the war is, I admit, a very tough problem as he would seem to be proof against all powders, sprays and other anti-moth preparations, and I have a very shrewd suspicion that the moth balls, on which once upon a time we pinned our faith, are now regarded by them merely in the light of appetisers before meels

On making the discovery that D.D.T. had failed to protect His Majesty's uniform I made a special demonstration by blowing the powder through a patent garden bellows onto a dense cluster of black blight, which had formed on the flower stem of a very special dahlia, and when the packed mass of insects had been completely covered with a film of the white dust there was evidence of some slight discomfort and uncasiness. The head of the column seemed to wish to withdraw, and this intention was prevented by the crowd below which wished to work upwards, but the movement was little more than one sees every day in an ordinary fish queue when the customers in the front rank discover that there is nothing left on the slab but some

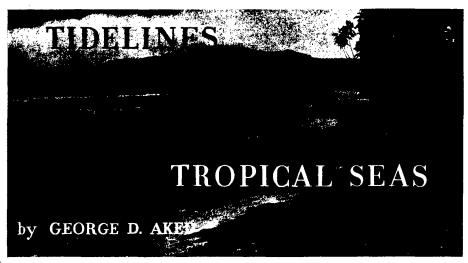
weary-looking cod with tired eyes, and those behind push forward in the fixed belief that there are sole and brill available. The following morning I found that the whole contingent of insects had transferred themselves to another stalk where they were clustered apparently in perfect health, but over their old stamping ground, and still be-sprinkled with the white D.D.T. powder which incommoded them not one jot, ran the ants whose task in life it is to marshal the ranks of the black blight.

HAVE been told recently a story or remainable intelligence shown by dogs, and as it was related by an eye-witness it must be accepted as the truth. HAVE been told recently a story of remark-

It is about a cocker spaniel, who has the

social distinction of being a reserve champion, and who disappeared suddenly while out on his early morning exercise. The owner telephoned the police and everyone in the vicinity, and at four o'clock in the afternoon a plate-layer on the railway nearby noticed a dog sitting on a rocky ledge half-way down a deep cutting on the line. Presumably the cocker while chasing a rabbit had fallen over the edge and had saved himself by landing on the narrow ledge from which he could climb neither up nor vn. The owner at once went to the spot with a rope on which he made a noose with the ina rope on which he made a noose with the in-tention of lassoing the dog, but there was not the slightest necessity for this, as, immediately the rope reached him, the cocker seized it firmly in his teeth, and allowed himself to be drawn up to a spot where he could find a foothold, and from which he could climb to the top without great difficulty.

HIS, I think, constitutes very remarkable intelligence. The wisest dogs usually lose intelligence. their heads when in trouble of an unsual nature. That is to say, the dog, who habitually comes up to his owner with an uplifted paw when he has a thorn in it, may quite forget for the moment that master is trying to be helpful when releasing him from a gin-trap. As ropes are among the things that play no part in a dog's are among the things that play no part in a dog s life it is remarkable that the cocker (and where unusual intelligence is concerned I would not rate the spaniel family quite as high as other breeds) should have realised at once that the lowered rope provided a means of escape.



UR parents-who had a stolid distrust of the things which may turn men into beachcombers—exhorted us to hold our heads up. It was felt that people never got on in the world if they went about looking at the ground.

Yet by following such advice too closely one may miss a great deal. Once, when a child, I found a threepenny-bit in an Edinburgh street. How many Scots, trained to firmness of purpose and moral rectitude, had, in passing by, failed to see that valuable object? Perhaps I should thank the discovery for an interest in foregrounds which has since revealed not, I regret to say, more threepenny-bits but things with far more intrinsic interest. In the foreground are the rhythms of grass and leaves, the texture of stone, twisted sticks, pebbles at the edge of a river and the pattern of water. Design and variety may exist just as much in ten square yards of foreshore as in the view from the top of a mountain; for the capacity of our eyesight is limited, and size-if dissociated from human standards of measurement-is only relative.

Some years ago I was staying on a small island in the West Indies. This island—the offshoot of a larger one—was a low, bare, desiccated place; it had an air of essential stillness and remoteness that even the wind which sometimes sighed for days on end through its stunted thorn bushes served only to accentuate. It was as though the land had been cast up by the sea to lie bleached and forgotten under the omnipotent sunshine. The landscap itself, the hills of the mainland and the iridescapt seas were long-things, yet somehow the tracked significance. I found that the essential callities of the place were concentrated in much smaller things. The flotsam of the tide, pieces of wood fantastically twisted and sun-whitened that lay along the shore, the cacti and the silvery trunks of the "loblollies"—it was these things, dry, rank and dead, which seemed to be its most expressive

An interest in foreground objects of this kind, once created, developed rapidly, especially where there were beaches—and coral beaches in particular—for there is no ground more produc-tive of such things than a reef or the borders of a lagoon. As a picker-up of unconsidered trifles I combed the shores of the Caribbean, the South Seas and the Eastern Archipelago, amassing choice pieces of bleached coral, dried seaweed. driftwood and broken shells.

In beachcombing—undertaken as a hobby and not from necessity—there are two sources of pleasure -the act itself and the spoils of it. Given the right temperament, there are few occupations more enjoyable than pottering about on a reef. On the fringes of the tropical seas time moves slowly. There one can recap-ture the delight of a child probing among seaside rocks or sense the absorption of a dog which #srocks of series to assorption of a dog minimal covers peculiar joys in every tree-trunk or hole in the ground. A morning passed in wandering idly along a stretch of sand liberates you from all sense of urgency, and if at noon you return with one new shell or curiously-worn fragment you count your time well spent

I remember a beach in the Eastern seas where one could walk out on to a great expanse of reef which was laid bare by the receding tide.
For a quarter of a mile or so from the abore the
coral was dead and colourless, but farther out it

was alive and full of faded greens and purples was anve and on laded greens and purples. There were always a few people out there turning over lumps of loose coral in search of anything edible that might be underneath—small octopods, sea-eggs of marvellous and diverse colours, or little fish which would lie wedged in

crevices hoping to escape attention.

In such a place you have a marvellous sense of well-being coupled to the feeling of being completely removed from civilised man and all his works. There is contact with air and water and sun. For a long time you may be engrossed in the aquatic world of the close foreground and by the prospect of finding some fresh treasure under the next lump of coral. Then suddenly you look up, and the universe expands into the vast circle of sky patterned by the majestic rhythms of clouds, the blue and glitter of the sea, the white, unfolding wings of the surf, the intense colour of untouing wings of the sair, the intense colour of reef and lagoon, and beyond these a luminous line of beach and a fringe of palms. So much, then, for the pleasures of the search; but what are the things sought, and in

what does their peculiar fascination consist? Merely to assert that almost everything which litters a tropical beach is interesting would still leave much unanswered. One might enlarge the statement further by saying that the objects found on such shores have about them a certain strangeness, but that this quality exists in some things to a greater degree than in others. To things to a greater degree than in orners. To sense it one must first shed all considerations of the function or growth of such objects. If you regard a fish-act as simply a device for catching fish its bizarre properties will be missed. Simi-larly with fish, or with shells which are still perfect in form and wearing their living colours; think of them as natural growths and they will be interesting only as specimens or as having a quite straightforward beauty like that of flowers. But if one of these things is regarded as an abstract object it assumes a curious individuality which has nothing to do with its proper function. A single example—albeit a somewhat forced one—may libratize this

There is a place in Bali where the above, rising stopped from the sea, slopes down again on the landward side. From behind this rampart the bows of beached canoes can be seen protruding over the skyline and tumbling down the near slope. In every one the lower part of the prow is elongated like a snout, and immediately behind it on either side is painted an eye. When I first saw these craft in the low light of the evening aun against an inky sky the whole fleet—with outriggers extended like tenuous limbs—looked like an army of monstrous creatures crawling out of the sea to invade the

Mow the point of this illustration is not the somewhat fantastic theatricality of the effect, but the fact that with these cances the impression of function had been proken down. They had ceased to be more beats but they had not acquired the reality of monsters, so that, falling between the two types, they had taken on a peculiar significance

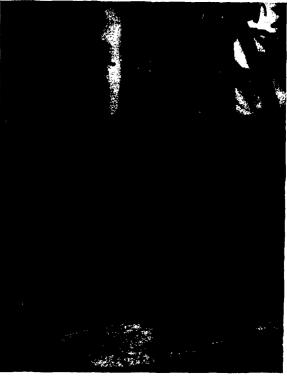
reality of monsters, so that, failing between the two types, they had taken on a peculiar significance of their own.

The things found on a beach fall roughly into three groups. There are those which belong to the reef and the foreshore, including all marine growths having life—fish, crustacea and the living coral of the reef. Next come the man-made things and the land growths which lie above the reach of the tide—fallen palth fronds, copra spread out on the ground, cances, fish-baskets, nets hanging from trees, or even the purely artificial patterns of fish or sea-stuga laid out to dry.

The final group lies midway between the other two-between the water's edge and the high-tide mark. It includes all those curious battered objects which have long since lost the perfection of their natural forms. To sense their strangeness it is no longer necessary to divorce them from the idea of their purpose or natural order; for they have ceased to have either life

(Right) TAHITIAN FISHERMEN'S NETS HUNG OUT TO DRY ON THE TREES AT THE WATER'S EDGE

(Below) ON THE BEACH AT BALL. One of the canoes which "... look like an army of monstrous creatures crawling out of the sea"







TREASURE-TROVE FOR THE BEACHCOMBER. Debris left by the tide on the shore of Tahiti

or function or even much resemblance to their original shapes. Among them are shells whose inner structure has been revealed by the battering of the surf and which are quite bleached except perhaps for a flush of pink or a faint trace of brown or grey. In this state, when they have ceased to bear the familiar impress of organic

growth, one can regard them purely as things. And what is true of shells applies equally to the rest of the debris that lies along the shore. A stem of pandanus rotted and pounded by the sea, desicated by the firece heat of the sun and finally sapped of the green of life ceases to be part of a tree and acquires a distinct character.

The subjective importance of these beachobjects is heightened by their situation. There is nothing to distract attention from them; they stand isolated on a smooth plane against the level horizon and the emptiness of air and water, so that when looked at closely they sometimes take on a monumental impressiveness which is

quite distinct from their actual size.

A beach is the edge of the unknown: beyond it stretches the infinity of space and the uninterrupted curvature of the earth. At the margin of the sea you have come to the limits of the mundane and the familiar; ahead stretch the elements in which Man can stake no claim. It suggests a division which is not only material but also mental-the cleavage between what the mind perceives and understands and the un-charted tracts of the un-known. The objects that are thrown up out of the ocean on to the land are things standing upon a frontier— partly familiar and partly strange, not wholly unrelated to commonplace forms, yet invested with some of the mystery of the unresolved. They are vaguely disquicting, but at the same time they offer a hint of some exciting possibility or promise. haps one can best describe them as surréaliste, for their forms have an import which eludes us. They do not evoke association with the mundane, nor are they merely grotesque Existing in their own right, they stand at the same time like the symbols of a religion whose metaphysics are for-gotten. They are a mystery.



FISH SPREAD OUT TO DRY. HONG KONG

TIGER TALES By J. MACKENZIE

HAD my first experience of a tiger shoot in a certain Indian State which can remain nameless. The party had been arranged for the benefit of a certain Exalted Personage, and what happened that day was extent the

some



cause of the commission on my part of a felony on another and much later occasion. At this shoot I was posted, well away from the guest of honour, on the bank of a small stream bordered by high rushes. In due course, and before any shots had been fired, a fine tiger emerged from the reeds and proceeded to cross the stream. When it was half-way over I fired and, much to my joy, killed it. A pad elephant then appeared, and I personally saw my tiger loaded up.
We joined the line of beater elephants and

for some time I rode alongside the elephant carrying my animal. There were other tigers in the drive and eventually, after a good deal of firing and excitement, we gathered round the E.P., in front of whom lay four dead tigers. I congratulated the son of our host on the success of this bag of five, whereupon he replied "Only four." I pointed out that I also had killed a tiger, to which he answered, "Lord X first fired at the animal you killed and hit it, so it is his tiger." There was no more to be said, but the

thought of that tiger always rankled in my mind.

Many years afterwards I again took part in a tiger shoot, this time in company with an even more exalted personage—a Viceroy. The scene was Gwalior, where we were the guests of that sporting and amusing Prince, the late Maharajah Scindia, a wise and able ruler, and a most loyal and devoted subject of his King Emperor. he was, at times, a somewhat embarrassing host owing to his passion for all forms of practical joking. In this respect he had the mind of a small and mischievous boy. His day of high festival was the first of April, when no one, high low, in his State was safe from his attentions. This date, which has a bearing on my story, occurred on the last day of our visit.

By breakfast time we had all suffered in various harmless and amusing ways. I found a small but very deadly variety of snake curled a sinan but very deathy writery of smake curied up in one of my bedroom slippers. It was made of indiarubber. How and when it got there I do not know. My servant expressed complete ignorance, but I have no doubt that his silence had been bought. At breakfast the salt-cellars held sugar, and the sugar-basins some form of chemical which, when put into the tea, bubbled up in an eruption of evil-smelling foam.

The first day's shoot did not, I fear, appeal to any of us, and least of all, I am sure, to the to any of us, and least of all, I am sure, to the Viceroy. But one had to realise that on such occasions it was Moked on as essential that the principal guest should get the first tiger, and as early as possible, after which honour was satisfied and the minds of all uver at ease.

We motored some fifteen miles to a long and narrow sandy nullah, with high banks and a bed completely devoid of cover of any kind.

At the head of the nullah, where it was little more than twenty yards wide, had been erected a solid stone tower, a miniature fortress of two a some section of the multake rose precipitously on either side and were lined, at intervals of ten to fifteen yards, by uniformed cavalry and infantry. The Viceroy sat in a comfortable chair on the roof of the tower, while the rest of us crowded into a circular room below. The walls of this were pierced at frequent intervals by narrow loopholes, facing in all directions, through which

loopholes, facing in all directions, through such it was possible to watch the proceedings.

A bugle sounded and the best began. Soon a fine tiger appeared, trotting quickly up the wilds and gazing anxiously from side to side, trying to find an avenue of escape. Nearer and nearer it approached. Eventually the sound of a chot rang out from the roof and all was over except for the shouting, of which there was plenty.

Next day, however, things were infinitely pleasant and exciting. We had been told more pleasant and exciting. We had been told that a very large tiger, distinguishable by its unusually black face, had been, with commendunusually black face, nad been, with commen-able regularity, killing the baits tied up for him, and it was hoped that he and several others would be included in the drive. Going this time would be included in the drive. Coing this time much farther afield, we again found ourselves on the banks of a nullah but of a completely different nature. It was broad and its hed contained islands of grass and bushes. Into it, on either side, ran tributaries, all of which afforded ways of escape. We were told that the Viceroy's machan would be at the head of the nullah and we, on elephants, were to guard the most suitable tributaries.

My particular valley ran parallel to, and was separated by, a low ridge from the adjacent nullah in which my friend M. was to take up his position. After a considerable period of waiting for on a long beat such as this the beaters

A MACHAN BUILT LIKE A FORTRESS

could move only slowly-we heard them approaching.

Suddenly my mahout gave a low cluck with his tongue, and following the direction of his pointing finger I saw a complete family party consisting of the large tigers and two well-grown cubs steadily walking in single file along the side of the ridge. They disappeared behind some bushes, and I feared that they would cross some obsines, and rearest mate they would cross the ridge without my seeing them again. After a few seconds, however, the leading tiger reappeared. I fired and to my relief it fell among the bushes. The others vanished over the ridge before I could fire again. When tiger chooses to move he westes no time

Then a shot rang out, followed by another. Immediately afterwards one of the cubs came bounding back, straight at my elephant. It came so close that the elephant whipped round, causing me to face the wrong way. I managed to get in a quick shot, hitting the unfortunate youngster in the nose. This stunned him and gave me time to finish him off.

I proceeded to look for my first tiger, but could find no trace in the place where it had fallen. I crossed the ridge and joined M. who, I found, had killed the tigress and a cub, but he had not seen my tiger. I was naturally very disappointed, but to my relief I found later that the beaters had picked it up, dead, in the main

On joining the Viceroy we found that he had killed two tigers, and that two more had fallen to two other guns, making a very satis-factory bag of eight. But I had, unwittingly committed the error of killing the black-faced tiger which, it had been hoped, would fall to the Viceroy. Fortunately the measurements of one he had killed were slightly larger than those of mine, which somewhat eased the situation. second of the Viceroy's tigers, on being hit, had crawled into some very thick bushes. Several shots had been necessary to finish it off, with the

The next day we devoted to sight-seeing, finishing up with a visit to the State museum. There we found our tiger-skins being prepared for the necessary curing. To each skin was attached a label, and prominent among them was that of the tiger with the dusky countenance. Casually I looked at the label and, to my surprise, found written on it the word "Viceroy." I then inspected the other labels and found on the Viceroy's mutilated skin, one bearing my name. I waited behind and when every-one had left the room I hastily and guiltily changed the labels.

Early the following day the Viceroy and his party left for another destination, and R.B. (one of his aides) and I remained behind to proceed direct to Simla by an afternoon train. The date, it will be recalled, was the first of April and whether in self-defence against the Maharajah's well-known habits or for some other reason, it was regarded as a public holiday, and all State offices were closed. To pass the time until our train left, R.B. and I decided to play squash, The court was in the grounds of the museum. After our game I suggested that we should have another look at the tiger skins, but we found the museum closed

Fortunately, locked doors were of no hindrance to my companion, who had, in earlier days, been a member of the Oxford University Alpine Club. He climbed up a water-pipe, opened a skylight on the roof and, unlocking a door, admitted me to the building. We examined the skins and I again found the viceregal label on my tiger skin. This was more than I could bear and, rolling up the skins of Blackface and of one of his offspring, we carried them away and they travelled with us to Simla. When next I met the Maharajah he said, with a twinkle in his eye, "I enjoyed the first of April joke you played on me."

Until he mentioned it I had not looked on

it that way, but none the less I felt relieved.



A VIEW OF A MACHAN USED IN THE GWALIOR TIGER SHOOT

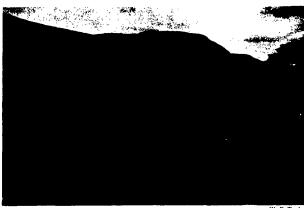
THE NATIONAL LAND FUND

By THE RT. HON. HUGH DALTON, Chancellor of the Exchequer

'N the course of the last few weeks Lake Bala, with the summit of Aran Benllyn and the slopes of Arenig Fawr, have been brought into the safe keeping of the nation, in payment of death duties. Lake Brotherswater and many of the neighbouring crags of Patterdale have similarly been added to the national heritage. This is clear evidence that the Government are keenly interested in the preservation of the beauty of our countryside.

For many years I have felt great concern at the loss to the nation which was involved in the commercial sale, often piecemeal, of famous properties following the death of their owners. Many lovely parts of our country have fallen in this way into the hands of people who have spoiled and exploited them without regard to the national interest. It always seemed to me that the State should have had means to prevent such desecration.

In my Budget speech last April, therefore, I announced my intention of bringing into active use the powers which the Inland Revenue have had since 1910—but have



W. F. Taylor

THE ARENIG MOUNTAINS AND VALLEY, MERIONETH

land will, I am sure, share my hopes that Lakes Bala and Brotherswater and the mountains that are mirrored in their waters are only the first of many splendid additions to be made in the next few years to our national beritage.

[We are glad to publish the above statement by Dr. Dalton for two reasons. First, although we may not worship at the same political altar, we believe he is wholeheartedly concerned to preserve the beauty of our countryside; second, we agree that so long as death duties must be levied on their present



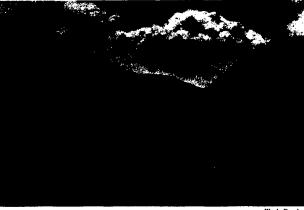
LAKE BALA, WITH THE ARENIG MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND (Right) THE KIRKSTONE PASS FROM BROTHERSWATER

never exercised-to accept land in payment of death duties. I therefore set aside £50 million of the money received from the disposal of surplus war stores to create a National Land Fund. The purpose of this Fund is to make good to the Inland Revenue the money equivalent of land received in this way, and turned over to such bodies as the National Trust. The first two acquisitions under this new arrangement show that the executors of such estates realise the double advantage it offers to them.

In the first place, they can hand over the property to the State in the knowledge that its amenities will be preserved and that it will not be split up into small portions and its land and tenants thoughtlessly used.

In the second place, they can serve the public interest without in any way neglecting their duty as executors.

All who love the beauty of our native



W. F. Taylor

W A. Poucher

scale his policy in this particular matter is entirely in the national interest. We are glad also to have his assurance that the Govern-ment as a whole are "keenly interested" in the preservation of rural amenities: the unhappy fate of Wentworth Woodhouse and the continued requisitioning of the Isle of Purbeck impression.

There are, however, one or two poun-arising from his statement on which we hope he will enlarge at a suitable opportunity. He mentions the National Trust. In a recent reach he described its work as "of great There are however, one or two points speech he described its work as "of great national importance," and expressed the hope that it would be continued "on the same broad lines as in the past and on a larger scale."

On the same occasion he generously promised to contribute to its Jubilee Appeal Fund, provided Parliament approved, on a pound-forpound basis.

These statements suggest that he himself approves not only of the Trust's work but also of its independent status. Normally the Trust

cannot accept gifts of properties without endowment for maintenance. Agricultural land may maintain itself, but the direct return from afforested land is certain to be small and slow, and in the case of marginal land or moorland there is usually little income available moorana uners is usually little income available except from sporting rights. We understand that habitable houses of historic or artistic importance, with their contents, may be accepted by the State under the new arrangement. The Trust cannot take them over at present unless funds are provided to keep them

What then are the Government's longterm intentions concerning the Trust? Dr. Dalton himself may be satisfied, but will his colleagues be satisfied, to make over increasing areas, and possibly funds, to an independent body without demanding some degree of control? The question clearly needs an answer at this turning-point in the Trust's affairs. Estate owners, and we think the public generally, have implicit confidence in the wisdom and methods of the Trust. They have not yet learnt, perhaps,

to place the same degree of confidence in a Government which has ruined one of the finest remaining parks in the West Riding in the interests of coal, and may do so again. If an interests of coal, and may do so again. If an estate owner is compelled to give up his home he will do so the more readily, we believe, if he knows that it will be preserved in perpetuity by those who appreciate its value, and are not likely to be swayed by political or economic considerations in times of crisis. We hope, therefore, that no limitation will be imposed on the present authority of the Trust. We would go further, and make it possible for the Trust to maintain, as well as to acquire, selected rists to manually, as went as to acquire, servers estates transferred by the owners in their life-time as payment of estate duty in advance. There would be technical difficulties—a possible change in the rate of duty, for instance—but if the acquisition of outstanding amenities by the nation is the aim, rather than the acquisition of the maximum of cash by the Exchequer, the value of the public's use of the property in the meantime might fairly be regarded as a balancing factor.--En. C.L.)

THE **STONECUTTERS** THE LIZARD

By E. L. GRANT WATSON

PIECES of serpentine rock that at one time or another have been given to me, or that I have found as rarities in Anglescy or on the north Cornish coast, have appealed to my imagination—in much the same way. I suppose, as such smooth and pleasant-coloured stones appealed to the man of the Azelean period. Like those primitive forefathers, I have, as a boy, treasured these green and red fragments and carried them about in my pockets, and, like the Azeleans. I have sometimes made drawings and paintings on them. A fragment of serpentine was a rarity, not often to be come by; and when saw so large an area of serpentine indicated on the geological map in the region of the Lizard insula in south Cornwall, I determined that peninsula in south Cornwall, I determined trait I would one day, visit this territory and see for myself what the rocks were like. Was this large area, olive green on the map, really made up of as substance that in my mind, for rarity and value, ranked as a jewel? I have recently been able to make this long-desired, long-postponed journey, and I have not been disappointed.

The peninsula is a low tableland covered by

In pennisula is a low tableland covered by moorland grasses, gorse, moss and a few stunted bushes. It is roughly triangular in shape, terminating southward at the Lizard Point where the lighthouse is situated. The revolving beams of the light give the first message of England to homeward-faring ships, and in many hearts must have kindled thrills of recognition. Seen from the Polbrean Hotel, which huddles close beneath the lighthouse, the beams move silently, like passing and tireless wings, stroking the darkness. The shafts pass and are gone while the eye is trying to see how far they pen-trate; before that task can be accomplished they are replaced by others, with monotonous regu-

are replaced by others, with monotonous regu-larity, all through the hours of darkness. From the lighthouse there is a short descent —through a great profusion of blossoms—to a tiny cove where lifeboats can be launched, and here at low tide, among the usual heaps of stones and seaweed, are to be found various specimens of serpentine, smoothed and wave-worn. Some are pale, some dark green, some red in com-plexion, the colour being determined by the pro-portion of copper or iron. They are of the same texture and substance as much of the cliff, here exposed and hollowed into caves that can be entered at low tide.

The dominating colour is a deep olive green. When the stone is wet by the waves, it glistens When the stone is wet by the waves, it glistens as though polished. And here in the massed rock can be seen the evidence of heat and pressure—anall groups of crystals among the amorphous clay, and rivers and networks of veins, white, black, green and red, interpenetrating one another and forming what might seem chance-made patterns, or what might seem patterns revealing the universal form of creative activity that underlies the numberless varieties of many particular series of processes. If one



A STONECUTTER AT HIS LATHE

pauses to look with enquiry at these heat-produced, pressure-produced, time-produced rocks whose telluric and ichthonic secrets are here in part revealed, one may guess at a prin-ciple, underlying all changes and all forms,

which speaks, or perhaps only whispers.

It is no wonder that men have been attracted by the rich varieties of pattern in these serpentine boulders, and that they have cut and polished them, and have so built up a local industry, and have established, among the industry, and have established, allower the inhabitants of the peninsula, a group of crafts-men skilled to know the qualities of the rock, and capable of fashioning it into forms sometimes adequate, though sometimes, it must be admitted, into forms merely fatuous. There are some sixteen stonecutters at the Lizard village, and they all make a good living out of the job, selling hundreds of vases, ashtrays, jars and darning eggs to summer visitors. Both factory and shop are usually contained within the limits of a small weather-boarded hut. On one side is the shop with its shelves of finished ornaments, and on the other, behind a light partition, stands the craftsman at his lathe. In a yand at the back lies the raw material. One man can be, and often is, his own quarryman, artificer, and salesorten is, its own quarryman, artificer, and safes-man, and it may well be he is the builder of his own factory and shop. Here is a primitive trade, which would seem to be a relic from the far past, yet it survives and even flourishes in this age of high specialisation-a one-man business that is complete in itself.

Many of the visitors to the stonecutters' shops complain at what they consider the high prices; they do not know what a lot of work goes to the shaping of a stone on a lathe. The polishing is in itself no mean task. First a block is roughly shaped from rock that has been quarried from a fair depth—the surface rock is liable to flake or crack. It must be comented on to the chuck of the lathe with a resin coment which can e melted in hot water when its task is fulfilled. With steel chiscls the rock must then be shaped, hollowed and smoothed. There are four pro-

cesses in the polishing. First a lead-paper or a beaten-out sheet of lead is sprinkled with a coarse emery powder; this is applied with water to the rotating surface. The emery powder partly embeds itself in the lead, and so does not cut too harshly. If it were not so embedded, it would tend to cut away the softer parts of the stone, leaving the harder ridges standing out. The next polish is given with fine emery powder on bedford cord, also applied with water; the on bentore core, also applied with water; the next is with yet finer emery on bedford cord with olive oil; and the final polish is with powdered peroxide of iron (called, by the trade, "crocus") on a soft leather. A well-polished piece of stone should show no scratches under a powerful lens Out of the three craftsmen at the Lizard whose work I sampled I found one who had achieved a perfect polish. His work was higher priced than that of his competitors, and justly so.

Pink and brown and red veins in the ser pentine interpenetrate with varying shades of green, and are crossed by faint misty rivulets of white, which are themselves crossed and re-crossed by a yet fainter network of black. The polish, and a lens reveals a landscape well worth looking at. Agglomerates of crystals are set in groups and clusters, which seem to penetrate deep into clayey background. The arrangement would seem to have been determined by chance; but if the attention can linger on this scene for a short while, a unifying principle is perceived, or guessed at, that has conditioned all this variety. Here in the stone the original process appears static, as though an act of creation had een stayed and the emerging changefulness of things petrified.

Such thought however is not essential to the appreciation of these serpentine ornaments. They have, or most of them have, their simple and obvious uses. They are displayed in tempt-ing ranks in the shop windows, and find (so I am assured) a ready market.

"Do you like the work?" I asked one of the craftsmen

Well, yes, it's not so bad; but we get tired

of always doing the same things."

I suggested making objects that had no particular usefulness: forms for form's sake spheres, cubes, tetrahedrons, pyramids or cones things essentially remote from the daily life, yet having an asthetic value in their form.

My companion was not slow in seeing my point; but that, he thought, from the sales angle, would be taking a big risk. A thing should have some sort of a use, if it be only as a door-stopper or a miniature lighthouse to hold a bridge scoring-card, or at the most ambitious flight, an ornate frame for a clock. He probably knew his business, but I still think many buyers might be tempted by the beauty of mathematical forms that made no claim to any trivial usefulness, and that presented the useless beauty of the material



1.—THE HALL FROM THE PARK, LOOKING NORTH-WEST TOWARDS THE CLEE The battlemented south front, with the Long Garden wall to the right

HENLEY HALL, SHROPSHIRE-I

THE HOME OF LT.-COL. J. N. PRICE WOOD

The ancient park with much fine timber and the beautiful gardens are a notable survival of an older England

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

T the foot of the western slopes of the Clee Hill, not far outside Ludlow, there has been the deer park of Henley Hall time out of mind. Since Saxon days it has belonged to a variety of families famous in the Marches, and who, since quite early in the Middle Ages, have had the further interest of having been connected with industrial history. Before the Norman Conquest. Haneleu belonged to one Elmund; in Domesday itself a manor of some wealth is recorded with half an ox team of land (an uncertain quantity varying with the quality of the soil), four teams among serfs, and a mill, which still exists, valued annually a century later at 4s. The overlords were at first the Fitz Alans of Clun, but later the manor was annexed to the

Liberty of Ludlow, when it was held by the powerful de Lacys, then from 1241 to 1316 by the de Verdons. The tenants during most of this epoch were the family of de Clunton, who later called themselves de Henley, and cer-tainly had a mansion house here though no trace survives of it. In 1339, Henley was in the hands of a family of le Dunfowe, of whom Hugh was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1315 and frequently Sheriff of that city. Apparently on his death the manor was divided among three daughters, for between 1368-72 Sir John de Ludlow, who had married one of them, is found buying up the other moieties.

Unless, as well may be, Hugh le Dunfowe was a prosperous burgess, the Ludlows were the first of Henley's owners whose wealth was derived from business rather than the feudal aristocratic system-though it is never super-

ficially easy to be certain which resounding feudal names were not in fact supported on active dealings in wool production. Sir John de Ludlow, though himself a military knight with service in Edward III's wars and six times M.P. for his shire, was a grandson of the great wool merchant Lawrence of Ludlow, who financed Edward I's Scottish campaigns and bought Stokesay Castle from the de Verdons. His descendants remained at Henley till Elizabethan times, when Thomas Powys of Snitton (an adjacent village) bought the estate. His son, also Thomas (b. 1620), became an eminent barrister, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and married the daughter of Sir Adam Littleton, of another famous legal family. Either he or his father built the house of which portions are embedded in the present Henley Hall. The second Thomas Powys had two sons who both attained knighthood as eminent lawyers, and of whom the younger settled in Northamptonshire and was ancestor of the Lords Lilford; also grandfather of Mrs. Lybbe-Powys, the entertaining letter-writer of Georgian times who often came to Henley.

Mrs. Lybbe-Powys, indeed, much regretted the sale of the place in 1770 by her cousin Lilford to Thomas Knight, a grandson of the great Shropshire ironmaster Richard Knight of Downton. Something will be said next week of this remarkable family, but now it must suffice to note that Henley's connection with the industrial progress of England was thus renewed, as took place again when, in 1884, it was bought by Edmund Thomas Wedgwood Wood. He was a grandson of the celebrated Staffordshire potter, Ralph Wood, and related to the Wedgwoods of Burslem, and grandfather of the present owner. The house itself and some of its notable contents will then also be illustrated, while now, supplementing the historic background, we will take note of its visual setting.

This consists of the deer park, extending southwards of the house and containing timber, some of it of great age, with several outstanding trees; and the very extensive gardens, the lay-out and admirable main-



journeys through the Himalayas. The deer park does not appear ever to have been land-scaped but to preserve its original character of a tract of original character of a tract of ancient forest or chase; pasture-land with thickets of scrub interspersed with great forestrees, predominantly oak. One of these in particular (Fig. 9) is a magnificent tree, almost exactly 120 ft. high, and of beautifully balanced growth. The height, in so open a situation, is very unusual. The tion, is very unusual. The Champion Oak at Powis Castle, while containing very much more timber, is only some 105 ft.; but the tall oak at Whitfield, Herefordshire, which Whitheid, Herefordsnire, which has a clean, straight bole up to 55 ft. and is 130 ft. high, must have grown in plantation. Similarly those at Kyre, Worcestershire, of which the tallest are over 130 ft., are in a compact group. This tree, though no doubt not always so isolated as now (probably it was once surrounded by scrub), has evidently always had ample space in which to develop its singularly graceful and spreading branches. The building seen beyond it is a deer house.

On a tree-capped knoll stands a little brick building called the Park House (Fig. 8),





4.—GOLDEN MULLEINS, NASTURTIUMS AND DAHLIAS BLAZING AGAINST A DARK BACKGROUND A memorable garden picture



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5.—MULLEINS AND NASTURTIUMS A simple and most effective combination



6.-THE LONG GARDEN AND DOVECOT



7.-MASSED LUPINS W

SHRUB BACKGROUND

with Georgian alterations. Its use was no doubt primarily for entertainment, for which the first floor provides a sizable room with two small ones opening off it. The antiers are the shed horns of two red stags over a series of years, showing progressive development to an enviable number of points. Another photograph on the same page is of the interior of the manorial dovecot, a good octagonal example of 16thto 17th-century brickwork though re-roofed externally, showing the arrangement of pigeon-holes and the structure of the potence (syn. gibbet) or revolving ladder in working order. The dovect is seen in Fig. 6, at the corner of the walled garden, dated 1778, east of the house and forming the background of the majestic Long Garden. At the other end of the Long Garden is a group of unusually tall and beautiful Scots firs, their stems shown effectively against the woodland fringe behind. While we are in the Long Garden allusion must be made to the well-stocked summer borders by the kitchen garden wall and, on the path side the hedge of polyantha roses in variety, climbing the park fence. As we approach the house, a long extension of the wall is covered with various ramblers, presenting a broad glowing surface of colour to a rose garden lying before it.

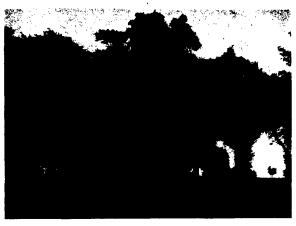
The pleasure garden (to use the descriptive term found in old plans) which we are now entering surrounds the house, and is bisected by a short lime avenue leading from the road to the long, brick, gabled north front. To the east of it lies the enclosure called the avenue garden (Fig. 3), an attractive combination of formal and informal design, centred in a rectangular lily pool formed out of an old stew pond. Advantage has been taken of the original sloping contours here to form two tiers of low terraces overlooking the lawn from the avenue and house sides. The dry-stone retaining walls are clothed with large masses of rock plants which, with the herbaceous strips at their foot and big clumps of irises, rosemary, cistus and grey-leaved plants, build up into banks of predominantly silvery colour against the clipped yew hedges enclosing the area on those sides. Eastward, the lawn merges into a glade of flowering and shapely trees covering the site of another stew pond.

Nearby an area of flowering shrubs is intersected by irregular grass paths that in June pass among deep drifts of lupins (Fig. 7), their polychromatic spires shown up by the background of shrubs. The qualities of breadth and simplicity, for which there is space in such a large garden as this, are the key to the successful effect.

On the other side of the avenue a rill, on its way to join the Ledwyche stream which flows south through the west part of the grounds, has been made the opportunity for a rock and water garden, with spring bulbs in open woodland.

Following this south-west brings us to the Ledwyche stream, crossed by a stone bridge, at the end of a walk which, in various forms, runs the length of the south front of the house. The latter has been altered at various times and overlooks an elaborate terrace with steps copied by an earlier generation from Haddon Hall. More effective as gardening nowadays is the landscape treatment of the area between the house and the Ledwyche bridge.

The old water garden, as it is called, was designed by Pulham 40 years ago (Fig. 4). Its effectiveness arises from the breadth and simplicity of the conception: an irregular belt of brilliant yellow against a background of dark evergreens (yews) and the woodland that we have just traversed. The main yellow body consists of self-sown mulleins crowning the crest of a gentle bank (which gives them added height) clothed with naturalised golden and flame masturtiums (Fig. 5). This merges forward into drifts of dwarf yellow dahlias and cushions of rock plants clothing simple rockwork at the margin of the rill that we have been following. The artifice of naturalness is here entirely successful, while the dominance of a single colour in a broad composition making real use of , light and shade producos a garden picture as memorable as simple. The scheme has the added merit of duration—mulleins, nasturtiums and dahlias have a flowering season covering most of



8.-THE PARK HOUSE

9.-THE GREAT OAK, HEIGHT 120 FEET

the summer and autumn. To have succeeded in keeping up so varied and extensive a garden, despite the difficulties of the last seven years, is a considerable achievement. One of the problems has been the renewal of plant material, which has been almost impossible and to which is no doubt due, in some part of it, the lack of those broader effects obtainable by massing single species and by creating form with plant material. In the avenue garden, for example, greater strength could be given to the terraces by broader massing of some of the plant components and the addition of, say, more permanent furnishings of lavender, and cotoneaster horizontalis, and sedum spectabile -- plants that,



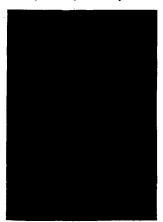
10.-ENTRANCE FRONT OF THE HALL .

with their characteristic good thand foliage, supplement architectural form. Similarly the borders of the Long Garden, by their great length and depth, give scope for rather bolder grouping, with larger masses, giving stronger contrasts of light and shade, and for concentration on particular colour harmonies or contrasts.

But such small criticisms are themselves a tribute to the high standard by which this garden, by its very excellence, deserves to be judged.

Next week we will go up to the front door properly and enter Henley Hall itself, which thus far we have skirted around so agreeably.

(To be concluded)



11.—INTACT POTENCE AND PIGEON-HOLES IN THE DOVECOT



12.—UPPER ROOM IN THE PARK HOUSE With the succession of cast antilers of two rod stags

FIRST PAIR OUT

Written and Illustrated by LIONEL EDWARDS

When the continual straightening and widening of our main roads for motor traffic. In particular does the horseman regret the removal of the grass verges on which he is requested in the Highway Code to travel. We forget, however, that these grass verges are of comparatively modern growth. In the coaching era there were few, and in many places main roads were 30 yards wide, giving ample room and temptation to mail coaches to race each other—a temptation to which they seem to have succumbed as readily as does the modern motor driver.

It should also be remembered that, despite the many drove roads (which still survive in places) on which beef on the hoof was brought down from the North, these herds, sometimes mile long, greatly impeded fast-moving traffic when they emerged on to the main roads, which they were obliged to do from time to time, so that a great width of road surface was essential. Cattle which were brought by road from the wilds of Welsh or Scottish Highlands to the south were driven into London on Sundays to avoid undue interference with traffic, and any going out of London had to be cleared from the Metropolis during the early hours of Monday rooming.

In addition to the mail and stage cuaches and stage wagons (eight-horsed), there was also an immense posting traffic. Not that the latter was a cheap method of travel by any means, but it was one of comparative comfort. At least the traveller was under cover, and dry, which is more than can be said for our modern horse-drawn vehicles, almost the only survivor still in use being a governess cart, open to the winds of heaven! Another advantage was that the post-chaise was well sprung (almost too much so), and was therefore less trung for long-distance travel, and in wet weather especially a thousand times better than the top of a coach. The traveller also was not crowded with perhaps most uncongenial company, and was to some extent master of his own fate, since the post-hoy was his servant for the time being.

Post-boys received no wages; they supplied their own clothing, although their master supplied board and lodging. For pay they were entirely dependent on tips. The post-boys of rival establishments often wore differently coloured hats, white or black stovepipe style with a squarish brim. In the North, red was the usual colour for their jackets, with silver braid. Waistcoats were striped, usually red and blue. The breaches were white cord, and the boots had yellow tops with an iron guard on the right leg, like R.H.A. drivers before mechanisation. They wore only one spur, on the left leg. Their neck cravat, made of white linen, was a most wondrous affair, often nearly two yurds long. On state occasions in the North, blue jackets were often worn, but south of the Trent yellow jackets seem to have been every-day and universal

To-day, motoring up the Great North Road, or indeed on almost any main road, you may see a roadside hotel with the sign "Posting House" (the Crown at Bawtry, for example). I have also seen over a stable entrance "Post Horses" and "Neat Post-chaises," but this was some years back, and I have forgotten where it was. On almost every road toil-houses still stand, although the gates have long been removed. Last winter, in Yorkshire, twent to a meet of the Badsworth at Barnsdale Bar, a toil-house which must once have been a busy place, as at it five roads meet. To save time at the gates, toils were paid by tickets, and the post-boy paid the money on his return journey. Travellers settled up with the boys at the end of each stage. The hotel at which the change was made usually gave the boy a mea! "on the house" before he started home, doubtless to encourage trade.

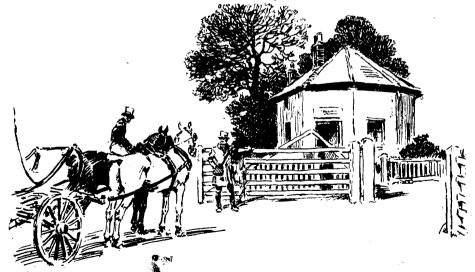
During an election, or a race week, postboys would make perhaps five pounds in tips, and the pound was worth twenty shillings in those days. Catterick bridge was a great cockrighting centre, and local post-boys doubtless did well when a big match was on. Each post-boy had four horses for which he was responsible. It was a hard life for man and beast, particu-



A POSTILION IN SUMMER CLOTHING

larly the latter. Travellers who missed the mail would heavily bribe a post-boy to overtake it at the next stage, which meant galloping most of the way.

At times the boys rode great distances. In Old Coaching Days in Yorkshire, by Tom Bradley, we are told that one Tommy Hutchinson rode from Easingwold to York five times in one day—130 miles. In winter they were sometimes so stiff with cold that they had to be lifted from the saddle. I forgot to say that they wore in bad weather a heavy, buff-coloured coat to the heels, with a double row of pearl buttons, not unlike the traditional coachman's overcoat of vesterday.



A TOLL-CATE, PIKE OR BAR AT WHICH THE POST-BOY PAID THE FEE BY TICKET ON THE OUTWARD JOURNEY, TO AVE TIME, AND THE MONEY ON THE RETURN TRIP

Some idea of the size of the posting business may be gathered from the fact that the York Tavern had always 180 post-horses in work. The boys themselves (usually boys in name only) were curious, bow-legged, wizened, wrinkled old men, given to much strong drink to keep out the cold. Their now forgotten song, The Jolly Post-boys, ended with the verse:—

He that drinks and goes to bed mellow,

He that drinks and goes to bed mellow, Lives as 'e oughter live, and dies a good fellow

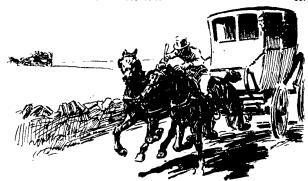
It was a hard life. The horses next for use stood in their stalls with most of their harness on. Also the post-boy next for duty had to be ready day or night. Indeed, he slept with his one sput on, ready for the call, "First pair out!"

Perhaps the most common survival of post-ing times to day are the many queer little houses—usually small, square, brick buildings with a small window or windows commanding the road approaches. They can still be seen on most of our principal roads. These buildings were originally toll- or turnpike-houses, although the gates have long disappeared, as have also the boards on which were set out the tolls demanded at that particular gate. Tolls, as the reader doubtless knows, were the system of payment from which the cost of the upkeep of the roads was defrayed. These toll-gates, pikes or bars, as they seem to have been variously called, were a heavy item in the cost of travel. The Coaching Age, published in 1885, tells us that in the expenses of running a coach this item worked out at 11s. 6d. per mile per month.

I have endeavoured, with somewhat indifferent success, to discover the cost of posting. Lord William Lennox is quoted in the aforementioned book as giving the cost of a journey by post-chaise from London to Holyhead (284 miles) as £59 5s, 11d, as follows:—

		£	5.	d.
Charge for 4 horses		 38	11	6
Paid to post boys		 9	6	10
Paid tolls	٠	 9	5	1
Tips to ostlers		 1	2	6

With four horses it was, of course, doing it de luxe, and obviously this was a private post-



"TRAVELLERS WHO MISSED THE MAIL WOULD HEAVILY BRIBE A POST-BOY TO OVERTAKE IT, WHICH MEANT GALLOPING MOST OF THE WAY"

chaise with hired men and horses. These private chaises had a dicky behind to carry two servants and in these cases the footman paid the tolls instead of the post-boy. Only a very few public conveyances boasted this extra seat for servants.

The usual hotel post-chaise had two horses, and the travelling cost worked out at about 2s. a mile. The speed of travel in the book I have mentioned is put at ten miles an hour. This sounds to me too fast.

In these days there are still a few bridges which charge a toll for crossing, and on them will be a board on which is set out in the wording of an older day the various fees.

For every horse, mule or ass... so much For every two-wheeled vehicle so much and so forth. But I do not think to-day that one could find one with the old-time laconic reminder: "No Trust"! In reply to various correspondents who have written to me on the subject of hearing-reins, and as a postscript to former articles of mine in Country Liee, extra control was given by the use of bearing reins on coach horses, and in Armals of the Road (Captain Malet, published 1878) another reason, and a very strong one in favour of hearing-reins, was that they prevent itred horses from hanging their heads down, "and where is the man who could prevent thin having nothing to hang on but his arm?" Those who have not driven four horses have no idea of the strain it can be on the arms. In a postchaise, as a rule, only the led horse had a bearing rip, but judging by pictures 1 have seen, especially of four-horsed and presumably private whiches, the ride horses also sometimes had bearing reins, as I doubt if contemporary artists would make errors of that kind.

THE KEEPERLESS SHOOT

THE business man who wants a bit of shooting reasonably cheap is very often in a quandary. A share in a syndicate does not always solve the problem; the cost may not suit his pocket; he may not find a vacancy in his immediate neighbourhood and, if he does, the pre-arranged shooting days may not suit him.

The alternative is to take a rough shoot on its own, but, unfortunately, game birds will not automatically reproduce their species in large numbers unless human agency contrives to their assistance. Wherefore our friend who can afford neither to neglect his business nor to put a keeper on to the ground is at no small disadvantage.

With some experience of the "keeperless shoot," I am of opinion that the difficulty is largely soluble in, two ways. Nowadays, for economic reasons a great many keepers of long service have been superannuated, and it is by no means impossible to find a man of this type, who, for a modest retaining fee, will be glad to give at least part-time assistance.

give at least part-time assistance.

As much for the love of the game as anything he will at any rate turn his hand to a bit of vermin-trapping and nest-watching, and keep a weather eve on suspicious characters.

And even a few hours' daily vigilance of this kind is of considerable value to any shooting tenant whose visits to his ground are limited to an hour or two each even december of quite as much important the entistment of the sympathies of the tillers of the soil.

Of quite as much important the enlistment of the sympathies of the tillers of the soil. Most farm labourers and shepherds are good sportsmen at heart, but they largely take their oue from their employers, so that a shooting tensant's fortunes rest to a great extent on his relationship with the local farmers.

It is as easy to appreciate potential losses of game if farm dogs hunt the hedgerows unrestrained, if eggs mysteriously disappear, and nests are cut'or burnt out, as it is to estimate the furtherance of sporting prospects if goodwill is engendered. The man who, by tactful word and

gesture in and out of season, the gift of a bird or two now and then, a brace of rabbits here and there, contrives to get the local worthies on his side, enhances his own interests more than appears on the surface.

So (ar as the vermin are concerned, the man who works alone is admittedly severely handicapped, for in the spring the anti-pest campaign is a non-stop obligation and sporadic trapping is a folititie use. Yet as the evenings lengthen, while banks and hedgerows are still fairly bare, and vermin tracks can be clearly seen, a good deal can be done in a round of even a couple of hours. Most ground vermin are nomadic, and the

Most ground vermin are nomadic, and the secret of success lies in knowing where to look for the runs of rats and stoats, which, being thirsty brutes, usually give the best opportunity for trapping along derins and water-courses.

Tunnel traps set in damp ditches prove an irresistible attraction for the weasel tribes; the exhaust fumes of a motor-car are invaluable for gassing rats on a large scale, and cage traps set with rabbit flesh, suet and the yolks of birds' eggs will attract the cruising rook and hawk.

Every head of vermin the less may mean one whole brood of partridges the mure, so that each evening and week-end spent in concealment with a gun and in making rounds of traps will bring its reward every time a sparrow-hawk or rat or stoat is added to the vermin pole.

It is my experience that offer of a small peasant and participe nests is a sound investment. Not only does it stimulate their sound investment. Not only does it stimulate their sporting interest in the shoot, but it saws the best mag a great deal of time and shoe leather to be able and the shoot of the same than the same that the same than the same t

put his hand in a moment on every neeting bird.

Moreover, it facilitates the preparation of a rough chart on which can be marked the exact site of neets, so that the progress of clutches can be easily watched and extra protection afforded when necessary.

when necessary.

I do not exaggerate in saying that I believe

By J. B. DROUGHT

this "charting" system may make 50 per cent. difference on the eventual hatch for this reason. Instead of wandering all over a shoot to get an odd shot at winged vermin here and there, a man can concentrate at the precise nesting sites.

and an oncentrate at the precise nesting sites. From the behaviour of sitting birds much can be deduced. The partridge, for instance, will stick to her eggs to the last, even to covering them, despite intermittent disturbance, so that if she deserts for good and all the inference is that the interference is more than casual.

If human and canine inquisitors can be discounted, obviously winged or ground vermin know something about it, and an hour's watching will probably be enough to enable the disturber of the peace to be dealt with summarily. And even then it is not too late to save the eggs, which can be distributed among other nests.

And, of course, what can be done in affording partridges such measures of protection is
equally applicable to pheasants, although generally speaking the hen pheasant will desert her
eggs on far less provocation, and it is highly
advisable where nests are situated in danger
zones to confiscate the eggs and either hatch
them under domestic brens or distribute them
among birds on safer sites.

The former method is not highly practicable unless artificial rearing is in contemplation; yet I have myself brought up a couple of dozen in a covered pen in an orchard.

For the first year or two the keeperless shoot may not show a high return, but it is astonishing how quickly, if details such as I have suggested are attended to, game birds will respond.

The essence of building up a shoot is the gradual suppression of vermin, and as an instance of what can be done—and is done every year on countless rough shoots—I may quote may own experience of a small place on which we worked up from fewer than 40 to over 500 head (excluding rabbits) in four years.

MOTOR NOTES

CARS OLD AND NEW

By J. EASON GIBSON

In three recent week-ends I have tried three widely different cars. In one week-end I crossed to Paris in a sports racing car; in another I experienced again the joys of driving a veteran car; and in the third I tested a seven-year-old 8 h.p. car of popular make.

The first trip came about when a friend invited me to accompany him to France to discuss future plans with the makers of his car. We crossed on the Newhaven-Dieppe route, on which the cans travel in a cargo boat. On arrival at Dieppe all the vehicles were already unloaded, and all that remained to be done was to pass through the Customs and to fill up with

That, however, was easier said than done. Many of the passengers travelling by boat train were French people returning to their homes

after many years' absence, and the delays in the Cusbays in the Gustaf before the peed with which we left Dieppe was not accelerated when the supply of petrol at the quayside ran out, and several of us were compelled to search for petrol in the irritating delays did tempers little good, but sufficed to show again that there is little to choose between an excited Frenchman and an excited Englishman.

Once on the road, however, all our minor worries
were forgotten, and soon we
were bowling along N15 in
true French style. We had
only one involuntary halt before Paris, and that was to
answer the intelligent upestions of a gendarme about
our car. We had expected
him to ask for driving licences,
but, no, his sole interest was
in the car. All he wanted to
know was the driver's name,
where he had raced, and
whether we knew the French
drivers Chiron and Wimille
or not.

The sign-posting, usually so good in France, was fairly poor, but this seemed to be

due more to lack of servicing and repairs than to bad sign-posting as such. Passing through Cournay and Pontoise, we were in St. Cloud, on the outskirts of Paris, just an hour and a half after leaving Dieppe. The roads between the coast and Paris were in reasonably good condition the whole way and it was only at around maximum speeds that discomfort was felt. Although we'dlet not need to call on the services of any wayside garage, they all gave us the impression that they were ready to serve, and every village seemed to have

at least one petrol pump in operation.

In Paris itself all the cars were either very old and just holding together, or looked very new and well cared for. The enthusiasm to found in the motor industry is most heartening. Makers seem to be having great difficulty both with labour and material supply, but are the more determined to overcome them all. They are even talking of holding the Motor Salon this autumn.

THE Saturday of the Regent's Park cavalcade last month, in celebration of the
British motor industry's jubilee, was spent in
an atmosphere of the past and among the cars
representing the last 50 years. Neither the
veteran cars, nor the cars representing the transtitionary period, have added to them modern
accessories to make life easier for the car or it
driver. In fact, it is a point of shoot or run the
car as far as possible in its stand condition.
It is interesting to note that a more cases the

veteran cars are now run by young people, who find them a pleasant change from the rather humdrum perfection of the modern car.

On paper there is little difference between direction of the practice one finds that in an older vehicle practically every lever is required all the time. On the very old models the amount of coaxing needed to climb even a gentle hill would try the patience of the average motorist. There were so many cars in the cavalcade, from the earliest ones like the belt-driven Hurtu, or the single-geared, clutchless De Dion, through the years to cars like the 1928 Model T Ford and the 1928 straight 8 Lanchester—all of such absorbing interest—that it was very difficult to know just what to sample.

Eventually I decided on a middle course

the steering, aided by the small, high-pressure tyres, was delicate and instantly responsive. The performance, even by present-day standards, was good, the car still being capable

standards, was good, the car still being capable of 100 miles per hour. The Mercedes was abosed of its time, as any racing car should be, and I would describe it as a cross between the 4½-litts Bentiey and the 30/98 Vauxhail, two of the leading cars from what enthusiasts describe as the vintage period. Although the car would be at its best on a long, main-road run, even a short run is ample to demonstrate the fascination that this type of car will always have for the true car-lover. The long white bonnet stretching in front, and the hearty rumble from the exhaust-ppe, allied with the performance and the general air of breeding, make one regret a little the unventful comfort of modern motoring.



THE MERCEDES WHEN DRIVEN BY T. PILETTE IN THE 1914 FRENCH GRAND PRIX

and picked a model of 1914 to try; it is one of particular historical interest, the Mercedes which competed successfully in the French Grand Prix just before the 1914-18 war. Its keen owner has restored it lovingly to its original state, and it is once again resplendent in staring white paint with a large outside copper exhaust-pipe, of drain-like dimensions. The first problem on a car of this type is to start it, such luxuries as electric starters not being fitted. My efforts failed, and I had to retire while two burly spectators took over; eventually their combined efforts produced results. Once the engine fired, the blast from the exhaust-pipe effectively cleared the crowd from the rear, and soon we were forcing our way, in a manner reminiscent of the famous "Race of Death"—the Paris-Madrid—through the massed crowds lining the route.

To have observed the speed limit rigidly it would have been necessary to remain in bottom gear. I would prefer not to commit myself as to what speed we reached, but we crtainly did not stay in bottom gear. There can be no doubt that, as far as the average motorist is concerned, the modern car is vastly superior to its ancestor, but there is without doubt something immensely satisfying in driving a car which responds to care and precision in driving as does this Mercedes. Compared with modern standards the gear-lever required a goodly amount of manual dexertity and strength, but

THE seven-year-old popular 8-h.p. saloon which tested on my third week-end was laid up for a certain period during the war, but it is, I think, a fair example of a well-cared-for car of its age. Since I drove it there is no doubt in my mind as to how much cars have improved since the days of the veterans. used it for a journey to the Cotswolds country, one that would have been regarded as a major adventure in the early days but nowa simple routine. days but now a simple routine. Every time, the car started with the first pull on the starter, and made the run to the Cotswolds and back at an average speed of 36 m.p.h. with a petrol consumption of 35 m.p.g. The oil consumption appeared to be quite negligible, and no water had to be added in the radiator during the trip. These straightforward facts seem to me to be the best proof of the advances made during the last fifty years. \
I could not help noticing

I could not help noticing how few motorists use the performance of which their cars are capable, as on my journey I was passed by only

cars are capable, as on my journey I was passed by only four cars, an Alfa-Romeo, an Alfard, a Darracq and a Frazer-Nash, all representative of the high-priced sports car. If it is that motorists are driving allower in an effort to conserve their petrol, why do so many go so fast in limited areas? More than once I was passed while in a village, to re-pass the culprit as soon as the limit ended.

On the run down route A40 I noticed, as I have done also on both A1 and A5, some very odd road repairs. On all these highways, where widening or verge-clearance is being carried out, almost invariably a maternal of different colour from the rest of the road is being used. In some cases, where a lighter material is being used, it gives the appearance of a pavement, and this can be very dangerous in the dark; the reverse is seen now and then, and a strange motorist might well think that road a good deal narrower thas it is. In any case, sudden changes in road-surface are very trying when the road is wet and slippery.

The engine of this 8-h.p. car was still amouth. The engine of this 8-h.p. car was still amouth ended, that caring for a car, more particularly when it is a popularly priced one, pays dividends. As always, on the smaller car, I would like to see weight cut down and supension improved; and, if remnous is to be trusted, the advances made during the last fifty years will be aothing compared with what is promised for

COMPENSATION A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

WHEN I wrote last I murmured, not as I hope too sadly, that the two-shot holes at Aldeburgh had for me become threeshot holes during an absence of hard on twenty years. It would perhaps have been more accurate to say "two-and-a-bit," for they did not actually demand three of my so-called full shots, and moreover with practice the bit did grow perceptibly shorter. In any case that mild golf was intensely enjoyable, as long as one did not try to play too much of it at a time, and I have since been musing on the beauties of compensation and wondering whether I might dilate on them for others in like case.

When I was a small boy I used to be very fond of a book called Sidney Grey, which may possibly be remembered by some elder reader. I still possess it and have even re-read a chapter or two with a sentimental satisfaction. It was, in the older fashion of books for the young, rather "goody-goody" but it was none the worse for that, and indeed I believe that children enjoy a certain amount of goody-goodiness. It may be what is wrong with us as we grow up, and wrong with the world in general that we no longer enjoy it as we ought. Sidney was, it need scarcely be said, a virtuous boy. He had something the matter with him that made him more or less of a cripple and prevented him from playing games. Of course, he made him more than the best of it with an almost angelie patience, and he chose for the motto of his prize essay a line from Pope, "See some strange comfort every state attend." I have never found it in He had something the matter with him that Pope, but I have several times shamelessly used it, and in this case it really is applicable. There is in an odd way quite a lot of comfort to be extracted from playing golf, even when judged by previous standards, one cannot play it at all.

. . . No doubt one of the great disadvantages lies in the holes having mysteriously but undeniably lengthened so that one cannot reach them in two shots. The tee shot is good fun enough, but the second is almost bound to be dull. Deliberately playing short is always a dull job, and now one is compulsorily playing short because one cannot get far enough. There is probably no great danger to avoid, since the danger lies out of reach, and save for the abstract satisfaction of hitting the ball as well anottract satisfaction of mening and osair as means one can there is no particular object to be attained. Again, one cannot help thinking of the hole as a "four hole," and the only hope of getting that four, which experience proves to be a slender one, is by laying some sort of iron shot deed or holing a putt. On the other hand, the constantly taking a wooden club through the green is, once one has become reconciled to it and put away all vanity, rather pleasant, for even with nothing much to be gained a wooden club shot cleanly struck through the green gives one of the most rapturous of golfing sensations. On one point I have no doubt at all, namely

that the game is far more entertaining if at certain holes one plays from the forward tees. If the tee is forward to any real extent the bunkers near the green may come into play for the second shot and one can recapture the thrill of trying to get up in two. At Aldeburgh a tank-trap, a ditch very deep and horrible with barbed wire at the bottom, still stretches across the I was fortunate on two occasions in playing with a lady who, though she could carry it with ease, was frightened of the tankand also of losing her precious ball. So at the hole where it had to be surmounted we always, like perfect ladies, drove from a far forward tee with the exquisite result that I once got a genuine and legitimate four. We did the same at another hole, which thereupon became interesting instead of boring, and I am more than ever convinced, as I have often said before, that alternative teeing grounds, such as exist as a matter of course in America, would make a vast difference to the pleasure of thousands of golfers that is to say if they were sensible enough to put their pride in their pocket.

The one-shot holes are still, as a rule worthy of their name, though the shot needed be longer by a club or two, and that is a comfort indeed, for the short and humble player feels that here at least he is on something like equal terms with his lustier antagonist; if the other fellow can get a three, so, please Heaven, can he. This is a feeling so gratifying as almost to unman him. The chance of a legitimate "par three" only comes three or four times in a round. and he is so pathetically anxious to take it that he is apt to let it slip through his fingers. Yet if all is well he is quite absurdly pleased with himself, and from a sordid scoring point of view a three does help; it is two under fives (he has long since ceased to reckon by fours) at one fell

Let me delicately draw attention to another source of consolation. The shorter one gets the straighter one seems to get; the rather crooked shot which would once have reached the rough stays short of it, and that is something to be thankful for when rough is so rough and balls are so scarce. Whether the fact that one cannot hit hard if one wants to makes for some added hit hard if one wants to makes for some added accuracy I am not prepared to say, and I will not deny that I would willingly lose a few more holes and balls if only I could for once give the ball "a good, hard knock." There is a loss of physical satisfaction in having to hit gently because one cannot do otherwise, but there is at least an economical satisfaction in keeping the ball in play. I admit to having lost a ball in practice—practising always produces a certain recklessness—but in a game, touching wood, I have scarcely had to look for one.

The ambition of the humble person ought to be to master this art of keeping the ball in play sufficiently to take part, without too abject terror, in a foursome with a good, long-driving partner. If his miserable little shots are going to plunge into heather and bracken then he will be an unmitigated nuisance and unworthy of such promotion; but if he can keep more or less down the middle, why then the nouse may help the lion. It is said of old Mr. Whyte Melville, once a loved and noted figure at St. Andrews, that though his best shot sent the ball but a few yards, he would say with a pathetic confidence in his partner. "I've made you, I think." If the junior member of the partnership can regularly "make" the senior, both parties may get good fun out of it and they may even do the holes in figures that the unaided giant would not wholly despise. In an old magazine there is to be found an account of St. Andrews, when everyone played foursomes almost as a matter of course. The community is there represented as divided into Long Drivers and Short Drivers (both with capital letters), and they seem to have been so equally divided that each partnership comprised one of each clain. I doubt if this idyllic state of things ever existed, but such combinations of the longs and the shorts can give much pleasure to the poor shorts. It is for them a wonderful sensation to find themselves once more within reach from the tee of a hole long since unattainable save by many and laborious instalments.

And he who gives a child a treat Makes joy-bells ring in Heaven's street. And so does he who hauls a stiff old party round the course in a foursome

CORRESPONDENCE

RIDING SCHOOLS

From Brigadier-General Str George Cockerill, C.B.

CIR.—There is evidence of a recent increase in the number of riding schools, and a word of warning to those who have just started or propose to start one may not be out of place and save the animals from suffering.

and save the animals from supering.

From now till October horses can
do a reasonable amount of work and
more or less keep themselves, provided
they have good pasture and a fairly
good range. After October, however.

they have good pasture and a tarry good range. After October, however, grass is generally of poor quality, and grass is generally of poor quality, and a gricultural or business purposes, horses will need 12 to 14 lb. a day at least of first-class seed hay, i.e. clover mixture or something similar, as well as extras such as carrots.

The best sort of horse for use in a riding school is the short-legged, short-backed, "cobby" type of riding horse, and no more should be kept than can be fed well and maintained fitten well and the short-legged, short-backed, "cobby" type of riding horse, and no more should be kept than can be fed well and maintained fitten well as the short-legged short-backed, "cobby" type of riding the well and the short-legged short-backed, "cobby the short-legged short-backed, "cobby the short-backed, backed the short-backed, backed the short-backed, short-backed, "cobby" the short-backed, short-backed, backed the short-backed, short-backed, backed the short-backed, short-backed

to be in poor condition, and his only patrons then will be of a type that does neither him nor his horses any good.-George Cockerill, Chairman gand.—GEORGE COCKERILL, Chairman and Hon. Director, International League for the Protection of Horses, 4, Blooms-bury Square, London, W.C.1

A FORTIFIED MANOR

SIR,—I think readers may be inter-ested in the accompanying photograph

of the Old Manor at Fenny Bentley, Derbyshire. The building is now a picturesque farm-house, but it was once the fortified manor of John Beresford.

the fortified manor of John Beresford, who fought at Agincourt. This amazing soldier was the father of twenty-one children, five of whom were girls, and all the sixteen sons fought in the wars of Henry VI. In the church close by is an alsabater tomb to the family. John Beresford



OLD MANOR, FENNY BENTLEY Sor large: A Familial Ma

and his wife lie in shrouds tied above the head and below the feet, while the twenty-one children are similarly shown round the sides of the tomb. It is believed the sculptor had no portrait to guide him, and used this method rather than give them unknown features.—F. RODGERS, Derby.

CUCKOO'S EGGS

Sir.—With reference to Captain J. Litchfield-Speer's letter (July 5) and his paragraph on "the theory recently advanced that the cuckoo's eggs are advanced that the exclose's eggs are laid by the hen host and not by the hen cuckoo." I would suggest that "the theory" therein quoted is as fantastic as the successful mating of a shorthern bull with a Shetland pony mare—the result a normal Shorthern calf. Your footnote to the letter was, of course, entirely appropriate, but many old wives' tales are a deal more probable.

The letter written by Mr. Hugh

The letter written by Mr. Hugh Bury (July 12) on the victimisation of two pairs of house-martins by a cuckoo and the successful hatching of the parasite eggs is of extreme ornitho-logical interest. I am unable to say this occurrence is unique—probably

It will be most interesting to hear the sequel. Since the mud of a house-martin's nest is often extremely brittle round the entrance hole,

young cuckoo may be able to force its way out.—W. M. Congreve (Major), Houndwood, Farley, near Salisbury.

MARTIN VERSUS SPARROW

SPARROW

SIR,—Although it is one of the best loved of our birds, the house-marin is one of the least photographed, chief the series of the least photographed, chief were the cave to houldings and its wiff flight. Its patience and perseverance in spring are well known, when it travels long distances to fetch mud by the beakful to make its nest, only to be ousted by house-sparrows as soon as the work is completed.

I enclose a photograph of seven house-martins gathering mud from a favourite place on a river bank, also one of a martin trying to drive away a cock sparrow which was sitting on the troughing over the martin's nest.

a cock sparrow which was sitting on the troughing over the martin's nest, with a beakful of grass to make his sown untidy nest inside the newly finished mud one. This seizing of first mosts by sparrows must be the cause of many fail-fiedged young martine being abandoned by their parents when the urge to migrate overstand a saturnm.—1. J. Bacong (Miss.) The Aspens, Broomfuld Chelms(ford, Essa. TWA compatibles on correspondent Chelms(ford, Essa.)

[We congratulate our correspon-t on these unusual and excellent dent on the snapshots.---ED.]

THE MASTER'S BICYCLE

Sir,-Some years ago I was living in the country about a mile or so outside a town which I frequently visited, parking my bicycle. If my Irish terrier found that I had gone without terrier found that I had gone without him he would go to the parking-place, invariably find my bicycle if it was there, and lie down and wait until I came. There were dozens of similar machines there, and mine, to test him, was always put in different parts of the yard .- P. G. TILLARD, Taunton,

TITHE BARNS

SIR,-I think that the tithe barn at Great Coxwell in Berkshire must be one of the largest in existence. According to Mr. H. J. Massingham, in his book, The Colswold Country, it is "about sixty yards long." There is also another large barn at Frocester in Gloucestershire, though not as long as the one at Great Coxwell —R. W. SKIRVING, Lawns, Shilton, Oxfordshire.

[The splendid barn at Great Cox-well, though of great height and width, is not among the longest. Another





DRIVING OFF AN INTRUDING SPARROW. (Right) MARTINS COLLECTING MUD FOR THEIR NESTS

See letter : Martin von

correspondent, writing of the barn at Harmondsworth, Middlesex, which was mentioned by Mr. P. A. Briggs in his letter (Angust 2), gives the dimensions as 190 ft. by 36 ft. 2 feet longer and 4 feet bright and the high-parts. Tishbrond Accord. fect longer and 4 feet broader than the hig barn at Tisbury. According to the Inventory of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (Middleex) the barn was originally L-shaped, the shorter arm of the L measuring 128 ft. by 38 ft. In 1774 this portion of the barn was taken down and re-errected at Heathnown but if it survived to the present day it has probably now been demolished to make way for the arrow.—ED.1 make way for the arroort. -Ep.1

NORFOLK PARGETTING

SIR,—Following your recent article on pargetting, a 17th-century develop-ment of decorative plasterwork par-ticularly popular in East Anglia, you

care to illustrate the fine example may care to insusate the nine example on Bishop Bonner's cottage at East Dereham, Norfolk, which stands close to the church. The date MDII appears over a modelled swag in the detail photograph, which also shows some of the designs of fruit and flowers worked

into a continuous scrolled pattern.

The cottage is additionally interesting on account of its delightful tilehung gable, another method of protecting walls from the rain.—HAROLD G. Grainger, Leeds, Yorkshire.

Grainger, Leeds, Yorkshire.

This pargetting from its character is certainly not earlier than the middle of the seventeenth century, though the cottage is older. Bishop Bonner obtained the living of East Dereham in 1534. His birth is put about the year 1500, within two years of the date appearing on the cottage, which appears to have been placed there at the tunn when the parget ting was done.—Eo.]

Edward E. Barclay, M.F.B., whom I well remember coming to Cambridge to judge the T.F.B. puppies twenty years ago. There are two instances of long masterships in the Fell packs of Cumberland, which are followed on foot: Mr. John Crozier was Masser of the Blencathra 1893-1903 (64 years), and Mr. Tommy Dobson was Mastor and Mr. Tommy Dobson was Mastor and Mr. Tommy Dobson was Mastor Ennerdale 1853-1910 (57 years),—B. L. Thowson, Yeu Tree Cottage, Tgoutheck, Windermere, Westmortand.



Sin, I have some japonicas, with fruit the size of small oranges. They are green and turn to yellow. I am are green and turn to yellow. 1 am told that they make delicious jelly or jam. Can any reader kindly give me a recipe?—G. F. MILNER, Northan, Bideford, Devon.

REPLANTING OF LONDON SQUARES

From Lady Winsfred Renshaw.

SIR.—The correspondence about the future of London squares prompts me to set down a few notes about suitable shrubs and plants for growing and to make some suggestions about the care of the squares.

of the squares.

The following, if grown scientifically, thrive in London: Prunus, Japanese cherries, Pyrus, attractive for their rosy blossom and scarlet fruit in autum, Pink Pearl Rhododenton, Forsythia spectabilis, brooms (selected), Weigelias, Spartium juneeum, and Enddeleas, flowering Moreks, both profer London life. Ruses, especially Salmon Spray, Lupins, Regale Lilies, and many others all do well, and there are all the bulbs.

I suggest that the squares be squares be

I suggest that the squares be replanned, and that wide borders be replanned, and that wide borders be planted against the railings in place of the privet hedges. (I once counted 1,600 of these unwashed and unpruned plants in one square.) Massed colour effects, providing a sequence of colour all through the summer, should be aimed at.

aimed at.

If the garden committees would come together and run several gardens as a unit, the resultant saving with accumulated funds of war years would personal experience is that present rates are sufficient to maintain permanently planted gardens, if under experi supervision. If the West End squares were planned on these lines the householders would be in a strong position to resist demands made on them for the rest or the strong that the sum of the strong that the sum of the strong that the sum of the sum o car parks and other ugliness.

car parks and other ugliness.

Many ways suggest themselves
for bringing these empty enclosures
into communal life. The gardens could
be opened during lunch hours, and
comfortable chairs could be provided.
When the square is non-residential,
why not a tes-garden?
Let us call on latent talent to
carry out this absorbing work of
gardening in London, so that all may
see flowers growing every day as they

see flowers growing every day as they



DETAIL OF THE PARGETTING BISHOP BONNER'S

See letter: Norfolk Paraettina

STILL TAKING COVER

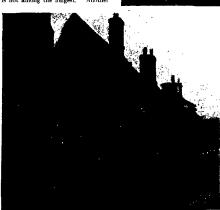
Sir.—During the war years there was some discussion in your pages on the reaction of animals to air raids. Although the siren no longer means attack from the air, it is still used in many districts as a fire alarm, and I think the effect it still has on some hens in an adjoining village is worth

in an adjoining village is worth reporting.

The poultry-keeper has a mixed flock. His old hens, which lived through the end of the air-raid phase, go to cover whenever the fire airon is sounded. The younger birds, born since the end of the live same rin, the owner says that the younger birds do very well out of their ignorance, as they go on eating while their more experienced elders take cover! I am assured that this extra-ordinary story is true, and that the cover: I am assured that this extra-ordinary story is true, and that the scramble for cover has been observed by several independent witnesses.— W. A., Kest.

TWO LONG MASTERSHIPS

SIR,---I was much interested to read Mr. Michael F. Berry's tribute to Mr.



BISHOP BONNER'S COTTAGE AT EAST DEREHAM R'S GO. Soe letter: Norfolk Parenti

go about their lawful occasions,---

THE TWIRLING STONE SIR,—When dancing, elephants may stamp, but it does not seem necessary to go so far afield for interest. On the Cornish moors of St. Cleer,

according to old local belief, one may see the topmost stone of the elephan-tine mass of rock, known as the cheese twirling round three times when are the crowing of the moorland



THE CHEESE RING ON THE CORNISH MOORS

See letter: The Twirling St.

cocks.-A. W. POLGLASE, Marks Valley, Upton Cross, Callington, Corn-

COMMONS OF EXMOOR

Six .- Miss Best in her letter (July 19) called attention to the destruction of gates on Exmoor and the serious loss to the farmers who, in consequence, to the farmers who, in consequence, are unable to put out their stock to graze on the commons. One of my photographs shows one of the many broken gates on the hills.

Many farmers are anxious to use the thousands of acres which are being wasted, but they say they dare not put their beasts out on the common their their beasts out on the com-

not put their beasts out on the com-mons when they cannot be sure when or where they will see them again. It is thought that grids might solve the problem, but it is important that something should be done at once if next year's grazing, as well as this year's, is not to be wasted.—M. G. ETBERINGTON, Hawhridge, Somerset.

AT THE ARAB HORSE SHOW

Sin,-May I correct Major John Board's impression that Mr. William Hay's

impression that Mr. William He's nost attractive with the only stallion to the ring under saddle at Roehambor to the ring under saddle at the chambor the best of the ring under saddle at the hampton Club on 1841 187 and warded the single owner's special prize, ridden by Miss Angela Covoll, who is twelve years of age. This horse had previously been shown in the earlier class for stallions in hand.—F. W. F. STAVZ-ACE, 4, The Hall, 23a, Grove End Road, N.W.8.

THE HEIGHT OF THE ARAB

From Lady Wentworth.

From Lady Westworth.

Six.—I have no wish to gevive any "controversy" which ought never to have been raised, but in the interests of fair play I am sure you will allow me to correct some errors in Major John Board's article on the Arab Show in your issue of August 2. He has apparently been missed by an extraordinarily inaccurate preface to the Arab Society's last show catalogue which is some half a contrary on the some half a contrary control of the some half a contrary which was quite unsurfacined by me. It misquotes Lady Anne Blunt's transistion of the Romanse of John Zeyel, while giving it as an authori-

tative example of the right type of a celebrated Arabian mare, omitting the final line which is of vital importance. I should be glad if you would publish it, as in view of the recent ominaght on height its omission might be con-sidered the result of bias. This line is

Her height twice eight sixteen, taller than all the horses.

The measurement represents 16 palms

of 4 inches.

Still quoting from the catalogue,
Major Board says the Arab dates from
1300 years ago, and was a war horse,
not a racehorse. This is completely
incorrect: the facts will be found in
my published books. Though used
for war the Arabian was the war, the Arabian was the world's most celebrated racehorse. Not only was he raced in Arabia, but as early as the ninth century he had a world's reputation racing in Egypt, and in 1290 A.D. Sultan El Naseri gave 1290 a.D. Sultan El Nasori gave fabulous sums for racing Arabs including £30,000 for a stallion and the equivalent of £37,200 for the racing El Karta filly. El Kelbi's stud-book gives the names of horses dating back to 3000 B.C.

Major Board quotes Wilfrid

Major Board quotes Wilfrid Blunt's statement that the "natural

Blont's statement that the "natural Arab" is 142 hands. I have all the Blunt MSS, and this is what he says, after many years of breeding: first lawe had to revise my Arab horse was a pony. We have found that 14'2 is far from being his natural height, and when removed from desert conditions it is much higher without losing any of his attributes. He is just as tough and just as boautiful. In fact, the increase in England is so rapid that it is impossible to set any standard or limit to where it may end The finest stallion I ever saw was Ali Pasha's grey Mahruss 15'2. Nothing more beautiful could be imagined, and his extra size made him a spectacle. I wish we could more like him through his son. him a grand could breed

Personally I have no prejudices, for where blood is pure the type should always be the same. Height

is not always by any means being "on the leg"—it is often due to higher withers, and of this no horseman should complain. I certainly do not wish to see the breed again degene to ponies with no withers, which ways been the old outery against

I must contradict most emphatically the statement that Raktha and Suvarov (all the parents of which I bred) are "descendants of Algol and Sanfoin." I have no wish to hurt anyone's feelings, but I have never used either of them as a sire, and cannot allow this statement to stand. -WENTWORTH, Crabbet Park, Pound-hill, Crawley, Sussex.

THE PINE HAWK MOTH

SIR.—I was night mothing on the night of July 27 under a street lamp when I caught a male Pine Hawk moth. My friend, Peter Ashton, who was with me, caught one earlier in the month and wrote to you about it.—
LEO MILLER, 15, Alumhurst Road, Bournomouth West, Hampshire.

A STONEMASON'S GARDEN ORNAMENT

Sir.—A gigantic garden ornament stands 10 ft. or so in height among the flowers of the herbaceous horder of a country cottage near Beeston,

Originally, I understand, it was originally, I understand, it was used as an advertisement by a former tenant of the cottage, who was a stonemason by trade, and it is carved from local sandstone. Incidentally, can any of your readers give the origin of the combination of the elophant and the castle?—H. L. BREEZE, 89, Moss Road South, Northwich, Cheshire.

WHAT IS A FORSTAL?

Sir,—Dr. Joseph Wright, in his ever reliable English Dialect Dictionary, has a note on "forstal" or "forstal" ("forstal" (Kent), "fostal" (Norfolk, Kent and Sussex) and "fostel" (also in Sussex).



THE ELEPHANT AND CASTLE

The word is described as follows:

 A small opening in a street or lane too little to be called a common; a piece of waste land; a green before a "place" or house; a paddock near a farm-house: a farm-vard.

narm-nouse; a narm-yard.

2. A way leading from the high road to a great house.

Dr. Wright adds a further note that "forstal" was a piece of waste forstal" was a piece of waste sout and on which cottages have been built: in some cases a hamlet in a parish (this applies to many parishes near Faversham, Kent).—A. MILLER,

A DEVON FORSTAL

SIR,—Here in Devon there is a case where there can be little doubt that "forstal" means the crossing of four

"MOREAR" means the crossing on roar ways.

On Kingsett Down, a piece of high ground on the outer edge of Dartmoor near Lydford, there used to be a Forstall Cross; a granite post on the site may be part of the actual cross. It stood at the intersection of two moorland tracks, the more important that the terms have the Way. This of the two being the Lych Way. track was the one running across moor by which bodies were carried for burial in Lydford churchyard from the outlying settlements in that vast parish which in mediacval days included most of Dartmoor and which is still one of the largest in England. This cross at the "forstal" would have marked one of the last stages of a long and tedious journey. Lych Way and Lych Gate both take their title from Lycn care both take their title from the old Germanic word for a corpse; streets in Holland ending at church-yards are, I believe still called ligh-straat.—BRYAN LITTLE, South Down, Tavistock, Devon.

Taussick, Devos.

[Mr. J. C. C. Foott, of Castle
House, Helmsley, York, also writes
about the word and refers to the old
Kent surname, de la Forstalle.—Ed.]

FANNY BURNEY'S

MULBERRY TREES

Sig.—On the lawn of chessington Hall there still remain the old mulberry trees round which Fanny Burney danced with joy when she received the news of the suncess of her novel Evolusa. He was staying, and the superior of the round with a superior of the round and happy visits, had not been told till that day of her secret writing of this book which was to make her famous, and when he heard the news he shouted from the house to his pet in the garden: "You little husey, you little husey, you—" The trees, although now partially propped up, yield a good crop of mulberries each year. The owner of the property (who has been intermed in Japan for five years) has now received notice, along



TYPICAL EXMOOR PONIRS



A BROKEN GATE ON EXMOOR



THE FIVE-SAILED MILL AT SANDHURST, KENT.

with other residents of this historic with other residents of this historic village, that he may have to quit, in order that the whole place may be built over, with perhaps 10,000 houses It is to be hoped that at least some of its ancient interest, and among them the mulberry trees, may be spared when the avalanche obuilders arrives on the scene - E.M.N.

FIVE- AND SIX-SAIL MILLS

Sig.— With reference to Mr. A. Oaunce... letter in your issue of July 19, I send a photograph, taken about the begin-ning of this century, of the five-sailed With reference to Mr. A. Gaunt's Sussex border, near Bodiam. Unfor-tunately in this case also the sails are incomplete, although the mill

Ashcombe Mill. inst Lewes, had six sails, but, alas, it has completely vanished, as it was blown down in a gale in 1916.—A W. WATERHOUSE, 48, Sedlescombe Road South, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

[A Yorkshire correspondent men-tions a five-sailed mill at Holgate still in fairly good preservation.—En.

OPEN-CAST COAL WORKINGS

Six, -The subject of open-cast coal workings, which have now reached such large dimensions, and, as at Wentworth, which you recently illus-trated, invaded lands that so late as the beginning of the century were regarded almost as sacrosanct, opens up several enquiries in the mind of an engineer, who incidentally has had to with tree-planting on street and

road development.

Apart from such articles as have appeared in the popular Press, few details of the earth-work features have been forthcoming. One has learnt that in the main an effort is made to return the filling in the approximate order in which it was taken out and that the top soil is used to cover up the scar. One has yet to learn what overfill has been



ASHCOMBE MILL, WITH SIX SAILS. BLOWN DOWN IN 1916 of Sec Soil Mills

allowed for, as complete settlement has not as yet had time to take place; nor have we been told how the volume of coal extracted is made good.

This question has a particular place of the made good in the landscape, we learn, is to succeed the trunk road improvements, which will have to be for the most part on mankments. for the most part on embankments two-track railway one, with vast

rising ground.

As for trees, what is going to be the effect on those planted in a subsoil that has been so thoroughly broken up? In the years of growth, no doubt, the soil will consolidate a great deal and so impose that resistance that the expanding root system seems to need It will be interesting to follow the transformation of Hackney Marshes into parkland after their use as a disposal area, for some 12 ft. depth, of demoliton débris arising from the

A letter in a farming paper about A letter in a farming paper about these coal workings refers to suspen-sion of production for a term of years. Is any effort made by means of culti-vations, manuring, etc., to get the top soil into condition before the area is turned back to the owner?

In the reclamation of saltings, I In the reclamation of saltings, I believe, some three years is needed to correct the salinity, but beyond a warning not to bring up the lower strata when subsoiling and overlooking the arguments in Plouman's Folly, I can only recall the Essex experiments demonstrating the efficiency of deep subtings in the salinity of the salinity o cultivation.

What is the nutritional function of the subsoil and the rationale of its treatment, operational and manurial?

—JOHN A. WILSON, Houndapu, Kilhhambton, Cornwall

AN INDIAN PLOUGHBOY

Sir,—My picture of a young peasant ploughing on the plains of Orissa shows the primitive implements which



THE WOODEN PLOUGH OF INDIA هافان القاف الماليين أبيان والا An Indian Plan

are still in use throughout India. The are still in use throughout India. The wooden plough has not varied in design for thousands of years, and it can do little more than scratch the surface of the soil. Owing to his poverty, coupled with innate conservatism, the Indian peasant is slow to adopt modern methods of farming, and this is one of the main causes of his low output.—Douglas Dickins, 19, Lam-bolle Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

ST. MICHAEL AT ALPHINGTON.

Sig.—In the Perpendicular church of St. Michael at Alphington, next. Exerter, is a Norman font which is interesting for its rather rare presentation of St. Michael. He is armed with a crossbow instead of the usual loss lance with which he transfares the Enemy. Like all early sculptures, the work is failed if and movement.

The Archangel has just shot the dragon, whose forked tail is elongated as part of the twined ornament of the font, which is characteristic of a much earlier form of sculpture.

conventional more



A NORMAN FONT See letter: St. Michael at Alphineton

Michael seen in the porch attacks his dragon with a lance. Below are the shield and arms of the ancient family dragon with a lance Below are the shield and arms of the ancient family of Courtenay.—Dorothy Hamilton Dean, Trestilan House, Llantum Major, Glamorganshire.

SOMERSET GIANTS

Six,-Mr. Wych's letter of June 14 Sir.—Mr. Wych's letter of June 14 raises an interesting question in regard to the laying out of the Somerset Chants in order that they should escape the local floods and at the same

escape the local noods and at the same time be protected by them, like King Alfred's famous fort at Athelney. At any time of the year one can follow the old roads outlining the Giants, consecutively, without danger of floods, for the only effigy actually lying on the Sea Moors is the Ship. The Whale and Goat-fish of the Vale of Avalor are also sometimes partly awash, but that was apparently inten-tional, judging by the placename "Plunging" on the Whale's belly, and the water character of these constellation figures

The elevation of the other effigies above sea level is roughly :--

The Ram from 100 to 200 ft.

The Bull from 50 to 300 ft.
The Twin's body and head from
50 to over 300 ft.

The Little Dog's head from 50 to The Lion's right paw 200 ft., head 300 ft., and body from 50 to

The Archer and his horse from

100 to 400 ft. he Watercarrier from 100 to

The Watercarrier from 100 to 500 ft., its Urn Chalice Blood Well 200 ft. The Fish or "Salmon's back," from 50 to 200 ft.

The Virgin and Scorpion are pro-tected from the Sea Moors by

The neighbouring sand banks of Greylake and Shapwick, where the mesolithic flini implements were excavated, are still above water, so it is not likely that the levels mentioned above have altered appreciably since that period. As for the Glastonhury lake villages, they are outside the cirkle of the cirkle of

[Mrs. Maltwood is the author of The Temple of the Stars (now out of print), in which the theory of the Somerset Giants was first discussed.—

ORDER OF THE SIGNS

SIR,—One point arising from your Cor-respondence on the so-called Somerset Giants needs clarification. It is obviously one of Mrs. Maltwood's obviously one of Mrs. Maltwood's strongest arguments that the figures appear in the same order as the Signs of the Zodiac. In his original article Col. Harwood Steele stated that if a planisphere were placed "back to back" with a map of the "giants" the figures would coincide, and Mrs. S. Frere rightly pointed out in your isself of May 10 that this would mean that of May 10 that this would mean that the order of the "glants" was reversed. In her book, however, Mrs. Maltwood does not use the words "back to back. She writes: "Lay Philips Planisphere on the back of the frontispiece" (of her own book)—a very different matter.-O. G. J., Cheam, Surrey.

|This Correspondence is now closed.—ED |

BLACKTHORN INTO WALKING-STICK

Sir,-Here is an answer which may be helpful to your correspondent who wants a good blackthorn. In one of wants a good backtrom. In one of W. Carleton's books (1883) he gives the following account of the making of a shillelagh, which is a blacktrom short stick with a rounded head:—"We selected the straightest root-growing selected the straightest root-growing piece: for if not root-growing, we did not consider it worth cutting, knowing from experience, that a branch, how straight and fair soever it might look, would snap in the twist and tug of war. Having cut it as close to the root as possible we then lopped off the Having cut it as close to the root as possible we then lopped off the branches and put it up the chimney to season. When seasoned we wrapped it in brown paper well steeped in hog's lard or oil, buried it in a horse dung-hill, paying it a daily visit for the purpose of making it straight by doubling back the bends or angles across the knee, in a direction contrary to their natural tendency. When it was straight we renewed the oil wrapping till the staff was perfectly saturated. Then rubbed it well with a woollen cloth, containing a little blacklead and grease to give it a polish."—
FLORE GLYN LEWIS, The Vicarage,
East Sheen, S.W.14.

A SWIMMING RABBIT SIR,-A letter in Country Life a few

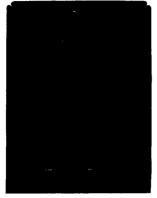
Sia,—A letter in COUNTRY LIFE a few weeks ago mentoned a rabbit which took to the water. I saw a similar incident some years ago. One hot day my Dalmatian dog, Jeremy of Clifford's lnn, went into a half-dry duck pond at Creech in search of water, and came out black to the waist. So that he might wash off the mud we walked over to the Blue Pool, where he put up a rabbit, which ran down a little spit of sand and then struck out and swam across the pool, with the dog after him in full cry

This had an amusing sequel. My This had an amusing sequel. My wife was at the Blue Pool the other day and a stranger asked whether there was any "life" in it. The reply, that the only wild thing seen swimming there was a rabbit, trought a somewhat supprised look that made an explanation seem advasable—H. R. explanation. Seem advasable—H. R. Saenage, Dersei.

The Yorkshire saying quoted by Mr. N. A. Hudleston in his letter Old Yorkshire Waggons (July 26) should have read: "Sha rins like a glass yat."



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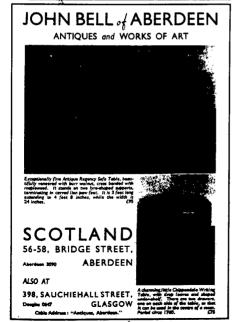
('karles Kingsley.

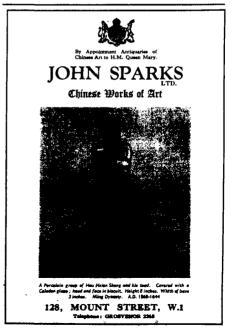
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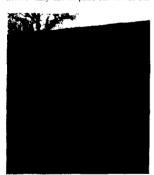
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HOW TO HOUSE BULLS

By L. GORDON TUBBS

THE Government's avowed intention of doing all in its power to raise the general level of livestock in this country—particularly of dairy cattle—brings into prominent the question of housing old and possibly cantankerous bulls. In the past, it has to be regretially admitted, far too many bulls were prematurely slaughtered because they were reputed to be unmanageable. More regrettably still, they were slaughtered before their ability to transmit their dairy characteristics, as judged by the production performances of their daughters, could possibly be assessed. In the future, therefore, proven sires will have to be kept to a far greater age than has been the custom in the past and this, in turn, will necessitate proper housing conditions.

While it sounds like a platitude, it is nevertheless true that the main essential of an
adequate bull-box is that it should provide the
minimum opportunity or temptation for the
bull to inflict any damage whatever on his
attendant, himself or his immediate surroundinge—in that order. How can this be achieved?
First of all by removing all possible causes of
bad temper. Almost any bull will turn masty
if there is a complete absence of air, light and
opportunity for even limited exercise. It a bull
can see what is going on around him—preferably from an outside run leading from his box—
he is more likely to remain good-tempered.
Even a really bad-tempered bull can be con-



siderably improved by conditions which allow him something to occupy his mind.

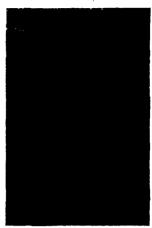
The construction of the box need not be elaborate, but it must be robust. Possibly the best material to use is brickwork 9 inches thick with a corrugated absetos roof and a floor of either 4-inch concrete or rammed chalk. The feeding quarters can either be open the full width to the outside run or can be shut off by a wall and a door. This latter arrangement has quite a few advantages, but it does, of course, add to the cost. From the point of view of cleanliness it is an advantage to cement render the inside of the box to a height of 4 feet 8 inches or 5 feet. Both in the box and in the outside run all doors should either open outwards or be of the sliding type; all angles should be coved and all corres bull-nosed.

The outside run can be constructed of many materials. Possibly the best is 9-inch brickwork to a height of 4 feet 6 inches, surmounted by two horizontal tubular rails 6 inches or 9 inches apart. This enables the built to see around him. Old railway sleepers, placed vertically, make an excellent stockade yard and are very useful in exposed positions. Iron or concrete posts with from four to six horizontal tubular rails also make an excellent job but afford no protection from the weather.

The floor of the run can be of concrete or, particularly on a well-drained site, of rammed hard-core. Where concrete is used it is quite a good idea to insert a few large, fairly smooth stones to protrude some 2 inches above the level of the concrete. This has the effect of keeping the bull's feet well trimmed. The measurements of the box itself should be about 15 feet by 15 feet and of the outside run 15 feet (the same width as the box) by as much length as financial and other considerations will allow—say, a minimum of 20 feet.

Next in importance is some device whereby the bull can be caught before the attendant enters the box. There is a number of pieces of equipment on the market which enable this to be done by means of a yoke operated externally by chains or steel rods. Arrangements should also be made so that feeding can be carried out through a hatch in the wall. This again makes it unnecessary for the attendant to enter the box each meal-time.

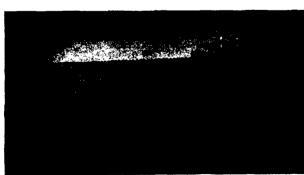
For really untrustworthy bulls a most excellent arrangement is that of the steel cable running, where possible, the full length of both the box and the outside run. It is firmly anchored at both ends and is about 6 feet 6 inches from the ground, although this figure



"IF A BULL CAN SEE WHAT IS GOING ON AROUND HIM... HE IS MORE LIKELY TO REMAIN GOOD-TEMPERED"

is governed by the height of any doorway under which the cable has to pass. The bull is attached to the cable by a length of chain affixed to his horns and running through his ring in the ordinary way. The length of the chain is sufficient to allow him to feed from the ground and to move about with reasonable freedom but is not sufficiently long to enable him to inflict any creat damase on his attendant.

inflict any great damage on his attendant. At artificial insemination centres bulls—more often than not proven bulls and therefore old—have to be handled probably more frequently than is the case on the average farm. The stations have been designed and equipped with that end in view. Anyone contemplating the erection of accommodation for bulls might be well advised to visit such stations as Cambridge, Reading or Ilminister to study the design and lay-outs, as they incorporate a considerable number of small but important points which experience has shown to be necessary. At Cambridge there are no outside runs to the boxes, but at both the other two places outside runs are provided and some of them are fitted with the cable device.





(Top) PART OF A RANGE OF BULL-BOXES AT THE CAMBRIDGE A.I. CENTRE SHOWING THE SLIDING DOOR COVERING THE OPENING TO THE MANGER. (Left) ANOTHER RANGE OF BOXES, BUILT OF 9-IN. BRICKWORK, WITH FEEDING HATCHES AT THE BACK (right). BY THE HATCHES CAN BE SEEN THE CHAINS FOR OPERATING THE CATCHING YOKES

NEW BOOKS

SPORT: NATURE: FARMING

HREE new books for the cricket-HREE new books for the cricketcr's bookshelve are forus Gemes
and Great Players, by V. A. S.
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(Colling, 8s. 8d.), and Crickets in England, 1804-1809, by E. L. Roberts
(Arrold, 10s. 6d.), Mr. Beanland s book
of remniscences in by no means confined to cricket, it is ruse, but in an andevotees of other games will find as much to excite or soothe them in its covers, the good cricketing stories are, devotees or occur games with and a smach of the second of those more clusive things, intentions

Mr. Roy Robinson devotes quite substantial part of his very readable book to the same subject, and claims that he himself was the "cute Austrailan journalist" who to oined the horrid word. He certainly makes a lage, though at the expense, perhaps, of some of his professional colleagues. Altogether the descriptions he gives of the stirring events of pre-war years entirely justify Sir Pelham Warner's declaration that "he has the secret a clearation that "he has the secret of the stirring events of pre-war years entirely justify Sir Pelham Warner's declaration that "he has the secret of player's methods and mannerisms that one can, in imagnation, see him even at a distance of 13,000 miles without a televiser." The action photographs have been skilfully selected to assist the graphic pen. Sir Pensylp pre-line to the great Test matches which will be fought out in Australia during the season of 1946-47. By the time these are over a new edition will undoubtedly be required of Mr. E. L. Roberta's fascinating compilation. which seems fascinating compilation, which seems to answer every knotty question that can possibly be put with regard to first-class cricket and first-class cricket and first-class cricket. hrst-class cricket and hrst-class cricket-ers in the half-century before 1939. The publishers are wise to warn the reminiscent enthusiast not to begin dipping into its pages until he has con-siderable time to spare. R J.

A BOOK OF THE TREES

MR. L. J. F. BRIMBLE'S Trees in Britain (Macmillan, 15s.) is a companion volume to his Flowers in Britain. In his preface the author states that no bottanical knowledge on states that no botanical knowledge on the part of the reader is pre-supposed. It is unnecessary. In the first of the three parts into which the book is divided Mr. Brimble gives as crudite divided Mr. Brimble gives as enume and comprehensive a survey of the plant world as could possibly be encompassed within 48 pages It is a masterly example of the reduction of a vast and complex subject to the bare The two further parts comprising the main body of the book are one on conifers, or naked sevode trees (gram-susperms) and one on broad-leaved trees (angiogeness). The letterpress is both interesting and factual—a comination all too rare in books of this type. What is more, the author's enthusiasm for his subject never overrides his critical faculties. One criticism: the trees in their

overruses his critical faculties.
One criticism: the trees in their sections are not dealt with in alphabetical order. There is, it is true, a comprehensive index, but it is not so simple and ready a means of reference as alphabetical arrangement of botantial names. ical names, with common name cross-

The illustrations comprise seven colour plates, numerous black-and-white photographic reproductions, a number of really useful botanical line number of really assemble obtained line drawings, and some pencil studies by the late Archdeacon Lonsdale Ragg. The colour plates and photographic illustrations do not do justice to the originals and might, I think, have been improved despite the limitations. under which book-makers must still work. D. T. MACF.

FARMING FOUNDATIONS

DR. H. I. MOORE, of Leeds University, has already produced two admirable and non-technical books on Grassland Husbandry and Cropping which have helped us all— particularly young farmers and other young people now engaged in carrying out executive duties with the county out executive duties with the county agricultural committees—by giving a lucid and well-illustrated account of modern cropping practice and modern methods of grassland improvement. His new book, Good Husbandry (Allen and Unwn, 10s.), develops many of the fundamental aspects of good farm-

ing which have presented themselves during the war years. As an adviser in daily and intimate touch with farmers and their problems, Dr. Moore farmers and their problems, Dr. Moore has naturally acquired a mass of information of use to all connected with the industry, and though it may be impossible to lay down any set of hard-and-fast rules for good husbandry, there is nothing more helpful in attaining it than a knowledge of other people's experiences in solving the people's experiences in solving the same problems.

Dr. Moore lays a healthy empha-

Dr. Moore lays a healthy empha-sis on the importance of differing conditions. His altogether admirable chapter, "Slage for Security," gives a balanced account of the history of recent slinger-packing 6th of the con-recent slinger-packing 6th of the con-recent of 1942 and 1943. As he says, the experience gained in this short time clarified the position, and it is now possible to state the case for and against sliage with some assurance. Roughly, he conclusion is that though against silage with some assurance. Roughly, his conclusion is that though silage can spell security when the job is adequately tackled, no act of magic will convert second-rate material prefirst-class protein food. The same considerations apply to some other developments which have been haided with excessive enthusiasm in some quarters simply because they were new. Ley farming, as lr. Moore points out, is not applicable to every farm in the country, nor can every farm in the country. The book is splendidly illustrated with photograph, many of which themselves suggest solutions of difficult farming problems. Which tell the story in a mest effective manner.

the story in a most effective manner.

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are also a great advantage to The School Farm, by Archer C. Hilton and John E. Audric (Harrap, Ss. Sd.). Mr. Hilton and Mr. Andric are respec-tively rural science master and headtively rural science master and head-master of the County Secondary School at Lingfield, and the book graphically describes the planning and development of the school, which was opened in January, 1999, and has since been run on novel lines. The boys and girls were drawn from a wide area and comprised the senior children area and comprised the senior children from six villages. The school was well equipped with land—and more has been added—and it was decided from the start "to make the widest possible the start "to make the widest possible see of everything worth while which the country had to offer." There is not space here to follow the story in detail. Lingsied is obviously a model which cher rural schools would do deal which is so important, and this, fortunately, is clear enough in the book, with its many plans and designs and half-tone illustrations. Mr. R. S. Hudson, M.P., contributes a foreword.

CONCERNING NATURE

CONCERNING NATURE
INSECT DIFTARY (Harvard University Press, \$8. Published in fingland by Geoffrey Cumberlege.
Oxford University Press, 28s.) is the mologist, Professor Charles T. Brues.
It must not be assumed, however, that it is a book only for the student of entomology or biology; it provides digiptful reading for the layawan also. Anyone who takes an interest in the crops or the swefare of bis flowers are rature. In the care of his flowers or fruit will be enthralled as he finds out the peculiarities of the myriads of msects which abound in the world. He will soon discover that there must be little Professor Brues does not know about their habits, distribution, en-vironment, choice of diet or place in the food chain, where insects become a part of it. Many of the insects

scribed do not frequent these islands. but readers will become so keen for knowledge of the activities of all of them that they will not care whether they are learning about the common aphia or the bark-beetle of North America. One must not be put off by America. One must not be put off by Latin names or language common to biologists and scientists, for the facts, when correlated, complete a story of the whole aspect of the insect popula-tion. Fabre or Maeterlinek may seem more readable to the ordinary indi-vidual, but if you digest slowly and carefully the contents of Insect Bristary you will find excellent food for thought. and entertaining fare, just as the characters of whose way of life Professor Brues writes find food by defoliating your best Cox's orange, disturbing the peace of your horse or causing discomfort to the lives of their ellow insects. This is a technical work of a high order, but written so that the most unscientific student of

that the most unscientific student of Nature can understand and enjoy it. There is another book concerning. Nature which I would commend— Insects, Brids, Bents, and Humans, Edgar C. Barton, Sa, I it is very different from the learned treatise of Professor Bruss, but most smorer. The publisher explains that Mr. Herne prefers to be termed an "observa-tionist," and not a naturalist. So, describe the scores which Nature's describe the scores which Nature's describe the scenes which Nature's describe the scenes which Nature's creatures are acting every hour and every minute that I would like to promote him to the full rank of naturalist. If he is too diffident (he appears most unassuning) let him be called field naturalist, which dubs him as more the man who delights in all that goes on around him than the technical scientist who commits his findings to formulæ and statistics. He nature which take place before the eyes of man. He always asks himself the why and wherefore of what he sees, and always seems to find a moral of

explanation. There is here a collection of little essays, wherein one can find out why the delphinium carries an imitation bee why the for was an imitation bee, why the fox was suddenly alarmed, and facts about the flutter-bys of the butterfly (how enchancing is the old name), erratic flight or the tapping of the woodpecker. ROY Haddington.

THE COUNTRY

THE COUNTRY
THE Road of a Naturalist, by
I Donald Culross Peattie (Robert
Hale, 12s. 8d.) and The Construence's
Westward Book, by Eric Parker
(Seeley Service, 12s. 6d.) are as
different as it is possible for two books
that deal with Nature to be. The first
is the story of a young American, a
botannist of great keenness, of his
actions and reactions, in particular
the stitude to the great problems of
the tallaryer, which the secondary of
the transport of the problems of the
property of the problems of the
property of the problems of the
problems of the problems of the Parker begins with the difficulties and Parker begins with the difficulties and dangers of building a house, then turns to the choice of a dog and the elemen-tary care of dogs, to follow with a couple of pages on sundials, including the inscription

Let others tell of storms and showers,
I'll only count your sunny hours.

The author ranges over a variety of subjects, giving the much interesting information in surpruning diversity of topics. Birds and beasts are dealt with: so are trees and developed in the surpruning diversity of topics. Birds and beasts are dealt with: so are trees and developed in the surpruning did you know that "every owl thinks her own nest best ") and a few pages further on read about the aurora borealis and the Severn bore. There are delightful little descriptions of Nature and country happenings, enhanced by charming line drawings to illustrate this and that: in short it is a book to dip into again and again, always to find something fresh. of subjects, giving us much interest-ing information on a surprising

There is also much wood reading though of a different type, in the pages of the American botanist, the reviewer of the American botanist, the reviewer finding the chapters on desert life of particular fascination. The account of rain in the desert and the seeming miracle of the blossoming of sheets of lovely little annuals—If the term "annual" can be applied to plants that grow, rush into flower, set seed and die in next to no time—is both beautiful and fascination. F. P. beautiful and fascinating.

CAMERA STUDIES OF THE

N Peak Panorama : Kinder Dovedale (Chapman and Hall, 21s.), Mr. W. A. Poucher continues those explorations of the hills of Britain that have brought fame to him and delight to many thousands of readers. This book follows his usual plan—a general introduction to the district, followed introduction to the district, followed by short, detailed notes on the chief natural features, many full-page photographs, and a concluding appen-dix on two intended for the guidance otograph

There are 85 pictures, and although a few of them are perhaps lacking in tone-values the great majority are quite first-rate, both in composition and execution. It is one of the charms and execution. It is one of the charms of Mr. Poucher's method that he makes it easy for others to follow in his footsteps, and even to see with his eyes, and no doubt after reading this book many people will want to

Those who are interested in Mr Poucher's work can see it at its best Poucher's work can see it at its best in an exhibition now being held at the Ilford Gallery, 101, High Holborn, London, W.C.I. It consists of 83 large camera studies of the Pennines, the Highlands, Skye, Wales, the Caringorns, and the English Lakes, and if anything can banish the thought of Lander in Aurust beaging i of London in August, here it is.

* . * Mr. Howard Spring is on holiday and will resume his Book Reviews next

Osbert Sitwell

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The second volume of Sir Osbert Sitwell's autobi-ography. It has the outstanding merits of its predecessor, candour, independence, and style, and the development of the subject evelopment of the subject enables these merits to be even more effectively dis-played than they were at the outset,"—Charles Morgan in the Sunday Times. 15s.

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MARLEY Farm Buildings

FARMING NOTES

NEW WHEAT PRICES

When the shade and eye on the threshing tackle just now, hopping to get our turn early and be able to take advantage of the boons which the Government have the control of the shade of the seasons before the control of the seasons before the seasons price and September. The seasons price and September are very different this season from those fixed in the past. We are accurationed to a low price after harvest through the abutum, which is the seasons are the seasons are the seasons are the seasons and the seasons are the s and September, 13s. 10d. in October, 14s. in November and so on by gradual stages to 15s. 8d. in June/July, 1947. With this scale of prices I can see that With this scale of prices I can see the three will be a great scramble to get wheat threshed and delivered at the end of September Eightpuce at eve. October price is quite a consideration. To get as good a price as he can make in September, a farmer would have to hold his wheat until January. There is also the consideration that when ordinarily has rather higher molecure sold straight out of the harvest field ordinarily has rather higher moisture content than wheat going out of the rick in the New Year. If the farmer can sell a little more water in his wheat at the Government fixed price, that suits his pocket. The big con-sideration, however, is that threshing in the field obviates the expense of ricking, thatching and then threshing in uncertain winter weather. The threshing contractors will find during the next six weeks that they have many importunate friends. They will have to do their best to spread their beneficence, provided on Government account, as widely and fairly as

Dissatisfied Hens

M AJOR C. S. JARVIS and others M who are worried by the dis-satisfaction which their hens express at meal times may like to know that Mr. Tom Williams is continuing for mother year the concession whereby any farmer who grows not more than two acres of wheat may, if he addisses, retain the proceeds of that acreage for feeding to his hyestock. This concession will hold good over the harvest of 1947, and this, we may hope, will see us well into the brave new world for hens and human beings when there will be plently for all. But new work for heas and named compa when there will be plenty for all. But no acreage payment will be made where the area of wheat grown by a farmer does not exceed two acres, a farmer does not exceed two acres, unless the farmer supports the application for such payment with a certificate from an approved buyer that the whole of the wheat has in lact been sold. The forfeiture of £2 an acre on wheat is not a heavy price to pay for contentment in the hen run.

Threaking Returns

Threshing Returns

WHILE on the subject of wheat

I must emphasise my annoyance

at the Ministry of Agreedure's

decision to impose on us the formshing severas of making threshing

never see that the mass of detailed

information which farmers and threshing

contractors sent in to the War

Agricultural Committees served any

useful purpose. About a million

of a war, assuming that there are returns must be made in the course of the threshing season about at returns are made on account of each farm. So far as I could discover, nothing was done at W.A.E.C. offices with this mass of information. The forms just cluttered up the place and wasted paper. Now the prace and wasted paper. Now the prace and wasted paper. Now the prace and wasted paper in widoon have decided to re-impose this mental arithmetic on sarmers and threshing contractors.

Root Drille

A FARMER lately settled in North-Amptonable cells me of the trouble he has had with his men over the width of the rows in the root fields. They were much upset because he insisted on reducing the width between the rows by four inches. They were accustomed to a North-tow and he comprised to a Northtow and he, coming from the North, had always allowed 20 inches, and it seems to him that at this width the seems to him that at this width the plants have plenty of room to grow and he gets a fuller crop than with the wider rows. He has now dis-covered the reason for this difference of the contraction of the difference of the contraction of the difference of the contraction of the contraction one borse of Shire type. With the horse hor a Clydesdale can make a perfectly good job with the rows wenty inches spart, treading along neatly without damaging the plants, clumbilly by comparason and needs a greater width between the rows.

Harvest Camps

In my district we are missing the many volunteers from the schools and towns who, during the war, came to harvest camps. There is one Boy Scout camp, but there does not seem to be any organised camp for adults. Nor shall we be able to call on many Nor shall we be able to call on many of our own soldiers or the Americans to help us in the harvest field. Instead there will be plenty of work for their to do, especially in the areas where thunderstorms and hall knocked down the corn so beddy in late July that it never stood up again and considerable accepts will have to be out with

Bean Crops

HOCOLATE spot disease is taking a heavy toll again this year of the field bean crops. Everyone says the trouble is chocolate spot, but one of my scientific friends, who has been watching the deterioration of the bean watching the deterioration of the beam crop over several years, thinks that there is something more fundamental wrong than this one disease. Is it that the stocks of seed have lost their vigour? We slaveys get some trouble with that froth in winter or label with that froth in winter or label with that froth in winter or label hear plants, which are by no means frost-bardy. But even when they survive and look well in June, the crop comma to little in too many fields. I have noticed, as many other farmers survive and look well in June, the crop comes to little in too many fields. I have noticed, as many other farmers must have done, that volunteer bean plants that come up in wheat, following a beat crop, generally eeem to productive. The productive is the productive of the productiv But really this does not matter much the crop yields well. Some farmers have given up growing beans altogether and now rely on field pean to give them protein for the cown winter a comparable of the comparable

THE ESTATE MARKET

THE HANDICAP ON PRIVATE BUILDING

ROM now until the end of next January not more than £10 may be spent on building work without express permission by licence. The prohibition, which is the subject of a new reminder, goes further, however, in that it restricts expenditure on building work on any one property to a maximum of £2 in any calendar on a maximum of £2 in any calendar to be a subject of getting necessary repairs done is again deferred, and over a period that takes in part of the coming winter. Lack of painting and cementing are Lack of painting and comenting are only two of the things which have only two of the things which have wrought growing damage to premises for six or seven years, and, unless licences to spend a proper amount on repairs can be obtained, the owners of a great many properties must inevit-ably see the cumulative effects of enforced neglect intensified if the winter is a severe one. To obtain a licence is not an easy operation; forms must be filled up, questions and supplementary questions answered, some of them, such as the registered number of a proposed builder, having to be ascertained and supplied by the applicant, though the builder himself applicant, though the builder himself has usually given the Ministry all the requisite information regarding him-self. Weeks elapse before, if at all, a licence is granted.

FUTURE OF LLANTARNAM ABBEV

SIR CLIFFORD CORY'S executors. STR CLIFFORD CORY'S executors, represented by Messrs. Hampton and Sons and Messrs. Rennie Taylor and Till, have sold Llantarnam Abbey and Till, have sold Llantarnam Abbey for use as a convent, and the firms accordingly withdrew it before the auction at Newport. This Monmouth-shire Abbey was founded for the Cistercians in 1170. On the dissolution Cistercians in 1170. On the dissolution of the monasteries the property passed into the possession of a Welshman, who made a very free use of the materials of the Abbey in building a house for his family. At the auction of what was left after the sale of the Abbey the total exceeded \$46,000.

ROMNEY'S HOUSE AT HAMPSTEAD

ROMNEY'S HOUSE AT

HE Hampstead Heath freehold on
Holly Bush Hill, known as
Rommey's House, has just been offered
Some and 'a local agency (Mesen's
Otters) by order of Mr. Clough
Williams-Ellis, F.R.I.B.A. The auctioneer, Mr. Huson Watts, suggested
a bid of £10,000, but there was allence
in the room, even when he lowered
the property remains for private
treaty. A Queen Anne freehold,
No. 27, Church Row, was also bought
in without a bid at £8,500.
Allan Cunningham, in his work on
English Painters, referring to Rommey
strange new studio and dwelling-house
which he had planned and raised at
Hampstead, had an influence on his
studies, his temper, and his health.
He had expended a year, and a sum
of £2,738, on an odd and whimsteal
structure, in which there was nothing

structure, in which there was nothing like domestic accommodation, though like domestic accommodation, though there was a wooden arcade for a riding-house in the garden, and a verteasilve statue and picture gallery. The moment the plasterers and joiners had ceased working, before the walls were even half dry, this impatient man of genius had bidden farewell to Cavencian Square, after a resident there of 21 years. Setting up his caseds for commencing the historical hand been some of the plaster o sion. His friend, Hayley, the poet, says: "I found Romney much dejected in his new mansion on the hill of Hampstead." By 1799 Romney nii of riamparead. By 1799 Romney was "a neglected and dejected hermit," and soon he quietly left for Kendal, where he bought a small house, and "authorised the sale of that at Hampstead, which had cost him so much in peace and purse."

him so much in peace and purse."
The property has undergone many changes since that day. It became a music-hall, then a club, and was eventually, a few years ago, acquired by a brewery company. The brewers refused offers by a syndicate that wished to build flats on the site, and they sold the house to the present vendor. The work of modernisation and reconstruction included doing away with the alterations that had been made in adapting the house as three flats, a use to which it was put for some years until 1939.

AN EAST KENT FARM

GREAT PEDDING FARM a freehold of 202 acres, on the Sandwich road, eight miles from Canterbury, and near Ash, has been sold for £22,000 by Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons Many years ago the predecessors of the vendors bought the farm from the the vendors bought the mrm from the Plumptre family, owners of Fredville. Possession will be given at once. The house is a fine Elizabethan structure of brick, ornamented with dressed There is an orchard of plum and flints apple trees, and 7 acres are hop garden

PLYMOUTH LAND SALES

DERRIFORD HOUSE and 197 DERRIFORD HOUSE and 197
acres, on the outskirts of Plymouth, were to have been offered by
auction, but Messrs. Knight, Frank
and Rutley reserved the property in
view of an intimation that the Corporation of Plymouth wished to buy
it. The firm sold 322 acres of the
Belliver and Colwill estates for 218,200, only one lot being withdrawn.
The sales were on behalf of Mrs. M. A.
Radcliffe, whose family has occupied
Derriford House for more than half

ntury. Holme Park, Sonning, has been wown as sold to the trustees of Reading Blue noffered coton and the year 1660. It is expected that the (Messrs. next year.

SURRENDER OF LAND FOR DEATH DUTIES

THE late Lord Londale's trustees and Lowther Estates, Limited, decided (as announced in the Estate Market page of Country LIPB of July 12) to sell by auction at Penrith the Hartsop Hall estate. The surfect has been cancelled, the Penrith the Hartsop Hall estate. The soutchin has been cancelled, the Government having agreed to accept the property in payment of death the property in payment of death and the property of the property of the Brotherwater, at the head of Patterdale, and a large area of beautiful country, having as its eastern boundary the precipitous Kirlstone Pass, are included in the transaction. So of the property of the p moth were the 2000 feet mask and many mountain etreams, are among the features of the estate. The National Trait is likely to be invited to add the Hartsop Hall seate to its laready formidable responsibilities. It is only a few weeks since the Government took over Lake Bela and a vast tract of the surrounding land to defire which were the surrounding land to define the state of the whole of the death duties to may be defrayed by a similar surrender of lead.

ARRITER.



The new Horse Fordhams are well worth installing in the largest stud-farm or a single pony-stall. We would like to tell you more. Post this page to-day, with your name and address in the margin. or write to the address below.



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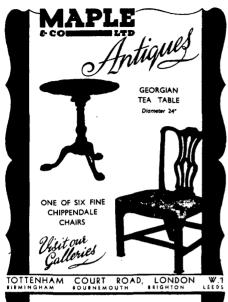


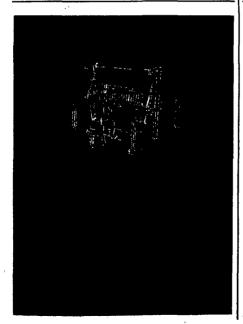


STYLING trends crystallise as winter fashions for the export market designed by London conturiers are shown to buyers from all over the world. The silhouette has become plastic and the outline remains simple, but it is the simplicity of extreme sophistication. These new clothes represent the first expression of post-war design. They are streamlined clothes, constructed with elaborate interlacing, curving seams and much use of blas working the winter fabrica are the perfect instrument for the dresses, coats and suits with their aubtle cut, pliant silhouette, details on hemine, kimon tops, wrap-around skirts, graceful pleats and godes. Perhaps the most startling innovation is the Magyar and kimon top which is shown by Molyneux, Stiebel, Mosca, Delanghe on some simple day-frocks that look essentially different from the up-and-down tailored effects of the past decade and are easier to wear than the batwing or dolman sleeves of last season.

Town ensembles stand out everywhere by their magnificence. They are made in smooth-surfaced woollena, velours and duvesens, cut velvet, for the top-coats; suede finished velours delaine, fine as a silk crèpe, for the dresses. They look arrogant in the purples launched by many of the couturiers, the imperial and royal of Hardy Amies; the bougainvillea of Stiebel; the Parma violet and the violet facted with coral of Delanghe; almost Ouida in the pale tone Peter Russell calls "Winter Lilac", a translucent Gauguin pink and a Tiger Lily orange, both for wool day-frocks that look exotic only by reason of their collouring, In outline they could not be more simple. There is a crushed raspberry pink that has, been featured throughout the collections with immens success, a subtle muted shade, wonderful with black, very becoming to most skins. Primrose, ripe corn and pale creamy still terms in the collections with immens success, as subtle muted shade, wonderful with black, very

(Left) Toque in black felt with Gethic point Ange Theorem







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ellows are new shades for short jackets, and for travel ensembles in tweeds for the South.

The magnificent fur-trimmed coats worn over suave, swathed repe dresses stand out in each collection. When they are black they are slashed to show glimpees of black velvet on the hipline of both dress and jacket, or made with elaborate embroidered, braided or furred pocket flaps. The coats walk with a swing, for they are waisted, gored and pleated; the dresses cling to the figure. Purple coats trimmed with mink give the appearance of great luxury. Hardy Amies shows a waisted one in a smooth imperial purple shows waisted one in a smooth imperial purple cloth with nutria streaming down the front, worn with a bonnet that frames the face in wings of fur. Stiebel's purple has more red in it. He shows a jacket, dress, gloves and a toque curving high above the head, all in this glorious shade, and drapes a long narrow sable stole round the shoulders to give it more luxury.

Skirrs on the winter dresses have length-ened. Some are tight, most elegant when they are cut into curving sections, as Stiebel's "tulip" skirt, which is cut like an inverted tulip formed from two large overlapping petals. Others are gored to a neat waistband, crystal pleated, box pleated, sun-ray pleated. Molyneux gathers his gaily coloured coat-frocks fully all round. Tops are cut out to a modest V or narrow wedge and are collariess, and the dress often buttons down the front. Fine tweed and suiting dresses are the front. Fine tweed and suiting diesses are yoked and tubular in neat basket patterns and unobtrusive mixtures of neutrals. Black dresses in smooth wool are encrusted with black velvet or grosgrain above the hips, or are pleated or gauged in a band below the waist. Black suit jackets are faced and encrusted with black velvet or have the pockets slashed to show vertical streaks of black velvet.

Tweeds in pale springlike pastels contrast with the magnificent purples and the decorative black ensembles shown for the afternoon. Creed

Manadisk



feature the palest of ice blues tinged with grey for a suit with a jacket cut with a bevelled hem-line. Digty Morton's travelling ensemble is pale yellow, the colour of ripe corn, and he uses two weaves entirely in the same shade, a basket design and a stripe. He shows a harebell tweed coat, straight-backed, belted to a neat wait in front. Bianca Mosca's travel coat is in wasts in from: Blanca stocks three cours in pale lime green tweed with tramline stripes in coral, made with the deep unpressed pleats in the back giving a swing, and pockets so large that they are practically side panels. Most tweed coats button to a neat turn-down collar.

Suits have changed least of all, keep the plain outline that sets off the tailor's craft that is essentially unobtrusive. Molyneux shows pastel tweed suits in corn colour and dusty pink flecked with beige and grey. The outline is absolutely trim, plain gored skirts, plain closely-fitting jackets, on the long side, with a half belt inlet to fit snugly into the small of the back. Where the half belt leaves off the belt in the front of the skirt begins, finished off by a button either end These neatest of tweeds are shown with fine wool crêpe blouses, a fabric smooth as suède, in dove grey. Neat turn-down collars open to leave a small square bare at the base of the throat; sleeves are plain three-quarters length.

The short jacket re-appears. Digby Morton makes it as a full, almost flamboyant tweed gaily patterned in broken stripes of lemon and green, jacket that covers the hips and can be worn a jacket that covers the mps and can be some belted or flowing from the shoulders, when it is almost as full as a cape. Molyneux shows two shorter ones that end above the hipline and fasten with one big black button at the neck. Double seams make an epaulette effect on the shoulder, run down front and back and are chrved round at the bottom of the jacket. Molyneux makes them in lime yellow and Tiger Lily orange in smooth velours and puts them over tubular black dresses.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



N almost every community, large or amail, there is a shop to which everyone goes - the local chemier's People come here for advice, for they w that the counsel they will receive and the goods they will buy will be of real value. Inside the shop hangs a certificate showing that the owner is a Member of the Phermacentical Society, a certificate gained only after long apprenticeship and strict examination. It proves that the chemist is a man of attainments, worthy of trust. The fact that chem-ists recommend Buthymol Tooth to is a fine testimony to the ⇔lience of this dentifrice.



CROSSWORD No. 864

guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutia closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 854, Courray Li Tavistock Street, Covert Garden, Louden, W.C.2." not later than first post on Thursday, August 22, 1946.

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SOLUTION TO Sec. SEC. The minute of that Creatment, the class of which
ACROSS.—1 and 3. Roof of the world; 9. Cote; 10. Groundless; 12. Biped; 13. Attend; 15. Dot; 18. Therm; 19. Increasent; 22. Ordinance;
24. Cheat; 25. Sec. 13. Gallic; 29. Palain; 32. Reperiment; 33. Stun;
34 and 35. Bachelor of Arts.
DOWN:—1. Rock bottom; 2. Outspreade; 4. Formation; 5. Haunt;
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Owight:—1. Rock bottom; 2. Outspreade; 4. Formation; 5. Haunt;
Owight:—1. Rock bottom; 2. Outspreade; 5. Rock bottom; 2. Cottag
East Lumenis; 24. Crescendo; 31. Escape; 23. All; 27. Agrae; 23. Lumb; 30. Kerb;
Western T. Rock bottom; 2. Cottag
Western T. Rock bottom;

ACROSS

- 1 and 5. To retaliate would the ox have to get into the kennel? (3, 2, 3, 8)
 9. Last word of an English king (8)
- 10. Trends (anagr.) (6)
 11. A sneeze might be from a loud nose (8)
- A matter of writing or pronunciation (6)
 and 21. Render Pluto harmless by giving him a weapon (6)
- a weapon (8)

 16. Term as arranged for him (8)

 19. Put a ban on one kind of soil for this family

 (7)
- 20. Bird of prey in part (6)
- 21. See 14 across. 26. American officer flown over here (6) 27. I pressed (anagr.) (8)
- 28. "From morn to night, my friend."

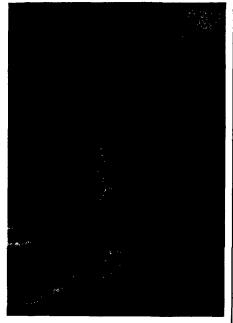
 —Christina Rossetti (3, 3)
- 29. It seems to provide secure surroundings to settle in (8)
- 30 and 31. The cathedral architects (6, 8)

- 1. He suffered a Marathon defeat (6) 2. Walk after the horse and put your shirt on it (6)
- 3. Hunter and author (6)
- 7. They can be cut, of course, for a gent with arms (8)
 8. Does this bird begin life on the left? (8)
- 12. Cast a clout: part of a suit, perhaps (7)
 45 and 16. It needs no parson to exorcise a male ghost (6)
- 17. It is in the demesne (4, 4)
- 18. The twelve (8)
 19. Capital offering a final degree (8)
 22. Surroundings (6)
- 23. A case of going one higher (6)
- 24. Complaint from the moors (6)
- 25. Scarlet and spotted (6)

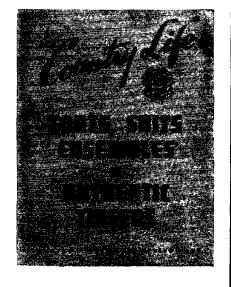
The winner of Crossword No. 862 is

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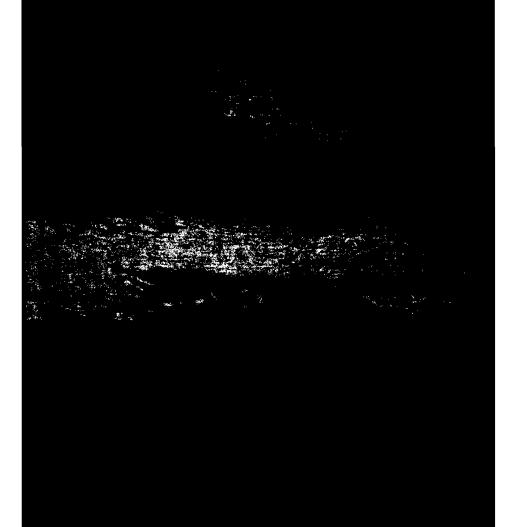
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BUCKS—EASY DAILY REACH
EXCEPTIONALLY WELL FITTED AND LOVELY
MESIDENCE. In perfect order, Hall, 4 receiplen and
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MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING.
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COTSWOLD HILLS 750 feet up on a skillered southers along and commendent lovely southerly views to the Marthorough Downs, 7 wifers (Grancester, 93), welles Kenthle Junction (London under Louis), 93, miles Chelentanu, 11 from Gloucester, an meet busse.

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A DELIGHTFUL SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER

built about 200 years ago of Cotswold Stone. Freebold, in excellent order and on two floors. Hall, 3 reception rouns (one 22 ft. x 15 ft.), 6 beforeoms, 2 betterooms, capital offices with Ags store, ample cupboards.

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On the footbill of the Quantoots.
STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE
Near looky of tilles, from the Transon, southern appect,
Four sitting rooms, 5 bourders.
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Stabling and garage, beauthly gardens, 2 streams, paddock, etc., 14 ACRES in all.

Everything in splendid order, property not having been requisitioned. EARLY POSSESSION.

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With 4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, attics, 3 bathror
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Eminently suitable as Institution, Country Club, Residential

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AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT HOUSE aplotely remedeled and mederalized at consist able attends.

Three reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms.

Main Electricity and Wastr. Crasral Heating.
Costage, stabling, 2 garages.

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In the lovely Totland Bay district occupying a magnificent position with uninterrupted sea visus from practically every room.

A MOST ATTROTTYE MODERN HOUSE brisk bullt and in eplendid order throughest. Three reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 betwooms. Il Mois Sersices. Central Heating throughout

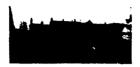
Two garages and usual outbuildings.

Irdens have been beautifully kept, and there are
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In a fine position 500 feet above sea level with splendid visco. An Ideal Property for a School, Institution, Country Club, etc.



Large estrance hall, a reception, 20 bedreoms (most having fixed basins, h. g. c.), 5 bedreoms, spiendid deswertle states, but the state of the stat

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ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED BRICK BUILT RESIDENCE

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containing 3 reception rooms, 10-11 bedrooms, 8 bathrooms,

All Main Services. SUPERIOR ENTRANCE LODGE

Stabiling of 4 leese boxes, large garage with billiards reem ever.

Well-timbered grounds with partly walled kitchen des, vegetable garden, orchard, an area of market garden land, the whole extending to

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Original Jacobsen House In a wonderful state of preservation. Many panelised rooms and other period features. Completely modernised with electricity, central heating. Nine principal bedrooms, staff rooms, 5 bathrooms, magnificent half, and 3 reception rooms. SET WITHIN OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND FINELY TIMHERED PARK.
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Well arranged accommodation comprising; Pine suite of reception mons, 12 principal legi and dressing rooms, nursery suite, 10 secondary bedrooms, 7 bath-rooms, complete domestic offices.

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Fine lounge half, 2 reception rooms, billiards room, 0 bedrooms, 2 bethrooms, compact offices with servants half. Main electric light and power and water. Modern drainage.

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Batale of \$8 acres at Tillorio, with river

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Most stirective Residence in unique poolderesting room, nursery, 2 massive pooldressing room, nursery, 2 massive pooldressing room, nursery, 2 massive pooldressing room, nursery, 2 massive poolproduction, Professional and the control of the control

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Lodge onttage. Garage, stables, outbuildings.

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Six principal and 3 secondary bedrooms. Three bathroons.

> Dining room and double lounge. Fentral heating.

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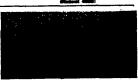
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A delightful property containing 9 bedrooms, 3 hathrooms, large hall, 4 reception rooms, maids' sitting room. 2 garages. Stabling for 6. 2 cottages. Delightful garden and 4 exclosures. In all nearly 36 ACRES.

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MIDGHAM PARK WITH 800 ACRES

16-17 bed and drawing rooms, 6 bath-rooms, 5 reception rooms, complete godern offices.

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Stx bedrooms, 2 latthranes, drawing room 18 ft. 6 in, by 18 ft, 6 in, dining room, stady, billiards room, etc. Company's water, fitted bashis, own electric light, central beating. Gardener's cottage. Two garages and garden and grounds of about 2% ACCHES

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Only 68,865 FREEHOLD.

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Built in the semi-bungalow style with principal rooms facing sun, 5 bed, bath, 2 reception rooms and good offices. Garage and main services. Easily managed garden. VACANT POSSESSION

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THE SOLENT AND HAMBLE RIVER 3 MILES
BELMHTFUL RODERN HOUSE in high and scoleded situation. Cloukroom, 2 strong rooms, 5 bedrooms (5 hashes), 5 bethrooms, main services, parses, foreity partners, death of the strong with the strong st KENT COAST

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High up with one niver, her headers parts of least,

MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER Cloakroom, Satting, 6 bod, (4 hashs), 2 bathrows, central hashing, all mains services, sarme, Oak Soors, coast, open fareplaces,

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Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Three reception, 7-8 bedraums, 2 bathrooms, maid's sitting room, 2 granges, pictureque secheded grounds, tennis lawn, rose garden, kitchen garden, portion let in natural state, in all shout 3 AORES

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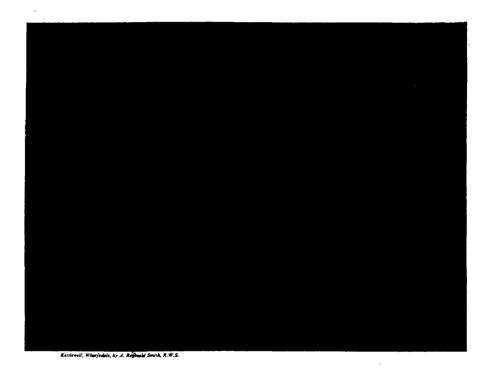
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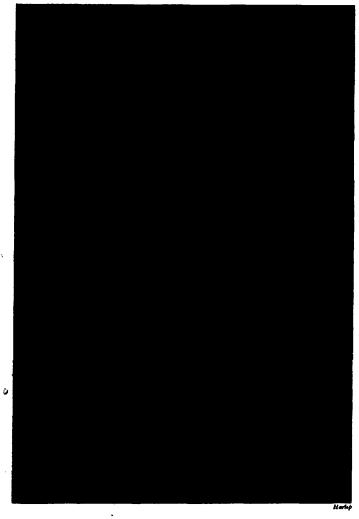
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2588

AUGUST 23, 1946



MISS ANN FORTUNE SMITH

Miss Fortune Smith is the only daughter of Captain and Mrs. Eric Smith, of Lower Ashfold, Sizugham, Sussex. Her engagement to the Earl of Euston, son and heir of the Duke of Grafton, was amounted last month

COUNTRY LIFE

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FISHERMEN AT WAR

THROUGHOUT the past seven years the people of this country have depended for a very important part of their food supplies on fishing operations carried out in circum-stances involving great risk to ships and men. Enemy action against fishing vessels varied at different times and in different areas. Gunfire from submarines was succeeded by air attack, and throughout the war period trawlers, drifters and motor vessels were constantly menaced by mines. And during all this time the industry was fighting for its existence against factors other than direct enemy action. Out of a total of some 1.030 steam trawlers available at the outbreak of war, 816 were requisitioned at one time or other, and the number available for fishing was only about a quarter of the pre-war fleet. The steam drifter fleet was reduced by requisitioning from 277 to 70 or so, though the inshore fishing fleet suffered rather less. These facts with many others are to be found in the Report on the Sea Fisheries for the Years 1939-1944, just published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (H.M.S.O., 1s. 6d.).

(ff.M.S.O., 1s. 6d.).

There was a considerable death roll.

Tauther was a considerable death roll.

Casualties among fishermen still left fishing after the Navy had taken its pick of ships and personnel amounted to 827—including 88 skippers. Few, if any, other industries can have suffered losses on this scale, the nation should indeed be grateful for the bravery and self-sacrifice of our fishermen. The majority of them were no longer young—though they might be active—for it must be remembered that the active—for manpower brought back to work many "old 'uns" whose sea-going days should have been done. One old man of 78 commanded an inshore motor trawler of 35 ft. with a crew aged 73. 65. 56 and 51, having chosen them of a aged 73, 65, 56 and 51, having chosen them of a aged 73, 85, 86 and 51, having chosen them of a certain age, he said, so that none of them should be called up. The 70-year-old skipper of a smaller vessel, being asked how he was getting on, replied "Well, sir, not too good. Young Harry has joined the Navy and I have to take my uncle aboard, and though he's only 83, he's not so nippy about the deck as I am." All bonour to these breast men who quite sand from certain the service men who quite sand from certains. to these brave men who, quite apart from carry-ing out their daily tasks, saved many lives at from disabled and sinking ships and from

both British and enemy aircraft.

What of the future of these men and their vital industry? One very important problem at least has been faced at the International Conference convened by the Government last March to consider the problem of over-fishing. After 1918 there was an uncon-trolled scramble on the part of all European countries interested in the North Sea, to send trawlers to all the grounds which hat been closed regardless of the consequences. I and high prices were followed by a the time the last war was in sight vessels were working at a loss in e landings np and by er-fished

North Sea. So many fish had been taken that the remaining stocks could not maintain them-selves. Without the proposed international control imposed equally upon all countries, the same process could only be repeated.

LAND FOR THE ARMY

ORD MONTGOMERY, in his statement to the Press on the Army of the future, put the requirements of the War Office for training the requirements of the War Office for training grounds in this country at half a million acres. This, he implied, represents the indispensable minimum residue of the eleven million acres occupied during the war, of which eight million have been given up. It presumably includes, with the long-established training areas, those disputed territories in Dorset and elsewhere on which the Government have not yet published their decision. According to the Field Marshal "there occision. According to the ried Marshal "there is no intention of training British troops in the Dominions." Though large-scale manœuvres will be held in Germany, initial training comprising Combined Operations must be conducted

MANAMAMAMAMAMAMA

AN OLD LABOURER

TERE was no shivering winter, nipped and Its music muted and the sap run dry, But the full harvest of a mellowing year Serene beneath the late October sky. Laden, these boughs, with fruit of toiling days: Rough jest, an evening pipe with some staunch

A lover's wonder in the fields' quiet ways Burning still clearer here at autumn's end.

Undinimed the eyes that watched slow seasons change

From cowslip days to mist and woods aflame Till seventy years rolled back towards his birth; The harvest ripe, he feared in death no strange Dark enemy—but, calm when twilight came Lay down to join his old, first love, the earth

MARGARET WILLY

*ഒശദ്ധവ*യമായമായവായ

at home. The scale and destructiveness of at home. Inc scale and destructiveness of mechanised operations make any sharing of the area, even if in several parts, with its traditional users, out of the question. Indeed, if this is the Army's minimum demand, and there can be no reason to doubt it, it renders discussion of National Parks, coastal preservation, access to mountains and town and country planning still largely theoretical. But the manner of the announcement is even more disturbing. In this small crowded country, faced with the need of producing a maximum of food from agriculture, the selection of the actual sites for devastation and depopulation can only be tolerated if arrived at on the highest level, after consultation with the interests involved, and announced as national policy.

THE PILGRIM TRUST

"HE idea of the Pilgrim Trust has been "to promote and assist the preservation of the In the fifteenth annual report, Lord Macmillan remarks that transmuting this lofty generality into practical and discriminating action has been largely the task of Mr. Thomas Jones, C.H., now one of the five trustees. Long deputy secretary to the Cabinet, he brought to the Secretaryship of the Trust the invaluable qualification, among others in this connection, as the Chairman putsit, of "a mind like a sieve." The admirable undertakings thus selected for assistance last year comprise such varied objects as the American Memorial Chapel in St. Paul's, as the American memorian to the National Buildings Record, Sir John Soane's Museum, Abingdon Abbey and St. Augustine's Abbey (Canterbury), the famous stained glass at Malvern and Fairford, the Nature stained glass at Malvern and Fairford, the Nature reserves at Hicking and Horsey, the repartiation of the islanders of Alderney, and the work of the London Invalid Kitchens. How generally known, by the way, is this voluntary society, opened in 1905, and more than ever needed in these rationed years, which operates a motor delivery service of meals from eight centres covering twenty-two London boroughs?

"THE WARMEST WELCOME AT AN IMIL"

A LETTER in our Correspondence pages from a Belgian gentleman, M. André M. Dumont, deserves consideration from all who hope great things from foreign tourists in England. He has lately staved in hotels, both in the North and the South, and has little good to say for them. That they were often full and could not take him in was unfortunate but could not take him in was unjortunate but unavoidable; the elasticity of hotels has its limits, and M. Dumont must remember our difficulties and that this is the first year since the war in which thousands of people have been able to take a holiday. He detests perennial cabbage, and here many of us will sympathise with him, but again he must not be too severe; our food problems have been and are hard. His really serious charge, in which we must admit there is too much justice, is in a lack of politeness, an attitude of "take it or leave it," and in ness, an attrude of "take it or leave it," and in the studied invisibility of the hotel's proprietor. In other countries the proprietor is constantly present and takes the trouble to make himself pleasant, to see that all is well and to hope that his visitors are enjoying themselves. It is his part in a line nearly always misquoted to

Welcome the coming, speed the going guest. Here the welcoming, such as it is, is too often left to the hall porter or a frigid young lady in the office. And the going guest sees only those who want to be tipped. For many years the registration and grading of hotels has brought excellent results in Switzerland. It is now having good results in Ireland. If it were intro-duced here only the inefficient need fear it.

SPECULATORS' CORNER

THE other day, when 2,000 steel helmets were sold for 16s., a contemporary recalled the enterprise of an American gentleman called Jacob Goldberg. Mr. Goldberg had once bought 100,000 dirty bugles when no one seemed to want them, but he made his profit by selling them, well polished and with "instructions for them, well poissed and with instructions for playing," to boy scouts. It has been reported that, at a Tewkesbury sale of surplus N.A.F.I. equipment, 615 A.R.P. helmets went for Is. the lot—and 326 gas masks for 1s. 6d. Surely the helmets are worth more than that as flower-pots nemets are worth more than that as nower-pots or seed-boxes or dogs' drinking-bowls, or even as mere scrap? (Such reports must be salt in the raw wounds of those who lost good gates and railings in the drives for metal). Where is that official ingenuity which, when applied to the adaptation of Anderson and Morrison shelters, has lately received so much publicity? And where is Mr. Goldberg's English representative? The core of the problem is often to find the right market. Mr. G. was shrewd in that once he market. Mr. G. was shrewd in that: once he sold tons of ruined sugar from a flooded warehouse. No grocer would have the stuff, but when the water had drained away the sugar was left in hard slabs which bee-keepers bought readily.

A CERTAIN AGE

EVEN years have made some difference to our athletes as to the rest of us. One piece of evidence of this obvious fact is that the average age of the seventeen cricketers chosen to go to Australia is thirty-three. That is not to go to Austraias is curry-turee. Inst is not very old, but for a game-player it comes under the head of "getting on"; a little of the recuperative power of youth may have departed, especially on a tour involving protracted matches and long, hot journeys. There is no help for it and it is of no use to choose a player imports the second of the property because he is nowner; to exceed the property because simply because he is young; to say so much is not to criticise the selectors, but merely to point out an inevitable state of things. Those who are themselves growing old will have a natural sympathy with both the team and the selectors, sympathy with both the team and the selectors, and they can point to one recent and most notable achievement. R. A. Whitcombe, who is forty-sight, has won the Lotus Tournament against a representative field of professionals at Stoke Poges, and that in most trying weather with an average of 70 for four rounds. Even more remarkable, perhaps, is the feat of a grandmother of seventy-one, Mrs. Griffin. She has just stroked a four-oared gig in a mile race at Whitby Regata and horogit her crew in second, beaten only by a length. Fifty years ago she rowed in the first regata. Was there ever so transcendant a jubilee?

A Countryman's Notes

 $B_{\mathbf{Y}}$

Major C. S. JARVIS

SHORTLY after the 1914-18 war, when exploration of the Libyan desert was attracting some attention because of the existence in the heart of the waterless waste of one interesting and real oasis, which had never been seen by a European, and another still more interesting, but quite mythical, oasis, which will never be seen by anyone except mendacious Beduin, I was put in command of an expedition, the objects of which were to find a route from Egypt to the existing oasis, Kufra, and to find the non-existent one, Zarzura. The cars we used were a special type for desert work, fitted with caterpillar tracks which would enable them to travel over sand seas, and number of older veterans. Although after many vicissitudes we managed to penetrate into the Lubyan desert for some four hundred miles from the Nile Valley, we failed in both our objectives, for we did not reach Kufra and we did not find Zarzura, but this was not remarkable, as no one will ever find it.

THE main reason for our failure was that, though the desert models would certainly fravel over soft sand, they did so at a speed of approximately three miles an hour only, and brilled away a radiator fall of water every titred injuries which the doing it. Also on moderately good going, where the desert sand has a slight crust over which the stout veterans would travel at forty miles an hour, the heavier desert model's wheels broke through the thin hard surface and abourde forward at a camel is rate of progress. We were away from civilisation and water for two months, during which time we were forced to grow beards, and the hirsute growth I achieved was so utterly repugnate that it was commented on adversely by every member of the party—my own Arab orderly being positively insulting about it. One reason why I did not join the R.N.V.R. for the recent was was that I knew my embryo beard had probably not improved with keeping, and would not pass mutter in this Force where so many rose to Absalom heights. There were, of course, other ressons, such as sge, a dislike of the sea in small ships and the inordinate amount of the puthing that back clott requires, but beard question was the most important one.

I was reminded of all this recently when making another ardsone expedition through the dry uncivilised wastes of England, where, if food and drink are obtainable, they are not available for the hungry and thirsty traveller, and, looking back on the discontrots of the Libyan journey 1623, which have probably become mellowed with time, I realise that in some ways the barren desert was a kindlier place than is England's countryside to-day. The main results for this was that the catering for the desert capedition was in the hands of Egypt's riched and most capable Prince, so that food was plentiful and of wonderful quality, and, though whisky tid fru not during the last week of the expedition's wandering, the substitute produced by H.R.H. was Napoleon brandy produced by H.R.H. was Napoleon brandy

OUR first troubles on the English expedition occurred in Worcester, where the complete clutch assembly of a car, which had readered sterling service in the Home Guard, in addition to several years previously as a civilian vehicle, began to go out of action. If one is to suffer from gear-changing difficulties I can think of no built-up area which will provide finer opportunities for displays of this nature than this city of many signal lights, which is famous for its checked, plums and, I believe, beer, though I had so opportunity to taste it. The worder of this form of mechanical disorder is that



E L. Gunston

AT CHIPPING CAMPDEN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

all motorists, pedestrians and many shop-keepers within a radius of a hundred yard, after they have satisfied themselves that the bombing of 1940 has not started again, glare at one with amazed contempt for one's criminal lack of skill as a car-driver, and the police on point duty feel an urge to look at one's driving licence to ascertain if one has any sight to be at the wheel of a motor vehicle without the display of the letter "L." Finally, after a nervenezing series of grinding crashes, we made our way out of the city, our progress being remarkable for the fact that whenever we passed a garage where we might obtain help the car was running sweetly again on top gear and we were hoping for the best; but five miles to the north of Worcester a temporary traffic hold up provided the finishing touches to the complete break-down of a very essential part.

I must admit that, considering all things,

I must admit that, comidering all things, here our luck changed to a certain extent, for we were immobilised immediately in front of a wayside garage, the proprietor of which not only knew our model intimately, which is remarkable, but also was in touch with a distributing firm who could supply the nocessary new parts for repairs. This is even more remarkable, as so many car-less readers, witting for some small essential part, will realise.

THE next stroke of luck in a gloomy day occurred after sunset, when hungry, weary and thirsty in a land of bolted and barred way-

side inns and hotels, displaying the "No Beer and No Spirits" sign, we journeyed northwards in a hured car to our Welsh destination. In despair we eventually drew up at a hostelry on the door of which the depressing and hackneyed slogan appeared, but, as it was accompanied by the word "Sorry," we left that the landlord must have a kind heart beneath his waistcost and might possibly have some sympathy with the wayside outcast. A voice from the window overhead, however, began to order us off the premises on the plea of shortage of everything. Then suddenly there was a pause, a muttered exclamation, the door flew open and we were greeted by an ex-Palestine policeman, who had known me in other days in other lands.

We then made the discovery that, even in

We then made the discovery that, even in the driest parts of the deserts of England, there are cases of plenty where the weary traveller may refresh himself, but like those of Libya they are not easy to find.

THE proposed plan for provincial autonomy in Palestine, which is under discussion at the time of writing, is to all intents and purposes the carrying out of the initial stages of the partition of the country, which in the opinion of many people is the only possible solution of an impasse that has so far proved insolutile. When one bears in mind, however, that the inhabited part of Palestine is almost exactly the same size as little Wales, it sounds somewhat

fantastic that it could be divided up into two separate states, plus a small area of neutral territory around the capital, Jerusalem. I am not presuming to criticise the scheme because, if one ventures to find fault with a proposal, the least one can do is to suggest a better one, and, having been a front-seat spectator of the happenings in the Promised Land for twenty years, I know enough about the situation to realise. If haven't a clue. If I leave easy solutions of the problem to those erudits Senators of America who have never seen the country, nor met an Arabor Delestine Law.

ment an Arab or Palestins Jew.

med an Arab or Palestins Jew.

particularly interested in Negeb, also called the Negev. which, it is proposed, should remain under the existing conditions and not be included in either the Arab or Jew provinces. This area, which lies south of a line drawn from Gaza to Beer-Sheba, is approximately the same size as the northern portion, which, like Gaul, is to be divided into three parts. The Negeb at the present time is harsh desert and, except the extreme north, where the Bedquin grows rain-crop barley, is quite uncultivated and practically uninhabited, as only a few nomad

Araba visit it to graze their goats and bum charcoal. The interesting part about this dry desert land is that during the late Roman period there were within the district no fewer than six prosperous stone-bullt towns, complete with Christian churches and, in some casee, monasteries. The inhabitants of these towns numbered probably between five and ten thousand, and when one takes into consideration the outlying hamlets and farms the total population of the Negeb in those days was in the neighbourhood of fifty thousand. To-day there are barely a thousand inhabitants in the area, and these are merely the poor off-shoots of neighbouring Beduin tribes who camp there only in the rainy season.

IT is something of a mystery why in this almost wateriese land these townships should have sprung up, and how the inhabitants managed to cultivate the soil, for the few springs in the area have insignificant flows, and the main water supplies presumably were from the huge underground cisterns carved out from natural rock, which filled during the short rainy

season in winter. I imagine that the main reason for these settlements in the past was that they lay on the various trade routes from farther east, and that caravans of merchants from Berenice, Sues, Tor and Akaba halted there for a day or so on their way to Hebron and the big cities of Palestine and Syria. These old trade routes of course can never be revived, but, as experts tell us that the rainfall in this part of the Middle East has not altered appreciably in the last two thousand years, it would be interesting to see if agriculture and fruit-growing could be revived in this waste land, particularly as to-day we have the benefit of well-boring plants and powerful pumps which were not available for the Romans.

During the period when I followed in the footsteps of Moses in Sinai I revived the cultivation around a Roman settlement of the same nature, and in the same area, except that it lay just over the Palestine frontier in Egyptian territory. Here I had quite a success with both corn and fruit, and incidentally the largest-sized asparagus I have ever seen; but then, I must admit, I had the benefit of a small flowing stream, which the Negeb proper lacks.

BY CAR THROUGH THE NORTH-WEST HIGHLANDS - Written and Illustrated by J. HUBERT WALKER

In the far north-west of these islands of our there is a mountain land which is the delight of those who know it and the pride of those whose home it is. It is a land of ample solitions and untrodden valleys, of rich colouring and rare beauty. It is a land whose people, with the inbred tradition of generations, show a courtesy and consideration unexcelled anywhere in the world to the stranger within their gates; for Highland hospitality is no mere myth, but a gracious reality still.

gracious reality still.

The purpose of our journey is to travel through the belt of country fringing the north-west coast of the Highlands from Kyle of Lochalsh to Cape Wrath. Here, in this narrow strip, is a noble portion of our British birthright, for it contains some of the most striking of all

forms of mountain scenery. The hills have a unique personality, for there is nothing quite like them anywhere else. No connoisseur of mountain landscape can afford to omit some intimate knowledge of these delectable mountains from his collection. In a word, they are the mountains of the Torridon Sandstone formation, and extend in a narrow belt parallel to the coast from Lock Kishorn to Loce Weath.

As mountains they are incredibly old, and the agents of the weather and the tooling of time have been steadily engaged in wearing them down and smoothing their outlines from the very dawn of geological time to the present day. These Highlands do not present the turbulent scenery of the younger mountain ranges of the world, but something quieter, calmer, invested

with the dignity of age. Once these mountains were all part of a uniformly level plateau; and, like the undulating waves of a wide sea, the great sweep of the summits reaches up to an almost uniform height, for they have all been carved out of one great plain. They are the result, not of upheavals of strats, but of the scooping away of material from their sides. Of that ancient plain the peaks are monumental relics. The rest has gone; and in its place is an untricate system of glens, studded with lochans, like the network of veins on a leaf, of wonderful depth and wild beauty.

Nothing in the whole extent of the Highlands can approach in grandeur the isolated pyramids of Wester Ross and Sutherland. Steepsided and high, standing like a little Matterhorn



SUILVEN AND CANISP PROMPHE SHORE OF LOCH INVER. A photograph taken in the early morning with the salin waters of the lock redicating the distant peaks and with the smoke rising straight from the chimneys of Lock Inver

of the North on a broad, bare, undulating platen, Sulven stands above. Pive miles away to the north-seat, standing on the same platform, is Canisp; and on the other side of it about as far away is Cul Mor. All are built of the same rock formed of the same rock for the same rock for bod, and now these three great pyramids, reaching to 2,500 feet and more in height, are left, separated by miles, as though Nature, in the work of denudation, left them as mountain landmarks to record the greatness of her operations.

Yet another factor which has contributed to make the north-west Highlands unique in their charms is the proximity of the sea, with scattered islands, racing tideways and endless bights and bays, worning its way into the heart of the hills. Everywhere is the continual presence and power of water. All along the Atlantic coast the mountains rise steeply from the sea to heights of 2,000



A VIEW FROM GLEN SHIEL OF THE SADDLE, THE FINEST SINGLE PEAK OF THE NOBLE MOUNTAINS OF KINTAIL



FOINAVEN AND ARKLE FROM NEAR KINLOCHBERVIE ON LOCH INCHARD; EARLY MORNING. The photograph shows the deeply furrowed undulations of the fundamental platform of the grey Hebridean gneiss

to 3,000 feet, and the coast is deeply intersected throughout its length by long, narrow sea locks stretching far inland. Every lock is made alive by the ebbing and flowing of the tide, and by the curling seas. And many are the sea-stacks, detached por-tions of the cliffs, standing aloof from the high walls that fringe the shores fis-sured into arches and many quaint shapes, adding to the endless variety of the coastal scenery. Here you have mountains and sea, in close and mutual harmony—the hills striking and shapely, the sea with its innum-erable islands and golden bays, penetrating deeply into the land. Never are you far removed or for long out of sight of the sea; it influences all the landscape; and the combination of the two into a unified whole is deeply satis-

fying. Now the whole of this striking belt of country can be comfortably covered by car. Necessarily the determining stages would be the few and widely-spaced hotels.

and a car journey to these remote parts of our country would be infinitely rewarding. The true connoisseur, the man who savours his country like a vintage wine, will take it in sips, not at a gulp. His stages will be as short as possible. He will stop frequently to explore the lovely little bays fringing the coast or to take a mountain or two on the way where these rise from the roadside. The hotels, though few in number, are ex-quisitely clean and charmingly hospitable, and there is a warmth and wealth of real meaning in the Highland welcome they give the traveller.

To reach the Torridon country to the north one leaves the Great Glen at Invergarry and travels first the few miles up Glen Garry to Tomdoun. This stretch is remarkable for the beauty of the birch trees that every-where fringe the margin of the loch. Then north-ward by Loch Loyne and so to Glen Cluanie where there is situated in the heart of wild and lone country the Cluanie Bridge Inn. Then down Glen Shiel along the Road to be Isless of famous in

song and story, past the site of an old battlefield where the forces of the Crown beat the Jacobites in 1719. Hereabout are the noblest mountains of Kintail, with the Saddle, the finest single peak, to the left, and the Five Sisters of Kintail, the grandest ridge, enclosing the steep glen to the right. Then on, beside the deep nord of Loch Duich, over Dornie Bridge and down to Strome Ferry. Here, on the shores of Loch Carron, the Torndon Sandstone country properly begins; but, although Shieldaig is accessible by a rough road from Loch Carron, there is no through link for cars between Shieldaig and Glen Torridon,



EVENING OVER ASSYNT. Clouds sweep inland before the west wind as the dying sun lights the peaks seen from the summit of Quinag. A corner of Loch Assynt is on the left

although there is for bicycles and motor-bicycles.

Nevertheless, Shialdaig is worth a visit, even if it means a subsequent return by the same route, for although it 8 only a handful of fishers' cottages strung out in a line along the margin of the loch, an arm of Loch Torridon, with the terraced escarpments of Ben Shieldaig rising high above, yet it is a lovely place. Numerous arms of the sea, large and small, thrust into the mountainous confines of the land, and these in turn rise in the massive terraced buffs in isolated masses so typical of the Torridon sandstone.

In the Applecross country between Loch Kishorn and Loch Torridon, the mountains are just beginning to emerge from the original sandstone plateau that once covered the land continuously to Cape Wrath. From Loch Torridon to Loch Broom, and especially in Glen Torridon, the mountains are bigger, wilder, more dramatic, and have fully emerged from the plateau, representing stage two in their development. They are now separated, though the process of separation has not gone far, and seach stands close to its neighbours with deep, narrow glens between. Finally, from Loch Broom northwards to Cape Wrath, the third stage, the mountains stand widely separated on the undulating platform of the gnarled, grey gneiss of the Hebrides, upon which all stand; and the wonder is in the amount of material that time and weather have removed between each separate monolith: each stands isolated, on its own ground, miles away from the next.

To reach Kinlochewe, a deviation through Achnashen is necessary. You may notice here level embankments running parallel to the valley on each side, like elevated railway embankments. These are the shores of an old lake ponded back and filling the whole valley when its mouth was blocked by an ice-dam in the Ice Age. From Kinlochewe, in the heart of the Torridon country, Slioch, beside the beautifully wooded Loch Marce, will excite one's admiration. It, like all the rest, is another example of an isolated monolith for ele sandstone.

But the gam of the district, the culminating glory of the whole formation, is Glen Torridon itself. The road up the Glen leads off from Kinlochew, and is rough and stony; but on no account should this glen be passed by unvisited. Beinn Eighe and Lusthach, which confront the glen, are architectural masterpieces of Nature; and for mountain grandeur in its most truly great manifestation, Liathach, like a fluge catherial, must rank high in any count. Queen Victoria, in her diary, was most impressed by this mountain. The magnificent precipiose and buttresses of the walls themselves, and the demantic variations in the summit ridge from aget to peak, together combine to make this mountain.

From Kinkochewe, through Gairloch and Poolewe, and round the rosy red shores of



BEN MORE COIGACH FROM STAC POLLY. The view is southward across Loch Lurgain and into the corries which cut up the northern flank of Ben More Coigach

Guinard Bay to little Loch Broom, is all a lovely run beside the sea. Then inhand to Ullapool, past Dundonnell Inn and An Toeslach, another fine and famous mountain built up in horizontal layers of that same red stone like courses of masonry. And so, from Loch Broom north again, From Ullapool northwards there is much to see. The cluster of the Summer Isless in the mouth of the Loch is worth a visit; a many as desired at will. The mountains of Coigach, and the fantastic serrations of Stac Polly, can all be seen from the road; while a visit to Lochinver on the coast to see the succession of bays which give such individuality to the coastal scenery of the locality will be long remembered.

But, when all is said, that stretch of road from Uliapool to Inchandamph runs through a part of the country which is the climax of the trip. Here, in what are every nearly the northernmost confines of the kingdom, the work of Nature reaches its strangest and most fascinating in its appeal to the imagination. The platform upon which those isolated pyramids of mountains stand is of a cold, grey colour, a dreary expanse of verdureless rock, dotted over with innumerable little tarms, fringed with heather and drooping sedges. No trees are there or fields, and little sign of habitation, but only a great stillness broken by the cry of an occasional sea-bird. Standing in stately solitude are the red pyramids which

might almost have been built by the hand of man in some distant age, so uniformly do the level beds of sandstone run across their sides, looking like lines of masonry; and their rich colouring blends beautifully with the cold, blue-grey of the platform on which they stand.

But when evening comes, and the sun is sinking behind the Hebrides, and the plain below is steeped in shadow and its details obscured, the strange forms set these mountains—Stac Polly. Cul Mor, Cul Beag, Sulven and Canisp—are suddenly lit up. For then they and they alone are surfused with the last rays of the setting sun and their own warm colouring is intensified by it, until, as the darkness deepens about their feet, they seem to be glowing shapes, slice luminous, detached from earth, almost like a



BEN LOYAL FROM RIBIGILL, A FARM NEAR TONGUE. The highest peak of this granite mountain is called An Caisteal (the Castle)

desert mirage, of ruined castles and fabulous buildings of a lost world,

Such an impression as this is obviously only to be realised from some point on the westers side of the group; and there is, in fact, a hill above Lochinver, near Stoer Bay on the west coast, where the view at evening of the whole line of separate mountains caught and suffused in the rays of the setting sun is famous in the locality, and justly so, for its exceptional

From Inchnadamph northward, over Kyleker From Herre see-lochs meet, through Scourie and on to the north coast at Keoldale (for Cape Warth), Durness and Tongue, is all great country. Here, perhaps, the sea and the wild coast are the dominant factors in the landcape, though the mountains have their own individuality. Especially shapely are the twin peaks of Arkle and Foinaven, near Loch Inchard, and the castellated summits of Ben Loyal, like a miniature dolomite, near Tongue.
There is a fascination about these isolated

groups of mountains which it is hard to convey, Here is mountain country for the epicure, for the eclectic wanderer; here is no tumbled confusion of mountain after mountain, but each stands on its own ground with character and personality of its own, broadly similar in that they are a built of the same materials, but oddly diverse in their individual characteristics. "Mountain scenery," says Leslie Stephen, "is the antithesis not so much of the plains as of the commonplace. Its charm lies in the vigorous originality." And it is the vigorous originality of these Torridon mountains that is their particular distinction.



THE SEYLINE ABOVE THE COAST, AS SEEN FROM THE ROAD BETWEEN LOCHINVER AND STOER. Stoer Bay is in the foreground and stemediled against the clouds are Cul Bong, Stac Polly and Bon More Cotgach

COLLECTORS' QUESTIONS

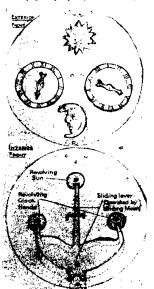
TWO SPORTING PICTURES

PREQUIRE information about toe sporting pictures, of which photographs are attached. They are some 4 ft. long. One shows a mounted man in a green coat vecaring an Order; the other a dark horse held by a groom, with the inscription painted into the picture: "For this bares Queen Ann gave 1,000 Guineca and presented him to Prince George of Denmark An'o 1701".—W. HUGH CURTIS, The Curtis Museum, Alton, Hampshire.

We reproduce one of the pictures, the photograph of the other being unsuitable. The rider is probably Sir Robert Walpole, but it is not a good portrait. If the Star is that of the Order of the Garter this would confirm the identity, but if it is that of the Bath (it is indistinct) it could not be Walpole. The horse in the other picture referred to is undoubtedly Leeds. There are paintings of this horse at Welbeck and elsewhere. The Welbeck painting was catalogued in 1747 as "Leeds, the famous running horse bought for £1,000 by Q. Ann and presented to P. George of Denmark, Wootton." The known versions of Leeds all seem to vary slightly as regards background. A note on three of them will be found in Goulding's catalogue of the Duke of Portland's pictures, 1936, edited by C. K. Adams. Both these pictures are in the early manner of John Wootton (1886-1763), but are perhaps contemporary replicas or studio copies.

WHAT IS A "BOCKAX"?

I send rough drawings of an old brass box which I am told is a tobacco box. This box came into my father's possession as a gift from one of his employees of a family named Doson, who





PORTRAIT IN THE MANNER OF WOOTTON, PROBABLY OF SIR ROBERT WALPOLE

Set Quertion: Two Sporting Pictures

stated that it had been handed down from their forbears.

It has considerable interest, not only from the ingenious, though rough, system of the locking device, which operates as follows. The sun and the hands for the two clock faces each revolve, and when these are at the correct angle and time respectively, then the moon can slide the levers into their respective slots and the box can be opened.

On the reverse is the inscription: "Educard Dowing his Bockurn? In 116." What is a "bockurn? I am told that there is no evidence of the box having any connection with India, but, having myself lived in India for many years, I know that the most common pidgin English word used in India for box is "bockur." It is possible, course, that, unknown to me, this is in fact the



BRASS BOX WITH AN INGENIOUS LOCKING DEVICE (1716

old English word for box, and I shall be interested to know if any of your readers can enlighten me.—A. H. CHAMPION, 13, The Mall, Southgate, N.14.

There are wooden boxes as well as brass boxes with this complicated locking device, which was devised in the early eighteenth century as a puzzle. Unless one is familiar with the correct position of all the dials it is impossible to open the box. The word "bockax" is not given in the Oxford English Dictionary nor in several other dictionaries consulted, even though containing Indian pidgin English words.

COUNTRY CLOCKMAKERS

I am anxious to find out the approximate age of two clocks in my possession by makers whose names do not appear in F. J. Britism's work. One is a grandfather clock with the name 'M. Thomas, Carnarvon.'' The other a small bracket clock, '\frac{1}{2} ins. x \, \tilde{5} ins., with the name 'James Jee, Gloster.''—H. HORNYOLD-STRICK-LIND, Sizerph Castle, Kendal, Westmorland.

. Morris Thomas of Carnarvon was a clock-maker of whom it is recorded that on March 2, 1770, he was employed to wind and regulate the Carnarvon Town Hall clock, and it is also stated in the Carnarvon Corporation Records that in the 1774 census he was a widower with three children. A number of clocks by this maker are extant. James Jew of Gloucester worked in the early nineteenth century.

"THE COWARD'S REWARD'

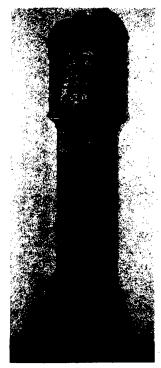
After reading the interesting article on Old English Chumpagne Glasses in COUNTRY LINE 1 scondered whether you could tell me anything about an old glass in sur possession. This glass, a champagne glass I think, was bought in Yorkthire about 40 years ago. It stands about 64 ins. high on an cit recist stem and plain fact. The besel is in the shape of a ball and on one side of it is engraved a galleses with a men hanging on it with the initials A.B. Above this there is inscribed "The Coward's Researd." On the other side of the besel there is the data 1751.—J. ROBIN GRENLEES, East Cliff, Campbeltown, Angyllahire.

The bowl of this glass is engraved with a representation of Admiral Byng in full naval uniform hanging from a gibbet. This is one of the several variants of drinking glasse engraved at the time of the court martial of the Admiral,

following the failure of his expedition sent to the relief of Minorca in 1759. Although acquitted on the charge of cowardice, Byng was found guilty of neglect of duty and condemned to death, with recommendation to mercy. Popular feeling, however, was bitter against the Admiral; even the infinence of Pitt could not save him, and he was shot—nort hanged—and March 14; 1757, on board the Moneyee at

DUTCH "QUEEN ANNE"

I enclese a photograph of my grandfather clock, and would appreciate further information



CLOCK BY ANDREW PRIME IN A DUTCH CASE See Obsertion: Dutch "Ouem Anne"

about it. Though the richly figured scalaut case and the kood appear to be Dutch "Queen Anne," the clock tiself is, I think, of a much later date. It is marked at the top of the dome: "Andrew Prime London." The dial is brase, and the applied figures in each corner are symbols of the Sossons.—JOHN DOWLER, Sunrise, Bell Hill, Peterrifield, Hampahire.

Andrew Prime was apprenticed in 1727 and admitted to the Clockmalers' Company in 1736. The reason for the Dutch case of Mr. Dowler's clock is probably that the movement was sold to a Dutchman who fitted it in a Dutch case and, at the same time, fitted the Dutch spandrels portraying the Seasons. An unusual fasture is that the minute numerals on the lower half of the dial are upright, not upside down in the usual way. The case appears to be of high quality craftsmanship and of finely figured walnut veneer.

THE MYRIORAMA

I have a curious late Gorgian toy which consists of coloured cardinary panels, each measuring 7 9110 inches by 2½ inches. There are 160 of these, and each is part of these, and each is part of these, and each is part of these and ruins. Any one of these panels may be placed against any other to form a picture, as the artist has so managed his design that there is continuity in the landscape, regardless of the order in which the slips of cardboard may be placed. The total number of nossible land.

number of possible landscapes thus runs into many millions. There is a cardboard surround to act as a frame, and the whole thing is packed in a cardboard box of two sections. Printed on the coper is the title of the toy: "Myriorama. A collection of many thousand landscapes designed by Mr. Cark, London. Published by Samuel Leigh 118, Strand. 1824."

I shall be glad if any of your readers can tell me where another of these myrioramas can be found. And who was the ingenious Mr. Clark? —M. C. G. HOOTON, Felsted Bury, Felstead, Essex.

The Oxford Dictionary defines myriorama as "a picture made of a number of separate sections capable of being combined in nunerous ways to form different seenes." This toy was the invertion of Brés of Paris about 1820 improved in this country by Clark of London and published by Samuel Leigh, 18. Strand, during 1824.

The early editions contained sixteen oblong cards, or paper backed with linen, upon which landscapes were lithographed in black ink. Clark, of whom nothing seems to be known, was obviously clever at figure composition, for 20,922,789,888 different landscapes could be made from a set of 16 cards. Each picture, complete in itself, could be extended right or left be addition of other cards. Certain nearly horizontal lines were inserted with the purpose carrying the eve from one picture to the next. Subjects depicted on the 16-card sets were usually English landscapes. In the foreground were nearly bare trees; Cothic ruins, castles, cottages and ruins were also shown with distant hills and trees beyond. The picture was enlivened with a few figures, such as peasants at work, a shepherd with his flock, children at play, boys in a boat.

Thirty years ago a 24-card handcoloured myriorama, dated 1832, was described in an auction catalogue follows:

follows:

"The Myriorama, consisting entirely of Italian scenery, is a movable picture capable of forming an almost endiese variety of picturesque scenery. The changes or variation which may be produced amount to the almost incredible number of 820.448, 401,733.239.360,000."

SCISSOR-WORK SILHOUETTE

I have an unusual silhousta, cut in paper, a print of which is enclosed. The original pencil drawing appears on the back, but there is no signature, and comparing it with the style of Terund's work, illustrated in an article by Mr. G. Bernard Hughes published in COUNTRY LIFE some moraths ago, I was seendering substher it could be one of his.—G. HARRINGTON HUDSON, Brookenhaurst Hotel, Brookenhaurst, Hampehinst, Hawt, Harel, and the seen of his.—The seen of his.—The seen of his seen

Scissor-work silhoueftes of this type were common during Regency days, continuing until about 1830. Cut by young ladies as part of their seminary curriculum, they were



A SCISSOR-WORK SILHOUETTE BASED ON GILRAY'S CARTOONS

Ser Question : Scissor-Work Silkouett

gummed into their personal scrap-books. This excellent example shows a number of figures taken from a selection of James Gilray's caricatures printed before 1812. This type of work cannot be associated with Torand.

FOR IDENTIFICATION

The small oil painting (13 ins. x 11 ins. inside frame) of which I enclose a photograph was bought of a sale at Mesers. Foster's auction rooms on May 1, 1912. I should be grateful for any information as to its previous history and the identity of both the sitter and the painter.

If has been suggested that it may be one of John Constable's rare portraits, and the irrestment of the landscape background and a certain resemblance to the well-known small portrait of Mrs. Constable in the National Gellery lend some colour to such an actription; but even if such an ambitious claim be disproved and my secon turn out to be a mere goose, I think it will be allowed that he is an engaging little gosling.—
GEORGE KIDSTON, Hazelbury Manor. Box. Witshire.

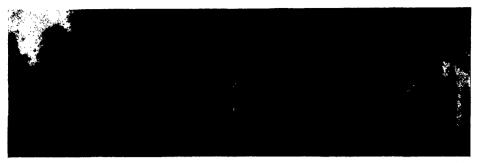
Although there are many portraits masquerading as Constables, the ascription in this instance is quite possible. The rather staring eyes are one of Constable's portrait characcristics. He painted a number of portraits of boys, e.g. young Fisher, the Bridges boys, etc.

Questions intended for these pages should be formwided to the Editor: COUNTRY LIPR, 2-10, Tautstock Street, W.C.2, and a stamped addressed envelope enclosed for reply. In no case should originals be sent; nor can any valuation be made.



PORTRAIT OF A BOY, BY CONSTABLE (?)

See Ougston: For Identification



1 and 1a.—WROUGHT-IRON GATES AND SCREEN. Circa 1725. Formerly at Wirksworth Hall, Derby, and probably by Robert Bakewell

HENLEY HALL, SHROPSHIRE—II

THE HOME OF LT.-COL. J. N. PRICE WOOD

Early in the seventeenth century an older house was rebuilt and extended in brick by Thomas Powys, altered about 1700, and again in 1772 by Thomas Knight. It now contains many heirlooms of the present owner, descended from the famous potters, Ralph Wood, father and son.

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

HE long gabled brick front of Henley Hall that confronts the lime avenue leading from the Ludlow road (Fig. 3) is obviously older than 1772, the date on its rainwater heads. At that time the first Lord Lilford, descendant of that Thomas Powys of Ludlow who bought the property about 1800, had sold it to Thomas Knight, of the Shropshire family of iron-masters, and the latter evidently set about modernising it. The classical front door and the elegant Georgian starcase (Fig. 5) are due to him; but the thick-barred sash windows are an earher innovation—a pane bears the date 1725—and all are of Queen Anne pattern. Stone mullioned windows, however, survive in the gables of which the brickwork (and consequently that of the walls below) must be of the same age.

Indeed the whole front, with its string courses at floor levels, little gables, and brick chimney shafts,

has the look of Jacobsan work about 1625, at which time brick was a normal building material in the district. On the other hand, the difference in level and scale between the end bays and the middle three does suggest that the latter represent a yet earlier nucleus, then extended and refaced in brick. The simple plan—a succession of single rooms extending from back to front—together with massive beams found during alterations, and the peculiarity of a huge chimney-breast in the hall (Fig. 4) unconnected with any of the walls, confirm the assumption that a small timber-framed manor

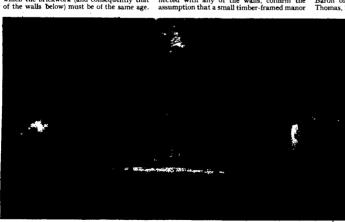
house was reconstructed and refaced by Thomas Powys after he had bought Henley. The drawing-room, occupying the western bay, much altered in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, has panelled walls painted by the last of the Knights with pictures of Henry VIII and his wives and a modelled plaster ceiling which may be Jacobean, and if so, due to Thomas Powys.

His descendants were eminent in the law, especially his grandsons Sir Littleton Powys, Baron of the Exchequer (d. 1732), and Sir Thomas, Solicitor-General under James II, in

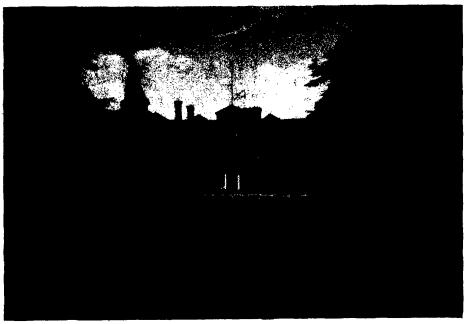
which capacity he conducted the prosecution of the Seven Bishops, who bought Lilford Hall in Northamptonshire and died 1719. For a time the latter let Henley to his cousin, Lord Keeper Littleton. It was a grandson of the Solicitor-General who, created Lord Lilford and having succeedad to his uncle's estate, decided to sell it. His cousin, Mrs. Lybbe-Powys, describes a visit just before the sale in September, 1771:

on Friday open a largy riding avantacide say Orth to see Headley, see tof their Unclers, Sir Littleton Fowny, two miles from Ludlow. Mr. Fownys of Liftord has just sold Headley, to the concern of the family, particularly the Hills (of Court of Hill, nearby) who were most brought up there. They think it a pity to go out of the name that has been in possession such a number of years. It's exally a fine old place badly situated. The house and further than the control of the same control of the same control of the same control of the same them that of the fasques Littleton.

The gallery referred to no doubt



2.—THE LIME AVENUE FROM THE GATES



3.—THE ENTRANCE FRONT, FACING NORTHWARDS

disappeared during the alterations by the new

Thomas Knight was son of Ralph Knight of Bringwood, the third son of Richard Knight who, towards the end of the seventeenth century, had bought large tracts of the ancient Bringwood Forest, on the banks of the Teme above Ludlow, to feed his iron

above Ludlow, to feed his iron furnaces. Richard had had four sons, of whom the second, the Rev. Thomas Knight, rector of Bewdley, was the father of the brilliant dilettante, Richard Payne Knight (who built Downton Castle and romantically landscaped the scene of his grandfather's fellings), and of Thomas Andrew Knight, the pomologist, first President of the Horticultural Society. I must here take the opportunity of confessing that in the article on Elton Hall, the other side of Ludlow (October 5, 1945). I failed to discover that that house had for a number of years been leased by Thomas Andrew Knight.

Thomas of Henley died un-

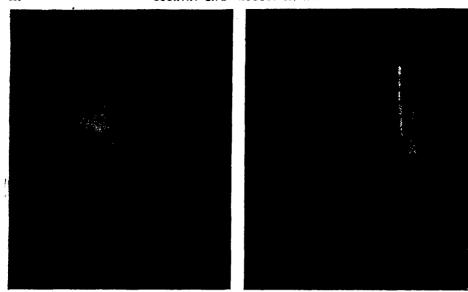
Thomas of Henley died unmarried in 1803, when the place went to a daughter of his eldest uncle Richard Knight of Croft Castle: His. Johnes, mother of the remarkable Thomas Johnes, of Hafod, in whom the Knight genius found ultimate expression. (He employed Nash and Baldwin of Bath to build the Fonthillike fantasy of Hafod among the sublime recesses of Cardiganshire). Henley went to a younger son, the Rev. Samuel, vicar of Welwyn, who took the name of Knight and married a daughter of a certain

Sir Charles Cuyler. The latter, who for a time leased Henley, was a remarkable sportsman of whom it was improbably related that he wagered he would shoot 20 partridges with as many consecutive shots but without killing either a young bird or a hen, and won his bet. Henley gradually fell into bad repair

and was sold by Samuel Knight's daughter, Lady Shelley, in 1884 to Mr. Edmud Thomas Wedgwood Wood. His son (father of the present owner) married a first cousin of the same name who inherited Wirksworth Hall, Derby, whence have been brought the magnificent wrought-tron gates and screen



4.—THE ENTRANCE HALL, WITH ITS QUEERLY PLACED FIREPLACE
The chimney-breast probably dates from early Tudor times



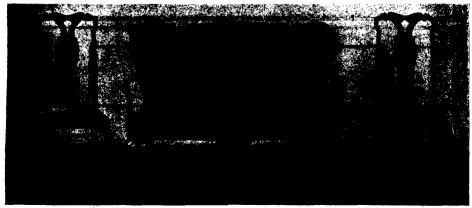
5.-THOMAS KNIGHT'S STAIRCASE, 1772. (Right) 6.-RALPH WOOD AND OTHER POTTERY, in the ground-floor corridor

now at the end of the lime avenue (Figs. 1, 2). Their principal features are the vigorous leaf-scroll work in the overthrow of the gateway, and the unusual knots of flowers surmounting the piers, ornaments that gain much from the gilding with which they were enriched on re-erection here. From their provenance there can be little doubt they were made by Robert Bakewell of Derby (for. 1705-30). Considerable additional alterations to the house were made in 1875, and again in 1908, which are not illustrated.

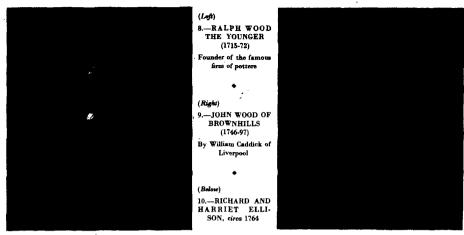
The new owner of Henley was the son of John Wood of Brownhills, Burslem, and of the Woodland Potteries, Tunstall, grandson of the elder Ralph Wood (1715-72). He, with his son Ralph, his brother Aaron, and nephew Enoch, is recognised as among the great artists in the history of English pottery. The elder Ralph Wood's father was a miller in a considerable way of business, who, according to Enoch Wood, was son of a Colonel in King James's army killed at the Battle of the Boyne (1690) and nicknamed "Cherryripe."* What caused the elder Ralph Wood to abandon milling and develop the local industry of potting is not recorded, but it may well have been the growing success in that trade of his neighbours in Burslem, the Wedgwoods,

The late Mr. J. B. Wood was sospitical of this story but agreed the if the Colonel was at the Boyne he must certainly have been killed as, being 80 at that time, he was obviously too old to run away.

one of whose daughters he married in about 1740. The Woods from the first specialised in figures, groups, and Toby jugs, which, departing from the precedent of plain treatment inaugurated by Wieldon, they made coloured, showing great skill and judgment in the modelling and use of metallic oxide glazes. There seems no doubt that the younger Ralph owed some of his best models to a clever French refugee. John Voyez, for a time employed by Wedgwood (who quarrelled with him) and who lodged in Ralph's house; besides to his cousin Enoch. The latter had studied drawing under his uncle, William Caddick, a Liverpool painter and early fellow student of George Stubbs. Caddick painted



7.-PART OF A SET OF QUEEN ANNE WALNUT FURNITURE. With contemporary needlework upholitory of fine colour and design

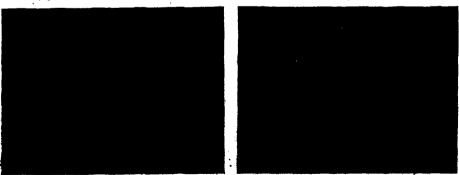


portraits of various members of the Wood family: that of John Wood of Brownhills, 1748-97 (Fig. 9) is certainly by him, and so probably is that of his father, Ralph Wood the young-er (Fig. 8). Both are preserved at Henley Hall, together with many excellent examples of the family's products, some of which are visible in the niche (Fig. 6) in the side of the ground-floor i corridor. Incidentally the handsome Queen Anne chairs with contemporary (or not much later) needlework seats are part of a set with a settee (Fig. 7) said to have been worked by a Mrs. Allen, a niece of Oliver Cromwell, and long in the Wood family.

Other delightful heirlooms are three unusual equestrian portraits of children. The earlier is of Richard (1754-1827) and Harriet Ellison, about 1764 (Fig. 10). It would

be nice, in order to fill in the Wood-Caddick connection, to regard it as an early Stubbs. The other pair definitely introduces the industrial background. The pany ridden by Joseph Kaye (Fig. 12) used to carry the result of the St. Leger to the Kaye mills at Huddersfield, seen in the distance; a graphic record, this, of the early industrial period when landscape, sport and manufactures co-existed happily. John William Kaye's pony is recorded to have fallen down one of the Kaye pits, though whether before or after the picture was painted is not stated.

Altogether, with its ancient park and magnificour gardens, fine contents and historical associations, Henley Hall can be claimed as a notable country home even in a county so rich in outstanding examples.



11.—JOHN WILLIAM RAYE

Joseph's peny used to curry nows of the St. Leger to the Knyc milks seen in the beckground of Fig. 12

LITTLE WALKS IN ESKDALE

By DUDLEY HOYS

Remember that when you curse the small ness of the ration. Shudder at the thought of evolution moulding our children's children into the shape of ducks. If you ask, what shall we do with our legs? the answer is, walk a little with them—in Eskelae, if you cak, what shall we do with our legs? the answer is, walk a little with them—in Eskelae, if you can.

into the shape of ducks. If you saw, what shar we do with our lega? He answer is, walk a little with them—in Enkdale, if you can be shared to the Perhaps you have seen at boy the total fells, and express of this common to a decision—that it is a centre only for the lordly ones who seek the might of Scafell. Bowfell, Eak Hause and the like. But Eskdale offers other pleasures than carrying austere sandwiches to the three thousand contour.

Consider the delights of getting there. To the car there lies open from Broughton-in-Furmess the most lovely and wayward road rating high above the Duddon river. Imitating the hawk you can see above, it drops down to Ulpha in a series of swoops, and then, where the Travellers' Rest perches, it almost stands up and looks at you. Even a high-powered car has some pride in climbing that hill to Birker Moor. The rest of the trip is on top of the world, with distant summits two a penny, until the final

distant summits two a penny, until the final curving drop into the valley.

If you are on a cycle, why not imitate Wordsworth, and follow the Duddon along to Cockley Beck? Pause at Birks Bridge. Lean on the parapet. Look into the deep green pools. There you can believe in fairy tales, and that is the finest state of mind. Certainly you will have to push the cycle over Hardknott Pass, but the sweat and the strain of it earn rewards. You may see a disper flaunting itself below the bridge that spans Hardknott Gill. On the downward side you may turn off and visit the Roman camp. At the end of it all you will boast of what you have done.

Has a devious train brought you along the coast? Then let it drop you at Ravenglass, where the Irt, the Mite and the Esk form a harbour once used by the Romans. The ford at low water is marked by posts. Cross it before the tide turns, if you wish, but remember the fate of the milk-cart that was swept away there recently.

From Ravenglass complete the journey in charmed, entranced amusement. Travel by one of the two daily trains of the Ravenglass and Eakdale line. The gauge is fitteen inches. The engine might be the toy of a rich man's son. The seats are tiny, open benches. Every so often crisis dooms imminent in the shape of some great



"A WISE MAN WILL IDLE BY THE OLD STONE DOCTOR BRIDGE "

granite mass apparently blocking the way. But, no! The line curves suddenly, to reveal more mighty hills smiling down kindly at the joke.

The Esk itself will call to you. Its voice pervades the dale. It may be a roar, a gurgle, a whisper, but it is never silent. Dawdle down the lane just west of the Woolpack Inn. A wise man will idle by the old stone Doctor bridge, and let his spirit flow with the water, and forget the world. If he be a fisherman, there is a story of a thirty-pound salmon stranded on the boulders here not so long ago. But salmon are scarce in the Esk.

Those who take the gate to the right, instead of crossing the bridge, will meander no a turf path kind to the laxiest for half an hour, along hillsides thatched with gorse and broom and bracken. As an alternative guide to the singing river below, an obliging yellow-hammer will act as an outrider. These Eskdale yellow-hammers must have organised a rota, for there is always one to point the way ahead. Unlike

the grey wagtails and stonechats, they never give the impression of treating gross humans as strangers.

St. Catherine's Church, where the river path turns inland, seems nearer to God than many a cathedral. The Esk and the church look at each other in green quietude, and death, as represented by the graveyard, holds no sting at all. How can it, when the carved face of Tommie Dobson, Master of the Eskdale and Ennerdale Foxhounds for thirty years, smiles from a tombstone between a fox and a hound?

The last little eminence behind the church is Harmot How. Its holy well, lost for long years, was found again in 1925.

The utterly idle might find this a convenient spot to twist an ankle. It would be an excuse for going through to the valley road and drinking friendly beer at the Burnmoor Inn. where the hamlet of Boot sleeps to the music of the Whillan Beck. The walk back to the Woolpack, along the road—remembering, of course, to himp—takes another twenty minutes.

Just beyond the church the miniature, stone-walled "road" that turns left is not a trick of dreaming imagination, but a true and inviting prelude to Dalegarth bridge. On one side the water is a haste of froth; on the other a deep, still, transparent green pool where the fishes play. This, again, is a fitting prelude to the farm of Dalegarth Hall, a piece of Cumbrian antiquity whose round stone chimneya are a bewilderment to southern eyes. On this site the Austhwaites, who married into the Stanley family, lived nearly a

the Stanley tamity, avea towns, thousand years ago.
Leftwards curves the obvious route up to the waterfalls
of Stanley, Gill. They have their
beauty, but the crowding trees
limit light and vision. The gate
in the wall with the track running slap across the middle of
a field leads to wider delights.
To wander back this way, or
the other side of the Esk, wis
to find new and unexpected
views. The fells are a shade
closer, more nitmate. Hardinott
assumes a sudden sternaess. On



"THE ESK AND ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH LOOK AT EACH OTHER IN GREEN QUIETUDE"

bluebells and fox-gloves blossom together. Ten minutes from this flowery partnership lies the Woolpack. If you have been pottering, the round trip has taken less than two hours.

There are many Blea tarns. The least-known and best-loved shines silently above Stanley Gill House, below Boot. Even a fat man after a fat meal—still possible in Cumberland—can see it without undue effort. A gap in the wall opposite the house leads to a crossing of the toy railway, a gate and an easy zigaag path. The summit of the fell is about seven hundred feet. Just over the crest Blea Tarn remains a shy and secret lake among the heather. Carrion crows come this way to peck the tongues and eyes of aling lambs. It is a macabre thought, and conjures up another—the ruins of Nanny-

Tradition says that a witch of this name was the first occupant, and then it became an inn on the forgotten pack-horse route from Kendal. The ruins are not far off. A short walk through the heather leads down to the lonely head of Miterdale. Close inside the fork of the muttering River Mite linger somber traces.

There is another story that clings to this dead house. They say that one day long ago a neighbouring farmer had gone to market, and the wife was alone with her young child. At dusk an exhausted woman, swathed in a shawl, came to the door and saked for food and shelter to

The wife, who was rendering down mutton fat for dips, took her in and gave her a seat on the stone scone. The woman fell saleep. Her mouth opened and her head lolled. The shawl fell off, revealing a man's most devilish face. In terror and sell-glefence, the wife picked up a ladle of boiling tailow and poured it into the open mouth. When the husband returned he buried the man in the bracken-grown yard of Nannyhorns, and there the tailow-clotted ghost rises on occasions. The story is easy to believe on a grey day.

The fat man after the fat meal could equally

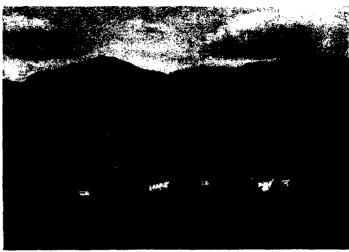
The fat man after the fat meal could equally compass the rigzag path above Low Birker Farm. It is obvious, reasonably gentle, and coaxes him up to a ridge running towards Harter Fell. An open magnificence greets him, and he should not mistake the shapely triangle of Bowfell's aummit on his north-aset.

he should not mistake the shapely triangle of Bowfell's summit on his north-east horizon. It is the gracious and logical head of Eskdale, and a directional salvation to the half-less

The white fluif of cotton-grass sprinkles the boggy patches on the bridge. These cag be avoided and become for the determine the farman is ridge-walk where the path over Harter Fell, marked by cairns, strides up from the lower slopes. A partial gap in the stone intake wall below can be climbed without agony. The rest is a stroll down a grassy descent and through a wood. Two becks intervene, and the stepping stones are often missing. There is an absurd personal delight in making some more merely by tossing in a few of the tiny boulders that abound

So the fat man has walked the hills and done some engineering, all most easily between lunch and tea. Had be felt unusually enterpris-

nag ne retrumusually enterprising he need not have gone through the wood. The path westward to Penny Hill Farm and Doctor bridge dawdles between dells and meadows. The serny dall threaded by Horse Gill has a curious, private loveliness. Even a collector of taxes



WHERE THE HAMLET OF BOOT SLEEPS TO THE MUSIC OF THE WHILLAN BECK

standing there for a minute might expect to see

the Shearing Beauty at rest in the bracken.

If the far man is a little thinner now, he can
enjoy two slightly more stremous ventures,
both between meals. On neither has he the
slightest chance of getting lost. The valley road
ends at a gate and for this let Providence, and
rock, and height be praised. If ever the road is
continued over the pass, the makers of it will
have committed a crime akin to sacrilege, for the
wilderness stretching northwards to Scafell and
its brother monstern is fearful and lovely and has
no equal in England.

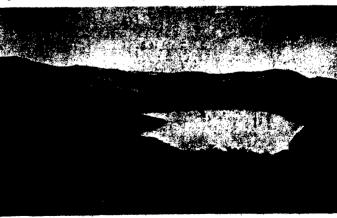
Beyond the gate is the stony track weaving its tortious way to the summit of Hardknott Pass. A third of the distance up, at an altitude of about 750, two small becks flow in from the left. They flank the Roman camp, its parade ground the only flatness among the hills. It was built in A.D. 44, and guarded the important Roman road from Ravenglass.

Also at the end of the valley road is a farm

lane to the left, the approach to Brotherelkeld, hard to spell and harder to pronounce. The main supporting beam is a roughly trimmed oak tree. The Cistercians, who know much of sheep, first built this as their grange. When the family who ran this farm removed to another a year or, two back, they took with them their peat fire. It had not been out for a hondred years.

To walk through the farm-yard and along the track to the Roman bridge is good for the soul. The great slopes press closely. Gulls gleam whitely past, ready to mob the frequent buzzard. The Eak below has a wildness, and it would be difficult to keep mean thoughts in this close.

To the bridge, and the meeting of Lingcove Beck with the Esk, takes less than an hour and a half from the Woolpack, easy strolling. Twin waterfalls gash down to form the power and the glory of the Esk. They can take away bitterness, and give the sort of peace that is perfectly happy without understanding.



BLEA TARN, BECKFOOT

WHITCOMBE'S DAY OUT - A Golf Commentary by

WHAT a variety of emotions it is possible to undergo in the course of a single day's watching of golf! I confees that when I got to Stoke Poges for the last day of the Lotus tournament I felt a little depressed. The weather was entirely horrid with the rain swept across the course every now and then by a blustering wind, ominous black clouds gathering overhead and a dull and misty light. There were puddles in the bunkers, and the rough through which I picked my way was unattracwet. I was a little sad, too, and puzzled because the holes, so familiar from the days when I played there in many great battles against the Ladies, had all changed their numbers; there were some new holes there I did not know and that fine and picturesque short one across the lake, the 16th, had disappeared. And yet by the end of the day I had thoroughly enjoyed myself. The sun came out at long last and blazed full on the winner as he holed his last putt; I had mastered some of the new numbers and seen the new holes, which seemed perfectly good ones, and I had been reassured as to the lake hole, that, it was to be restored. In fact, when I sat down to a hard-earned dinner, I was prepared to say that trapesing round and watching golf was still the best and most interesting of fun.

most interesting of tun.

Probably my views were a little coloured
by R. A. Whitcombe's victory. It is natural to
have a fellow-feeling with golfers who are not
quite so young as they used to be and this
grand player is now forty-eight. He had several
times this summer played very finely, only to fade out a little towards the end, as for instance at St. Anne's and St. Andrews, and I, having at St. Anne's and St. Andrews, and I, having too little faith, had begun to think that the years were beginning to tell and the long-drawnout strain of four rounds had grown just too long. All these fears were dispelled by Whitcombe's last round of 69, a fine piece of fighting golf if ever I saw one. All eyes were on him and all hearts with him and he did play nobly, with just a couple of rather agicated and signitaing strokes towards the end to show that he was human

I have always revelled in watching Whit-combe at his best-and he is always at his best in bad weather, as witness Carnoustie and Sandwich of a particular reason. His style is for me the typical professional style, quick, dashing and confident, palpably learnt in the best of all schools, the ground behind the caddies' shed. Times have changed, the American champions have introduced rather different methods, and perhaps it is harder to-day to define the typical professional swing. But to my mind Whitcombe's comes nearest to But to my mind Whitcombe's comes nearest to what it was when I was a boy. True, he has a short swing and men then had longer ones, but the essence of the thing, the fascinating dash, the "young insolent fearlessness," seems to me the same and I love to watch it. There are better putters but no one I better like to see putt, for it is in, unless I am mistakes, much the same way in which he putted, possibly with his master's iron, at the short holes, cut with a knife on a patch of rough and sandy ground. In short, I cannot think of anyone else now playing whose style gives me quite that ancient, sentimental thrill, and to see him triumphant gave to me, as I think it did to everyone else at Stoke, the keepest and most poignant

69, 71, 71, 69—there's consistency for you with a vengeance! Everyone else had to some extent his ups and downs, and one or two, such as Burton and Locke, had downright tragedies, as Burton and Locke, had downright tragedies, but to vary only between three under fours and one under fours was an example of brilliant steadiness which could hardly be beaten. Whitcombe wanted a 73 to beat Rees, who had set up a mark which it these seemed that none but he would beat. So I waited for him at the 14th green (which is the old 9th) in front of the clubbouse. There was a big crowd with him and that looked encouraging. Then a trustworthy witness was found (nearly all men are in this respect liars) who declared that his score was

two under fours, and that was still more encourage two under jours, and matters arithmeter encourag-ing; then after a fine second to the green, he holed a putt of fully twelve yards, "in off the club" for a three, and that was most encourag-ing of all; it was almost "in the bag." We had our moments of trapidation still to come. A mighty tee shot to the old tenth just fell away from the green and into the bunker, and it is a bunker with a nasty, steep face. Out came the ball to within eight feet or so and down went the putt. Four under fours and a short hole to follow; we had dreams of 67 but they were shattered by the sight of Whitcombe playing a provisional ball from the 16th tee. Where had he gone to? It was in a rough place but not too rough, and he got his four. He cut his tee shot towards the two great trees at the 17th, but the trees were kind; there was a gap between them, trees were kind; there was a gap between them, so that he could play discreetly short of the brook and get his five. After that our troubles and his were at an end; a perfect four and the thing was done. True, Horne had a 68 to te and Horne is a very good player. When I congratulated Whitcombe on winning and he said, "No, Horne can do it." I answered "He can, but he can't." and that contradictory statement proved entirely justified.

I have been so carried away with my enthusiasm for Whitcombe's win that I have left myself little space for the many others who played well, but I must say a word at least about Haliburton, his partner. Everybody was think-Haildurton, his partner. Everycody was trining of Whitcombe and praying for him, and beyond an occasional "This fellow seems playing pretty well, too," we did not pay nearly enough attention to Hailburton. Yet he was achieving something altogether out of the ordinary; to a 60 in the morning he was unobtrusively adding a 67 in the afternoon, and he ended second in a of m the succession, and ne enone second in the tournament. He is an unobtrusive kind of player, very smooth and calm, quiet and most uncommonly good; nor, I fancy, have we yet seen the best of him. 136 for 36 holes was the deuce and all of a performance. Rees, having hung a minor millstone round his neck in the first round, played three typical fighting rounds to hoist himself nearly to the top of the tree, and Horne, who has been a little disappointing this summer after his rush to the front last year, showed that his fine play in 1945 was no flash in showed that his his play in 1945 was no main in the pain. Both Burton and Locke looked at one time like winning but one killed himself with a seven and the other with an eight. I fancy Bobby Locke has had a lesson against taking too straight-faced an iron in bunkers. As he said to me with a cheerful grin after taking the eight,
"I was a little greedy," and when there is all to
be lost and little to be gained in a bunker greed does not pay. Risks must be taken, when the pace is so hot, but there are some not worth taking.

Finally, a word for the course, which seemed in beautiful order. The new holes, taken in from what used to be called the New Course, in non what used to be called the New Course, are quite good ones, and the third down a wood-land glade is certainly very pretty. As I have said, the old lake hole is coming back and with it, I gather, the old twelfth, which ran along the far side of the lake. It may possibly become a dog-leg hole with a tee-shot across the water, which sounds both picturesque and alarming The exact plan has not yet been decided on. At any rate it was delightful to be back there and see Chief Justice Coke, still on the top of his column, looking down with pensive eye on the

SHOOTING PROSPECTS

By J. B. DROUGHT

So long as a great deal of standing corn remains it is difficult to forecast any partridge season with a high degree of accuracy. However good the promise of the main hatch may have been towards the end of June, it is no criterion of what a late harvest may reveal .With the bulk of the young broods in the crops, the weather is the decisive factor and the six weeks after midsummer the critical period. Even after a wet August all may be well with youngsters fairly well grown, but earlier than this heavy rains, especially if accompanied by cold, searching winds, almost inevitably spell, if not disaster, disappointment.

THE LAKE DISTRICT

HERE was the earth's crust into wrinkles cast:

Men call them dales and mountains. Only

Romains a vestige of its movement vast: All else is moveless: stunted hawthorn trees, A wistful rowan here, a dwarfed oak there, A wisiful rowan kers, a dwarfed oak there, Thrown to the gradging lobes: and by the orage Two actials ravess riding the upflung air With wings outspread like testered wickes: rags. Yet worn to-day, although the road beneath In blend security divides the oals, And high Heladlyn with the stratus-wreath Stands still, and here's to harbelence the gale. Dreams of old chook heave upon the yes And ancient one strikes with a new surprise.

FREDERICK SCOTT WILLS.

All over the country this year crops are late. In one respect this is all to the good of meeting game in that the earlier hatchings, and in many cases even second broods, scrape the "cutting out" inseparable from an early hay harvest. But this advantage will be almost certainty offset by a high death rate in the cornfields. The hail and thunderstorms of late June and July laid under water much of the best partridge

country in East Anglia, and did appreciable damage in several areas in the Midlands and the south. Thousands of acres of wheat and oats and barley lie so flattened that mechanical reapers cannot function, and it is to be feared that, when they are with difficulty reaped by hand, the verdict on hundreds of little birds beneath will be "found drowned."

beneath will be "found drowned."

It is true, of course, that storm damage to the partridge "crop" is often local. I recollect some years ago two Hampshire shoots each of something like 3,000 acres. They marched with one another and each boasted a hatch of around 90 per cent. In the last week of June a terrific thunderstorm, in which nearly an inch of rain fell in 24 hours, hit one and missed the other with the result that, while coveys reaching maturity on the Sutton Scotney side averaged ten to twelve birds, those in the Stockbridge area were reduced to two or three. The path of the big storm which flooded London and the Eastern Counties late last month was somewhat similar. West of a line roughly from Worthing to Horsham it deluged Susses but, save for a scattered shower or two, the eastern part of the county and West Kent escaped scot free, and I doubt if a grain of corn was damaged.

Hereabouts, regrettably, I have ocular evi-dence (and somewhat similar reports come from dence (and somewhat similar reports come from parts of the Midlands) of an abuormal number of barren pairs. This is always a bad sign, as indicative of a high degree of infertility. Yet is not surprising. Normally, old birds are the first fruits of well-planned driving; indeed, their elimination year by year is one of its chief objects and advantages. But regular driving has not been a feature of recent years. The war put paid to more than sporadic and intermittent shooting, and consequently a dispreportionate number of veterance of both sexes has survived unter sterfility.

arrived unto sterility.

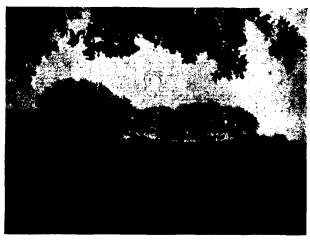
It is not easy to be concise about the beasant situation. Generally speaking, wild

pheasants in the last few years have kept their end up better than might have been expected, confuting the opinion so widely held in pre-war days that unless substantial quotas are reared from year to year "there can be no shooting worth talking about." But, in my experience since 1941, in both the Midlands and the south,

since 1941, in John the minimized and the solution local geography has a great deal to do with their dispensal in appreciable numbers. In other words, in places where they used to be they are not, and the converse equally applies. The explanation probably lies in the fact that in many areas coverts have been stripped wholesale in recent years, and that the pheasants, like grouse which have deserted moors laid under contribution to the necessities of war, have left their erstwhile haunts for pastures new. It is arguable whether, in adverse circumstances, they have not a pull over part-ridges in that the broods are earlier hatched and therefore better able to withstand the vagaries of an English "summer." On the other hand baby pheasants are not hovered with anything like the care that partridges extend to their young; they love to stay put in the standing barley—a veritable death-trap in any heavy storm. In a genial summer hens would hatch out second clutches and redress the balance, but for obvious reasons late broods will unquestionably be few and far between this year.

On the present petrol ration one cannot range very far afield, but neither in my immediate neighbourhood nor on two recent trips, on roughly a hundred-mile radius, in Sussex, Kent and the Hampshire border have I seen (or heard of) partridge broods of more than five or six young birds. There was even less evidence of pheasants-a few birds here and there merely provoking recollection of the days when one could count them by the score sun-bathing on the covert boundaries.

Even in circumstances more normal than exist to-day I often used to feel that those who indulge in forecasts of game seasons more often than not exemplify the proverbial truth that prophets can expect no honour in their own country. Yet once again I take the risk, regretfully believing that the outlook is not bright. In



GUNS IN ACTION AT THE END OF A DRIVE

East Anglia things look definitely bad; in parts of the Midlands rather better with a few reasonably bright spots in Herefordshire, Worcestershire and West Wales. From personal observation I can rate the southern counties no higher than from poor to patchy, and save for some good accounts of pheasants in Devon and Cornwall much the same remark goes for the south-west. From the north I have no reliable information.

Possibly one may summarise the country

by and large by saying that the quality of shooting in general, and of partridge shooting in par-ticular, will depend more than anything on the distribution of the abnormal rainfall of the last ten days of June and the first three weeks of July. But may I emphasise that this brief July. But may I emphasise that this brief analysis is based on fewer individual reports than could have wished, owing largely to the fact that several big shoots of my pre-war acquaintance in various counties are not vet fully

THE TASMANIAN TIGER PUZZLE OF

OR years zoologists assumed that the so-called Tasmanian tiger had gone the way of the dodo and the great auk. Australian naturalists, however, refused to believe that this strange animal was extinct. During the past ten or fifteen years, trappers in the sugged fastnesses of the Tasmanian mountains have reported the discovery of tracks and signs of the riger," and periodic expeditions have been organised—one only recently—in the hope of securing a pair for breeding. But so far not one specimen has been seen at close quarters

The Tagmanian tiger, or Tagmanian wolf (Thylacinus cynocephalus) resembles neither a tiger nor a wolf, gad is not even remotely related to either. It is a marsupial, like the kangarou

and koala bear, equipped with a body pouch in which its young are nurtured until capable of taking care of themselves. The "tiger" is the largest of the carnivorous

marsupials, most of the other pouched animals being herbivorous. Formerly it was numerous on the Australian mainland, from which it was probably driven by the dingo, or wild dog, before the formation of Bass Strait converted Tasmania into an island and saved the animal from its early enemies.

This strange beast affords a perfect example of the evolutionary phenomenon convergence—the attainment of a similar structural form by two or more species of

completely unrelated ancestry. Remarkably canine in appearance and manner of living, the "tiger" is not even distantly related to the dog tribe. It lives by hunting its prey, this necessitating the development of a physical that evolved by wolves and dogs: namely, a long, lithe body, swift nimble legs, large nimble legs, large canine teeth and meatslicing pre-molars and bone-crushing molars.
However, dogs and
Tasmanian tigers have fundamental огдаліс and skeletal differences which put their separate origin beyond all

> The head and body of the fully grown Tas

manian tiger together measure about 44 inches, and the thick-based, typically marsupial tail 21 inches. The fur is short and harsh, greybrown in colour, with a faint yellowish or tawny tinge. The back is marked with a number of transverse, blackish-brown bands, which give rise to the popular name "tiger." The head is remarkably dog-like, and the powerful jaw when fully agape, form almost a straight line.

Because of its nocturnal hunting habits and its depredations among poultry and sheep, the "tiger" was ruthlessly and systematically destroyed by farmers, and until very recently was thought to have been exterminated. The curiosty of the scientists was recently stimu-lated, however, by reports that specimens had been glimpsed and heard.

Mr. David Fleay, leading Australian zoolo-gist, Director of the Mackenzie Sanctuary at Healesville, Victoria, returned recently from a four-months expedition into the remote moun-tain ranges in South-West Tasmania in search of the "tiger." Though the expedition was of the "tiger." Though the expedition was unsuccessful in its mission of securing a live specimen it proved beyond doubt that a limited number of the animals still exists.

The peculiar creaking "bark" of the clusive tiger" was heard several times in the vicinity of the camp; tracks and indisputable traces to the control of the camp; tracks and indisputable traces to the control of the camp; tracks and indisputable traces.

were discovered, but the only specimen ever to come within close quarters of the expedition escaped from its trap, leaving a tuft of its rough,

tawny hair as a souvenir.

It should therefore be merely a question of time before the animals are rediscovered, for Australia's unique fauna are now rigidly protected and many species which were verging on extinction have been preserved in special sanctuaries and breeding-grounds where they now thrive and multiply.



THE TASMANIAN TIGER

CORRESPONDENCE

COMMONS OF EXMOOR

SIR,—Miss Best in her letter (July 19) rightly points out that stocking of the Exmoor Commons is on the decline, the Exmoor Commons is on the decline, that valuable food production is thus being lost, and the grazing value of large areas is rapidly deteriorating. Until the gate problem is solved, this will continue. Under present condi-tions farmers cannot risk stocking the tions startners cannot risks stocking the commons. Grids across the roads, with side gates for horse traffic, have been suggested, but I understand that before this method can be adopted on public roads, a Bill to legalise the erection of grids has to be passed by

erection of gries has been appropriated with any matters concerning the encouragement of food production. This surely is one method whereby the hill country farmers could further assist the food production, but it rests with them to give the farmers this opportunity.

—Dorothy C. Thomas, Millons, Dulverton, Somerset.

WHAT IS A "LIST"?

From Edith, Lady Earle SIR .- With reference to the letter from N. A. (Kent) in your issue of July 12.

I have always heard the word "list" applied to the narrow coloured edge on white flannel. I know our old Scottish nurse used the word in that Scottish nurse used the word in that sense, which concurs with the dictionary meaning, "border" or "line."
—EDITH, LADY EARLE, Northcourt, Shorwell, Isle of Wight.

Miss Helen Rotherham writes to s from Coventry to the same effect

CHARLES KINGSLEY AND MALHAM TARN

SIR.—Charles Kingoley was in 1858 the guest of Mr. Walter Morrison at Malham Tarn House, which, with the surrounding estate and the 183-acre Malham Tarn, has just been presented to the National Trust by Mrs. Hutton Croft, wife of Captain Bernard Hutton Croft.

Croft. Writing home from Malham House on July 5, 1858, Kingsley said he found the house a most charming place. "It looks out of fir woods and sars over a lake a mile house trout trout." place. 'It looks out of fir woods and limestone scars over a lake a mile square and simply the best trout fishing I ever have seen.'

On the following day he sent another letter: "Here I am still All that I have heard of the grandeur of Gordale Scar and Malham Cove was, I found, not exaggerated The awful cliff filling up the valley with a sheer cross wall of 280 feet, and from beneath a black lip at the foot the whole River Aire coming up clear as crystal

from unknown abysses. Its real source is, I suppose, in the great lake above, Mahham Tarn, on which I am going to-morrow. The fishing is the best in the whole earth."

best in the whole earth.

It was during that stay at Malham
House that Kingsley wrote the first
chapter of The Water Rabies. He had
gone to Yorkshire partly for the purpose of acquiring material for a new
novel, which, although partly written,

novel, which, although partly written, he never completed.

The house has other literary associations. John Ruskin was a frequent visitor and so were Judge Hughes, the author of Tom litrour's School Days, and Professor Fawcett. the bilind Post-master-General and author of Manual of Dalitical Exercises.

master-General and author of Municus of Political Economy.

About ten years ago the district now handed over to the National Trust was mentioned in a report by a Government committee as being suitable for a national park.—A MILLER, Leeds

KENT'S EYE-CATCHER

Sir,-In your interesting article on Rousham (lune 21) you showed SIR.—In your interesting article on Rousham (June 21), you showed Kent's sketch of the "eye-catcher" on the hill. I am wondering if your readers would like to see a close-up photograph of this strange folly.— R. W., Hristol.

WINTER HAYNING

SIR,—Major Jarvis in his Notes in your issue of July 26 mentions the term "winter haying" occurring in a forest regulation. "Hain" is an old local word still in use meaning to keep, save and preserve. It is commonly used of leaving grass uneaten in the winter, and in that connection is found in farm tenancy agreements, where the words are "keep hained and uneaten"

—a sort of pleonasm.—W. W. Gibson, Kingmead, Riding Mill, Northumberland

Iand.

[The Oxford English Dictionary gives as the first meaning of the verb Asin "to enclose or protect with a fence or hedge, especially to preserve (grass) from cattle," and hence, "to spare, save, refrain from consuming or spending." "Hay" is an archaic word for hedge and also for an enclosure.—En

FISHING WITH A HOOP NET

Sir.—Your recent correspondents on this extraordinary method of fishing may be interested in the enclosed photograph of Italian fishermen at work in the little Adriatic port of Fano. The nets are fitted to a four-sided "hoop" which is suspended from a derrick-like structure fitted either in a boat or on the harbour. wall. The net is lowered to the harbour bed and laboriously raised again by block and tackle. The catch is



FISHING IN AN ADRIATIC PORT See letter: Fishing With a Hosp No.



THE SHAM RUIN AT ROUSHAM See letter: Kent's Evercatches

removed from the hoop net by the long-handled landing net which may be seen in the hands of the fisherman be seen in the hands of the fisherman in the boat. My photograph was taken soon after the capture of the port by the British. The demolitions carried out by the rotreating Germans can be clearly seen.—H. R. LAWBENCE (Capt.), 11, Burley Road, Oakkan, Rulland.

A CONTINENTAL TOURIST VISITS ENGLAND

SIR.—In your issue dated May 3 appeared an article on the Yorkshire Dales by Mr. W. A. Poucher. It interested me so much that recently interested me so much that recently (taking the opportunity of my being in Leeds for a week) I set out to visit the area described by Mr. Poucher, but I wish to protest at his assertions that hotels are open to give service to chance chents.

I must state that I found hotels I must state that I found hotels and cottages, packed and unwilling to take in any more guests, that the where we could possibly get a bod, that we were either too early or too late for meals, "which were off unless we had booked," that there was no beer to be had, tea places were all closed on Sundays and there were day at these part too, recens which did as at those part too recens which did as at those part too recens which did as at those part too, recens which did not be too the part of the part o day at those rare tea-rooms which did

day at those fare tea-ricens when and encourage business Several hotels declared they would be booked out till October and would be booked out till October and could not serve more than the meals already booked (and this was not on Bank Holiday but previously), and when we did get attention in other hotels food was bad or indifferent —rabbit just boiled in water, cabbage, —rabbit just boiled in water, caobage, and always only cabbage, no imagination as regards preparation of food even when quantity was there. And I fail to see how England is going to retain the attention of Continental tourists, if no effort is made as regards

the following points:—

(1) Reception with a smile and a

'thank you."

(2) Proprietors are never seen, it (3) Food should be cooked with

a little more imagination.

(4) More accommodation.

(4) More accommodation. More cars are seen on the roads; yet hotels are still as small as in the days of Dickens, in spite of holidays for all and path holidays. England is unbestable; the roads are splendid, but your hotels. . .! Could such a splendid magazine as yours not do something to promote touring facilities and encourage good food, well prepared and served with a smills—and ourhand treatment which one smalls. treatment which one usually

One last remark: it has nothing to do with the Yorkshire dales. Recently, my family and I spent a fortnight's holiday in an exclusive and expensive English hotel (in the south). We never met a manager or manageress, only people out for tips. Nobody welcomed us, moholy said "goodbye" or "thank you." No well a compared to the property of the property tained accommodation and that this was a great favour on the part of the management. (Who is the "management come around to ask guests if they are liappy, as do all Continental hotel-keepers and their wives, who work

keepers and their wives, who work also?)
It was all along a case of take it or leave it. If we came in at 5.15 tea was off, and no, they refused to serve tea or coffee in the evenings, only beer on draft or cockitalis—but then only till ten. And "bring your own towels and soap"; and "no cheques accepted." Is the the way to attract the foreign tourset? Aniske M. Domort, (Mgar), 65. Cattsmare Court. London, B. 6.

ELECTRICITY COSTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

Sin - A recent Report published by H.M. Statonery Office for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, entitled Milk in North America, made certain recommendations One of these, advocating that "special efforts should be made to supply the dairy farms with an adequate and cheap supply of electricity, would seem to imply that the British electricity supply industry had failed to meet its obligations to the rural public. This conclusion is strengthened by the following statement: "There is no doubt that the service in the United doubt that the service in the United States and Canada gives satisfaction. It is cheap and, as far as we could gather, it is not subsidised apart from loan capital."

The truth is that the British dairy

The truth is that the British dairy farmer uses more electricity per farm, and buys it cheaper, than his American comprise and revenue figures for 100 representative British farms in Southern England has been made and is published in The Electrical Review (August 9, 1846). This shows that for 50 farms in the Shropshike. Worcestershire and Staffordthire Electric Supply shire and Staffortshire Electric Supply Company's area the average unit price was 1.48d.; 50 lagms in the Wessex Electricity Company's area have an error and area of the company's area have an error include the dairying counties of Hereford and Wittshire. The 100 farms use an average of 5.000 units p.a. as against 3.500 used on the typical American farm, as shown fir the Report.

eport.
The Report details an account for

one month's electricity, taken from A Guide to Members of R.E.A. Co-operatives, as charged to a member. Co-operations, as charged to a member. Units used in one month were 296; cost, 42 13e, 6d., or 2.2d. per unit. The Rural Electrication Administration is State-aided. The above charge is made under the "Block Tariff," system—a minimum farte of 16e, for the first 40 units 4.8d. per unit); next 40 units at 3d.; then 120 units at 13d.; all over 200 units per month at 13d. all over 200 units per month at 13d.

per unit.

If the American farmer used as many units on the average as the British farmer, his over-all average price would be 1.91d. per unit, still considerably higher than the British charges shown above.

The Report ends with an example of an R.E.A. Co-operative Association. The figures quoted are slightly higher than the price of an R.E.A. Co-operative Association. The figures quoted are slightly higher content total expenditure the average unit cost is 2.76d. The average consumption per member is only 1.824



THE GRINDER WITH HIS HEATH ROBINSON MACHINE See Letter : Any Shours to Grind

units a year. If the 100 British farmers listed above were quoted at those rates, 87 would pay more than they do now.

they do now.

These figures clearly demonstrate that the British farmer receives better and cheaper supplies from the British concepted than his Transveltantic concepted than his Transveltantic concepted than his Transveltantic concepted than the Transveltantic concepted the Transvel

CLARET IN THE BOOT POLISH

Sir.—I was interested to read the letter from Mr. A. W. Whitworth about old methods of making boot varnish in your issue of July 26. The formula is not quite so weird as readers may think. My company in my great grandtather's time early last contury marketed "De Guiche Varnish," winch had an extensive sale among finen about town, especially actors. The main difference of the sale among finen about town, especially actors. The main difference of the sale of the so weird as readers may think. My comand rather spoiled the effect if paying

a cail.

Sales on a declining scale continued right up to the early years of this century, but prior to the war we still used to get occasional letters or phone cails from elderly users, and we used to make up a few bottles to keep therm happy.—Exan J. Brown, Managing Director, Melionian, List., N.W.2.

ANIMALS AT PLAY

From Sir Gerald Lenanton.

SIR.—A few evenings ago I was watching with a friend in a corner of a wood near the Beltic coast of Schleswig. Shortly before the light started to fade we asw a fox trot out of the wood within a hundred yards of us, closely

followed by a roe deer. Our first impression was that the deer was chasing the fox away from her young, but we soon sew that this was not so. This unusual pair started to play; and for the next ten minutes we watched them with the naked eye and through

The fox used all the known puppy The fox used all the known puppy tricks: the crouch, the circular rush, the sham dose—while the deer confined herself to short rushes with lowered head at unexpected intervals of grazing. They tired of it in the end and both remained in the field for some minutes more, the deer grazing,

some minutes more, the deer grazing, the fox scratching.

It is certain that the fox was playing. It is more difficult to be absolutely sure that the deer was not in earnest, though her movement at no time suggested alarm or anger, nor any desire to drive the fox in a particular direction. No one to whom we have excited about these including

ticular direction. No one to whom we have spoken about it here, including a Jagermeister, has seen such an incledent. Have any of your readers?—GRALD LENANTON, H.Q. North German Timber Control, Control Commission for Germany (British Elsenment) Germany (British Ele-mont), Shell House, Hamburg, B.A.O.R.

ANY SHEARS TO GRIND?

Six,—The accompany-ing picture shows an itinerant grinder at work sharpening a pair of shears. Provision is also made for doctoring handsaws on the right-hand side of the unwieldy contraption, which, in its construction, has pressed into service several parts of a domestic mangling machine in true Heath

machine in true Heath Robinson style.

Despite its strange and sweward appearance, this conglomeration of moving parts turned out quite good of moving parts turned out quite good prietor earned a livelihood travelling from one rural community to another, catering for the needs of villagers for whom the services of more modern engineering were either unavailable or more inconvenient to obtain—W. Birkenhead, Terameer, Total Terameer, and Terameer,

THE LAST IN ENGLAND

SIR,—Almost everything in Sennen, the Cornish village nearest to Land's End,

is called the first or last in England. My photograph shows the last, or, if you prefer it, the first, church in England, and close beside it "The Last Inn in England." The tower of Sennen church, in the last i its great blocks of with its great blocks of granite masonry and the pronounced batter given to its walls, vividly suggests the grim and lonely laite overlooking the Atlantic where so often the gales rage and gigantic seas run in winter.—R. W., Bristol, Gloucestershire.

THE LARGEST INN SIGN

INN SIGN

SIG—The White Hart
at Scole, still a noted
hostelry, had what was
probably the largest and
most elaborate inn sign
ever erected. It hung
across the road high
enough to allow coaches
and carriages to pass
under it. A Scole is
situated at the junction
of the roads from Bury
of the road from Bury of the roads from Bury of the roads from Bury
St. Edmunds to Yarmouth and from
Ipswich to Norwich,
it was a noted place
in the days of oldfashioned travelling. The village lies
on the Norfolk side of the River
Wayners.

on the Norfolk side of the River Waveney, on crossing which the traveller from London found himself passing through a kind of triumphal arch at what might be called the gate-way into Norfolk.

The enormous sign was erected in 1855 by James Pock, a merchant of Norwich, at a cost of 21,057. It was taken down in 1795. The engraving abown the north-east side. It was provided with a key identifying the various carriers.

various carvings various carvings.

In the centre under the pediment is a white hart couchant, with the name of the maker of the sign. John Fairchild, beneath it. Hanging below, surrounded by a garland, is the white hart again—the actual sign bearing the motto: Implestive waters: Bacchinguisque farines Anno Dom. 1855. The angels to left and right bore shields with the arms of Mr. and Mrs. Peck. Along the ton are foures of Peck. Along the ton are foures of Peck. Along the top are figures of Diana and Actaon with hounds and a huntsman (extreme right). On the



THE GRANITE TOWER OF SENNEN CHURCH See letter: The Last in Englan

devouring an infant, illustrating the motto, Tempus edax rerum on the scroll to the right of it.

Various shields were worked into the design. The lion on the left bore the arms of Norwich, the correspond-ing one on the right those of Creat Yarmouth. The arms of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Yarmouth, Lindley and Hobart were also em-blazoned above the lions.

Against the upright on the left is the dog Cerberus, and, on the far side. Charon in his boat carries a reputed witch to Hades. On the opposite side Jonah is seen emerging from the mouth of the whale.

of the whale.

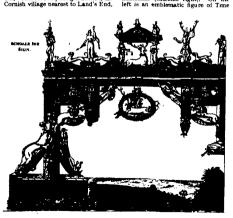
Figures of Justice, blindfolded and carrying scales, and Temperance supported the scrolled pediment, on which were smaller figures of Prudence and Fortitude. There was also a seated figure of an attrologer, which was described as being "by some cymical preparations so effected that in fine weather he faces that quarter from which it is about to come."

There is a ballad on this sign in Songs and Other Poems by Alexander Broome (1681). The engraving was made in 1740.

In the house was a bed, large enough to hold 20 couples; so The White Hart had probably the greatest inn sign and the largest bed in the country—Marcus Bartinopp, 44. Lansdowne Gardens, London, S.W.8.

HERALDIC PLAYING CARDS

Siz.—I have read with interest some accounts of old card games that have lastly appeared in Courtaw Lirzs. He have lastly appeared in Courtaw Lirzs. On the little volumes of great rurity that I happen to own will also prove interesting. These two fat 16mo. books are entitled Gisco d'Arms and are the key volumes to a pack of heraldir. Playing cards of an educational nature and were intended to teach children the coats of arms of European sovereigns, the scene of heraldir, battory and geometry of the court of SIR -I have read with interest some



SIGN OF THE WHITE HART AT SCOLE See letter: The Largest Inn Signs

the 52 illustrations in the key volume, the only difference being that they are cardboard.

cardboard.

The idea and object are extremely ingenious. Each card bears one or more coats of arms representing the sovereign of the State, starting with the Fope and Emperor and ending with participations. The the small German and Italian printipalities. The the "Principes" (knave) of Spades. The earlier of my two volumes is dedicated to Pope Innocent XI (Odescalchi) and the later one to Innocent XII (Pignatolli). In both cases the Pope is followed by Italian royal house and also Malta. Clubs is the first suit with the Pope or King; spades follows with the Emperor Chibs is the first suit with the Pope or King; spades follows with the Emperor leading; diamonds starts with the King of Spain, the second being the King of Portugal; last comes hearts



LACE CURTAINS TO THE RESCUE See letter: The Horse and the Bee

headed by the King of France and

arre. In addition to the royal house various provinces, free cities and the Apart from the illustrations, there is a great deal of information about a great deal of information about pedigrees, herality, history and geography packed into these little volumes. Probably this special Game of Arms was composed for the benefit pedigrees, and the second of the seco

TO THOSE WHO FELL IN BURMA

IN BURMA

SIR.—I think that readers whose friends or relatives fought in Burma may be interested in my photograph of the war memorial taken outside the Cathedrai of Holy Trinity in Rangoon. Cathedrai of Holy Trinity in Rangoon. The second of the Language of the Holy Trinity in Rangoon. On the Holy Trinity in Rangoon and men of the let Hattalion of the Queen's Royal Regiment who gave their lives in the service of their country. It bears the names of those who were killed in the Estitle for Arakani 1945 to 1944, and of the men Arakani 1945 to 1944, and of the men RICHARD D. BARRETT-LENNARD, Creating Vicarage, near Brainters, Essex. rage, near Braintree, Essex

WHITE OF WORCESTER

Sir,-May I add, although tardily, a note to Mr. Whiffen's letter in a note to Mr. Whiffen's letter in COUNTRY LIFE (April 5, 1946), which I must have missed at the time? There can be little doubt, as Mr. Whiffen says, that the church at Castle Bromwich is a work by Thomas Whits Sir John Bridgeman erected both this church and the monuments at Llany-blodwell to his wife and father-in-law.

Mr. Whiffen, however, omits the Mr. Whilfen, however, omits the fact that the signatures on the monuments read "T. White Salop," I had long ago decided, as the only explanation, that White of Worcester and White of Shrewsbury must be the same person; and I believe I am right in saying that Mr. Whilfen independently himself comes to the same conclusion. if comes to the same conclusion

nument comes to the same conclusion.

One would like to know more of
White's activities in and near Shrowsbury. I have ascribed to White
a large memorial to the Jordan
family, in St. Mary's, Shrowsbury,
and a tablet in Chester Cathedral; but
I know nothing of buildings by him in I know nothing of buildings by him in the district. Surely these must exist? Did White manage two builder's yards concurrently, and when did he acquire the yard at Shrewsbury? Or were yard at Shrewsbury? Or were , after all, two Thomas Whites,

all, two Thomas Whites, father and son (or uncle and nephew)? Only research at Worcester and Shrewsbury can decide these questions. —EDMUND EDALLE, Manor Farm, Bloakam, Oxfordshire.

THE HORSE AND THE BEES

Sir,-I enclose a photo-graph which I think will graph which I think who appeal to all lovers of horses. The animal shown had an intense dislike of bees and flies, and its owner draped the lace curtain in such a way as to give the horse adequate protection from its enemies, which in the hot weather are, of course, very numerous. The curtain, being light and airy, did not add to the heat of the day, and the horse seemed to be contented and quite contented and satisfied by his lace dress. —C. A. Chadwick, 85. Beresford Avenue, Tol-worth, Surbiton, Surrey.

LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS OF THE PAST

OF THE FAST

SIR.—The letter of Mr. Charles Grist
on the last fifty years of lawn tennis
in your issue of August 2 is of much
interest. Some years ago I corresponded with the secretary of Queen's
Club on the subject when he was collecting data for his history of the game.
The first lawn tennis club in the world The first lawn tennis club in the world found birth at Learnington. My father, a native of Solihull, the Rev. Robert Stadford Edwards, had several friends in it, among them the Club mean countries of the series of the series of the series across of the series part of the game, entitled The Wearn's of the Gresen. My father migrated to Reading, and there practically introduced the game with such game as Mr. Henry Collins, Mr. Blackall Simonds and

Mr. Charles Stephens.
They played with and
against each other in
happy parinership
assiduously. I fear all
four have joined the
great majority. My
father helped to warm
the new tennis court at
Stratfeldsaye.—H. L.
STAFFORD EDWARDS,
Walford, Herifordshire.

FIRE HOOKS

Sig.—In 1527 Wimborne spent 5d "for a fyre croke to help drawn down the houses t

down the houses that were aventured with fyre. That "fyre croke" has vanished, but in the porch of another fine Dorset church, at Bere Regis, two the first that the first house he first house the first house he first he first house he first he first house he first house he first he fir

normally, to pull off burning thatch, rather than to pull over whole houses. Were any of them put to their old task during the recent war?—BYWAYMAN, Oxford.

LONDON SOUARES

SIR,—While Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis visualises mosts for London squares, perhaps it would not be impertinent to suggest that if animals are kept in suggest that it animals are kept in place by electric fences, could not human beings be subjected to the same discipline, with a little more current if necessary —DONALD BELL-SCOTT, 97, Cheyne Walh, S.W.10.

PRISON AND POLICE 200 YEARS AGO

Sir,—I have recently come across some extracts from Quarter Sessions records of two hundred years ago which include some cases relating to the maintenance of law and order is the maintenance of law and order in an Essex market town, which may well perhaps remain veiled for the present in a decent anonymity, and so leave its present-day reputation unimpaired by its less praisevorthy past! Two items in particular are not without interest to-day when escaping "felons." prison conditions, and the duties and prison conditions, and the quees are training of the police force are topics in news and discussion.

news and discussion.

Here is an extract from the report of the General Quarter Session of the Peace for July 19, 1746: "Presented that the Goal belonging to this Liberty is so out of repair that the same is not secure to Imprison Felons or others in, who are lyable to be sent there, and that his Majesty as Lord of the Manor have the County of the Co

to have been equally lacking in fitness for the task of keeping the King's peace. "Also presented John Floyd



THE MEMORIAL AT RANGOON TO THE FIRST BATTALION
THE OUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT See letter: To These Who Fell in 1



AT BERE REGIS CHURCH, DORSET Sa letter : Pire Hooks

Constable ... Thomas Jones Constable ... and John Chalk Constable ... for negligently behaving themselves in their Offices." Of the three selves in their Offices." Of the three delinquent policemen, the two latter were fined Id. each six months later, a bill of indictment having been found against all three by the Grand Jury in October. But though Constable Jones and Constable Chalk pleaded guilty and paid their ponnies, Constable Floyd" appealed upon the simons and prayed a Rospite which was granted until next seasion." At next session, however, led did not appear, and all was hatti next session. At next session, however, he did not appear, and all was to do afresh. Meanwhile Mr. William Smith, the clerk of the peace, could look forward to receiving "Three Guineas... for entring the acts and orders of the Court in this book," and orders of the Court in this book," and he continues for several years to record at each session after July, 1746, "Presented that the Goal..." as usual.—V. M. CHRISTY, Ingatestone, Essex.

THE MACPIE AND HIS REFLECTION

SIR.—In COUNTRY LIFE of April 5, 1946, Major John Bingham writes of magples tapping at the window. This letter recalled to mind somewhat similar incedents I noticed some years ago while at the Glennie Memorial School, Toowoomba, Queensland, Toowoomba is the city of the Darling Downs district of South-Western Queensland, and is noted for its many trees and interesting bind life.

and interesting bird life.

Each Friday afternoon the school Each Friday afternoon the school drive, which was lined by pines, would have a number of cars parked along its borders, prior to staff departures for the week-end; and periodically one by his handsome reflection in the polished metal hub caps and would have a grand time endeavouring to come to grips with the stranger, but all that resulted was the echo of his beak against the metal. This little war-time restrictions kept most of the war-time restrictions kept most of the

war-time restrictions kept most of the cars laid up in the garages.

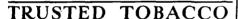
Also, a colony of these birds, in pines in another part of the school grounds, was especially ferocious during the spring months. Children during the spring months. Children having to pass through the danger area must needs do so under umbrellas to protect themselves from the terrific onelaught.—Myra Morgan, Red Cross House, Adelaide, South Australia.

BAYFORDBURY

BAYFORDBURY

Siz,—May I make an appeal to lovers of historical records? The John Inness of historical records? The John Inness of historical records and the security of the property of the p





☆ in two forms

All the knowledge of fine Tobacco that has made John Cotton a tried and trusted name to the pipe smoker these many years has gone into the preparation of those very fine cigarettes . . . John Cotton No. 1.



A Trusted Tobacco-a perfect Cigarette



"You won't dear-now we've got a

PERMUTIT

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HOW SCIENCE HELPS HORTICULTURE

ARDENERS, like so many farmers, have an instinctive distrust of new-fangled methods. But the most die-hard of conservatives cannot afford to ignore the results and implications of recent scientific research. for they promise to help to overcome that bogy of gardeners everywhere to-day -- the labour

The synthetic hormone substance, Methoxone, provides a good example. The claims made for it as a selective weed-killer on cereal crops were described in COUNTRY LIFE of October 19 1945. Now first results of experiments in its use as a weed-killer on lawns are available. As was to be expected, they are amazingly good; in fact, they might well be described as sen-

I am not a scientist. My interests, like those of most gardeners, are in results. Just how they are achieved is something I am content to leave to research workers unle the case, a little knowledge of what is happening is of definite practical value. It is, I think, useful to know that the action of Methoxone is not chemical. It is physiological. It does not kill plants by burning the foliage growth or poisoning the ground for plant-life, as do sulphate of ammonia and argenic. Plants which are affected by it undergo great physiological disturbance, the outward signs of which are contorted stems and leaves, and arrested growth. Lawn grasses, like cereals, have a tremendous capacity to tiller and produce new side-shoots. They are unaffected.

Since Methoxone is neither caustic nor poisonous, it is slower in action than the better-known weed-killers. It may be some weeks before results are observed and months before the death of affected plants takes place. Most important of all for the gardener to appreciate important of all for the gardener of approximate its extraordinarily high potency. Four or five pounds of Methoxone per acre is a heavy dressing. The trials carried out at the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Wisley, By D. T. MACFIE

Surrey, were with dusts at two strengths —1 lb, per cwt. of carrier and 2 lb. per cwt. A great variety of weeds, includi such pernicious pests as dandelions, were killed such perficious pests as cancenons, were anicu with applications ranging from ½ to 4 oz. per square yard. For this reason it is unlikely that Methoxone itself will ever be made generally available. In careless hands it could prove dis-astrous. One can easily imagine the effects of wind-blown sprays of the chemical on vegetable, flower and fruit gardens. Even in heavily diluted form it calls for careful handling.

Lawn weeds against which it has proved particularly effective include mouse-eared hawkweed, cat's ear, sheep's sorrel, shepherd's daisies, docks and dandelions. Not all exhibit the same susceptibility. Dandelions, docks and daisies, for example, were not completely eradicated by one application, but fur-ther tests will undoubtedly result in specific directions as to the treatment required to ensure

100 per cent. success.

Here are some facts and figures:---Rate of dressing Result

1% solution, I gal.
per sq. yd.
1% solution, I gal.
per sq. yd.

Nearly
complete Plant . mst Mouse-eared Hawkweed. Cat's Ear Nearly complete eradication 68% killed 50% killed 75% killed 95% killed 50% killed Dandelion Dusted on resettes Plantain hepherd's Purse 3-4 oz. per sq. yd. 1 oz. per plant Docks (large)

One weed which has unfortunately proved resistant is varrow (Achillea millefolium). row is not always objectionable in a lawn, but to green-keepers it is a curse. Its soft, vielding, fern-like foliage does not provide a true, keen, putting surface

Grasses dusted at strengths up to 4 oz. per square yard and sprayed with a 1 per cent. solution showed no signs of injury.

In the trials sprays proved more effective than dusts. Damage was seen more quickly in the case of dusts when they were applied to wet foliage. Methoxone has a strong and dis-tinctive smell but it has not been proved poisonous, or injurious to the skin.

possonous, or injurious to the skin.
Leather-jackets are another bane of the green-keeper's and the gardener's life. Till now arsenate of lead and Paris green have been the remedies—effective without doubt but out of the question where pets or animals of any kind had access to the grass. Recent experiments with D.D.T. have shown not only that it will kill the daddy-long-leg's grubs, but that there is every reason to presume that the residual effect will prevent reinfestation over a long period. There is no ill-effect whatever on the period. There is no ill-effect whatever on the grass. On a strip of heavily-infested turf treated in November, only three leather-jackets could be found in the following May, though the pests abounded in the surrounding untreated grass.

Although trial findings are not yet available, I understand that Gammexane, the benzene hexachloride derivative, is equally effective. It is astonishing how parallel run the results from these two totally dissimilar organic chemicals. This is not so in every instance, but similarity in effect in this country, at any rate, is sufficient to be remarkable. Both are cides of a potency hitherto undreamed of. But they are not, and never have been claimed to the panacea for pest control. Happily our entomologists are conservative in their claims and specific in their recommendations. Used as directed the chemicals will do no harm, though it might be argued by the back-to-nature school that their use for leather-jackets will also result in killing the earth worms present. Earth worms are beneficial in cultivated land. In

turf they are a pest.

Many gardeners have had experience this year of two other uses of synthetic hormones; as a spray to ensure swelling of tomatoes without



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In a moment, we are going to ask you for some money. We need it-a lot of it-to meet many cases of real hardship among exsoldiers and their families for whom official schemes of relief make no provision. There are thousands of such cases-bound to be, from an army of 41 millions.

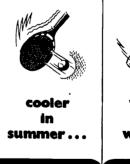
We ask you not to think of this work as charity but as something you and we owe to those who paid the price of victory.

The Army Benevolent Fund will carefully distribute what you send among the many Service Associations that provide relief for genuine cases of distress. Our power to help is limited only by your generosity. Need we say more?

Army Benevous may be sent to urshal The Berl of 20, Gregorian andon, E.W.I., o

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(Sectional reader the Wor Charles Act. 1988)





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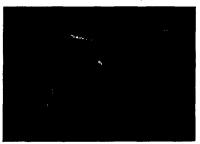
ertilisation, and to prevent the pre-servest fruitdrop of apples and pears. introes: Fullating of apples and pean; Comatons so treated are, of course, seed-ess. The flowers are not fertilised by the pray. Instead it causes the walls of the wary to swell as they would if fertilisation ad taken place. I have seen some fruits aduced by this method which were only wollen beadders, quite hollow. But in riew of the enormous number of per-ectly sound seedless fruits so induced, am convinced that the bladders were result of over-enthusiasm or ill-advised xperin

From the point of view of the farmer nd the commercial grower, the whole echnique of pest and weed control has seen revolutionised during the war sears. Necessity, in the shape of need or increased crops, has certainly been he mother of invention. The problems avolved have been approached from an utirely new angle. No longer is the large-

action of the state of the stat tead, contracting specialists with new techniques with new and vastly improved machinery, and vith entomologists in control, undertake to carry aut operations on a more economical scale, and vith far more effective results.

It is frequently said of us these days that we lag behind the so-called more progressive ountries. Here is one respect in which we do not. Spraying by aircraft has been carried out

n a fairly extensive scale during the war, nornally on an extermination scale against flies nd mosquitoes. But spraying by aircraft on his scale, while effective, is neither economical nis scale, while enective, is netriaer economical or desirable. There is an enormous amount of raste. The spray is dispersed into the slip-tream of the airscrews and forms a swath which is allowed to settle. Not only is wind iff of the insecticidal swath a problem, but he under-surfaces of foliage are usually intouched. The under-surface is the chosen ome of all too many pests.



A SCALE MODEL OF THE SPRAYING MANTIS A three-rotor helicopter with a lifting capacity of three to four tons

The helicopter, with its overhead rotor, offered a possible solution and experimental work with helicopter-spraying was started in this country in 1942. The downward slipstream of the helicopter increases the force with which the spray is ejected to such a degree that it does - and can be seen to rebound from the ground and crop, so giving coverage of all leaf surfaces. The aircraft can, of course, be manœuvred at a speed of two or three miles an hour only three or four feet above the crop.

First experiments, with the co-operation of the Minstry of Aircraft Production, were car-ried out by the sponsors, Pest Control, Ltd., with a light Services machine which is unable with a light Services machine which is unade to carry a sufficient load, though it has proved invaluable for experimental purposes. Designs have since been completed by the Cierva Autogiro Co. for a special three-rotor aircraft to the specifications of Pest Control, Ltd. This aircraft, powered by a Merlin engine, will lift a pay-load of three to four tons and the 60-ft, apray boom is estimated to cover a swath of 100 ft. Its estimated daily coverage is 400 acres, Appropriately termed the Spraying Mantis, it has contra-rotating robors. There is, therefore, no need for either airscrew or jet unit to overcome airscrew or jet unit to overcome

Helicopter-spraying apart, there are many new, large-scale sprayers which have been developed for use with selec-tive weed-killers and insecticides. These include a giant corn sprayer with a spray boom 60 ft. long, and a daily coverage of 60 acres; high-pressure automatic orchard sprayers; and a high-clearance duster with a clearance of 4 ft. and ad-justable track width.

Selective insecticides are a develop-ment necessitated by an unforeseen and unfortunate result of continuous chemical pest-control. It has been found that continual chemical treatment results in unintended selection of strains of pests which are resistant to

the chemicals used. If non-selective insecti-

the chemicals used. If non-selective insecti-cides are used, the majority of Nature's own remedies, the predators and parasites which prey upon the pesta, are also killed. Chemically-resistant types therefore multiply. An example of a selective insecticide is nicotine vaporised at 48 deg. to 60 deg. F. and confined over plants infested by aphides at a concentration of 0.8 mgm. per litre for a period of 40 to 60 seconds by means of a drag-sheet. Ilp to 90 per cent. of the aphides have been yilled by this treatment Predators and been killed by this treatment. Predators and parasites, including lady-birds, are unharmed. The remaining aphides which, of course, include any chemically-resistant strains, are promptly killed off by the unburt predators and parasites, The process is a combination of chemical and biological control. There is no doubt that the obvious possibilities will be investigated.

* . * Mr. Howard Spring is on holsday and will resume his Booh Reviews next month.

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In the language of the countryside, a flock of starlings is a 'murmuration' Pharmacy has an equally specialized language of its own. For example, the superscription' of a prescription is the symbol is (abbreviated from the Latin recipe — 't take thou ') which appears at the top of the list of ingro-dients. Among the general public the best-known name in pharmacy is, of course, that of Boots, recognised everywhere as an assurance of the highest standards in medical supplies of every kind.

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FARMING NOTES

A TANGLED HARVEST

In most parts of the country the wheat has atood up well and come cleanly to the knife of the binder. Farmers would have liked to have made an earlier start on the wheat harvest, but the lack of sun delayed cutting by fally a fortnight. Day after cutting by fally a fortnight. Day after but have been a fine to be such that the sum of the su all" before the binder went in. This meant many blind heads, and when the corn is threshed the yield will be light. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, this troubl: is most general in a summer of the most of the control of th my part of the country, and I am told generally, are a good crop. The white winter oats certainly cut well, and the heads of the sheaves were heavy. Farmers will have good use for all the oats they have grown this year. The cows will have prior claim to them for winter feed, but many farmers must be wishing, as I do, that the acreage of oats and dredge corn were sufficient to provide amply for the young stock and noultry.

Combine Harvester's Work

Combine Harvester's Work
The Teal tangle come with the
The Larley crop. On many farms the
barley stop. On many farms the
barley is no a terrible mess, the straw
lying all ways, which will make cutting
with a binder almost impossible.
There will be too much hand work
at high wages to make barley the
profitable crop which it has been
through the war. It is remarkable
what a good job a combine harvester
will make of some of this tangled
a combine mopping up a heavy crop of
winter barley that was badly beaten
down by the storms. It was not leaving on the ground more than a sack of
grain to the acre.

Small Pix-benerar

ing on the ground more than a sack of grain to the acre.

Small Pig-Bercera

M. R. CEDRIC DREWE, M.P., and his fellow members of the Small sale and the sale of the small sale and the sale of the small sale and the sale of feeding-stuff rations for pigs and the poorer quality of kitchen waste. Housewives are afraid now to put out Housewives are attract now to put our a crust of bread, let alone anything more substantial, into the pig bucket, so there is bound to be a falling off in the pig club movement and the output of meat from this source. It is always pleasant when people have the grace to exprese enthusiastically their thanks to someone who has rendered them good service. The members of pig clubs all over the country subscribed to a testimonial from show their appreciation of the well-with the presentation of the well-with the presentation Mr. Holson was handed a dispatch case, a silver clagaretic case. the pig club movement and the output a dispatch case, a silver digarette case and a cheque for £783. This is the best testimonial Mr. Hobson could take with him to the Royal Agri-

Forestry Courses

JOINTLY with the Royal English
Forestry Society, the Forestry
Commission are holding three-month
courses to give forest workers, gangers
and foremen some intensive training in acthe theory and practice of forestry. So far these courses have been held at Dartington Hall, Huntley Manor and Raby Castle. There are many woodmen, both in private and State employment, whose work would benefit from such courses. On many small extates there is no one competent to take direct charge of the woodmen of the competent to take direct charge of the woodmen opportunity of sending one of his men to take a training course. One qualification is that the man must have been the theory and practice of forestry. cation is that the man must have been employed in forestry work for at least three years, but ex-Servicemen who before their war service had worked in the woods for two years are will the the woods for two years are will have been to be forestry to the categories of the applicant, should be sent to the Forestry Commission, 25. Saville Row, London W. 1. The Forestry Commission, in addition to bearing the cost of beard and longing, put the first of the cost of cation is that the man must have been

On the Lias Clay

On the Lias Clay

I Note course of a farm mechanisation enquiry, the National Institute
of Agricultural Engineering are studying different types of farms. The first
study chosen for publication deals
with a two hundred-acre farm on the
lias clay of South Warwickshire. This
very heavy type of clay limits the
application of mechanised methods.
While tis true that the crawler tractor
can be not to work comparatively can be put to work comparatively early for spring cultivations on such land, the experienced farmer will say that the land should not be worked that the land should not be worked until a wheeled tractor can be used. It is a common sight to see a corn-drill behind a crawler tractor falling to penetrate the track marks in the spring. When horses were used, they were harnessed in line, and as each horse worked in the steps of his leader, padding of the ground was kept to a minimum

Almost Museum Pieces

Almost Museum Pieces
ON this South Warwickshire farm
some of the implements are
almost museum pieces. Ploughing
in the past was done with ploughs
mould boards and an iron share
with fin coulter. The wooden mould
board "runs" more easily on this
land than steel, owing to the adheeive qualities of clay. Working
with one of these ploughs requires
one of the few people in the district with one of these plongs requires considerable skill, and the farmer considerable skill, and the focal implement is the five-furrow wheat drill made by an Evesham firm. This har a wooden frame supported by two front wheels; there are five separate seeding units with brush feed. The coulters, which are wooden with a metal above, ensure that the seed is dropped close behind the coulter Even now, when weather conditions make tractor drilling impossible, many acree of corn are successfully sown with this drill. There is only one tractor, a Fordson, on the farm. The tractor is not used for jobs which can as well be performed by horses, but I tractor is not used for jobs which can as well be performed by horses, but I doubt whether the farmer, until he saw the N.I.A.E. report, realised that the cost of horse work, excluding the man's wage, was at 28. 40. an hour against the tractor cost of 28. 9d. Floughing with horses and a single-turow plough averages half an acre a day on this land, whereas the tractor two-furrow plough averages 3½ acres. Christmartos.

LIFT.

OIL-BATH

POWER LIFT

THE OWNERSHIP OF FARMS

ALTHOUGH it is conceded by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisherine that that Department has no power to demand information from landowners and others as to the ownership of farms, the Government resources for obtaining much enlightemment on the subject are fairly well known. Income-tax returns, to name only one avenue, afford a good deal of information, and there are other directions in which a mass of other directions in which a mass of detail regarding ownership has been and will continue to be supplied. Apparently these diverse and indirect channels are not serving the purpose there be, of certain sections of the public. It is not easy to see what good could come from the most exhaustive orgy of form-filling as to ownership of farms. The expone to the State would be considerable, for a fresh body of clerks, with their complement of supervisors and probably inspectors, would have to be recruited, owners and their agents and solicitors would have to spend time supplying the information and many a tenant the information and many a tenant farmer might find the new avalanche of forms the last straw. It is common knowledge that farmers are finding form-filling a heavy task, and they will be inclined to resent any increase of the clerical labour involved in declarations concerning ownership and

However, there are preliminary indications of a quest for such information as may lead in time to the compilation of long tabular statements. Official statisticians will revel in analysing the material, much of which will be out of date before it can be printed, so rapid are the changes of ownership of landed property nowadays. Many years ago an attempt was made to take a sort of census of land ownership. The results were inconclusive at the time and the lapse of some 70 years—the work was done in the late 'seventies—has made the material then gathered merely of a limited historical interest. The first essential, if any new computation could be made, would be to define what is meant by "public authorities."

A ROUGH COMPUTATION

A KOUCH COMPUTATION

A VERY rough estimate of the

A rams owned and farmed by the

Crown and public authorities puts the

area at about 2 per cent., and the land
held by the Crown and public bodies,
but not farmed by them, at approxi
mately 71, per cent. As to the pro
portion of agricultural land held by

farmers who are their own frasholders. portion of agricultural land hold by farmers who are their own fresholders, the estimate most repently arrived at its something like 37½ per cent. This leaves approximately rather more than 60 per cent of the land classifiable as in the possession of persons or corporations who entrust it to others to cultivate.

RESIDENTIAL AND

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Mesers. Fox and Sons.
Part of Boscastie and about 1,600
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and Mesers. Kivell and Sons.
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Cullompton, which realised £14,600, was one of many lots sold at Exeter by Messrs. Hewitt and Co.

THE £10 BUILDING RESTRICTION

ANYONE who has had to try to get official permission to spend more than £10 on building since the A 1 get of the property of the property of the limit was imposed in the year 1941 will readily assume that there is no official reluctance to support the regulation by penal enactments. According to records in the office of the Ministry of Works, thousands of instances, real of Works, thousands of instances, real or imaginary, of contraventions of the licensing procedure have been brought to the notice of the Ministry. Of these between 5,700 or 8,000 are considered upon close investigation, to reveal a breach of the regulations. Proceed-ings are pending relative to 50 or 60 alleged breaches. Since prosecutions alleged breaches. Since prosecutions were first instituted. 338 convictions have been registered in summary and other courts, involving 562 individuals, and in all 360 cases had been taken

THE HERTFORDSHIRE LANDSCAPE

ALLUDING to a note published last ADJUDING to a note published last month, a correspondent writes:
"Hertfordshire, seems destined to suffer the removal of much of the timber that has from time immemorial limor that has room time limerinorial lent it boauty. Recent sales, at which the value of the growing timber has been strongly emphasised, point to the probability of coming changes in the landscape at points within a very few miles of London. It may see too late that of Green between the late of the control of the cont be seen too late that the Green Belt, to be of real service for pub-lic enjoyment, must be something more than a mere stretch of grass land. Trees are a vital element, and they must not be left entirely to the mercy of any tumber merchant who happens to be the highest bidder. The search for sand and gravel has left ugly scars in some parts of many counties, including Hertfordshire, and here and there considerable tracts may be seen which serve as the dumping-ground of refuse from the London boroughs. But refuse from the London boroughs. But such is the extent and varied rural character of Hertfordshire that its residential attractiveness is likely to sur-vive even an accelerated activity on the part of those who covet its timber and its alluvial deposits, and who are anxious to cover rich arable land with the output from London's dustbins. the output from London's dustoins.

It may be urged, however, that the control over these commercial and municipal activities cannot be too closely watched or strictly regulated."

AUCTIONS OF SURPLUS STORES

READERS of the mildly humorous reports of auctions of surplus Government stores may wonder what is the basis of remuneration of firms that conduct such sales. It is, course, on a percentage system, and though the sliding-scale seems to leave though the sliding-scale seems to feave little for the heavy work of such realisations after they reach, say, 2400,000, the aggregates may be a very substantial sum. The scale of com-missions is 5 per cent. on the first \$5,000, 4 per cent. on the next 25,000, 25,000, 4, per cent. on the next 25,000, 25 per cent. on the succeeding 250,000, 25 per cent. on the following 250,000, 26 per cent. on the following 250,000, and 2 per cent. on the next sales up to \$400,000. On sums over \$400,000 and 19 per cent. is paid. The foregoing percentages represent the result of an agreement just reached at conferences of the Auctioneer's and Estate Amount of the Auctioneer's and Es These auctions impose an imme

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CHANGING SILHOUFTTES

ASYMMETRIC drapery—a marked feature in the winter collection of evening dresses shown in London for overseas buyers—has changed the silhouette. Many of the tight-skirted dresses are out with slanting seams across the torso and caught up to one side with cascading drapery, a line that gives great scope for the double-width matt crêpes in rayon and the velvets and tuiles that are now being woven in Great Britain.

Norman Hartnell has carried this diagonal line a stage further and bares one shoulder on many of the models in a large, glamorous collection of evening dresses. A dramatic dress com-bined black velvet with black faille, the stiff matt surface of the faille throwing up the lustre of the silk velvet. This dress was cut with asymmetric drapery on the basque of the skirt and diagonal drapery on the bodice bared one shoulder. A white tulle embroidered in gold, pearl and strass in a great spiral that wound round the figure and ended in a deep full flounce at the hem also showed one shoulder covered,

Mr. Hartnell showed a hand-tucked chiffon, Mr. Hartnell showed a hand-tucked chillon, with fichu top, the type of frock he has made famous, in a deep rich cocoa brown, a colour that has been revived for evening with marked success throughout these collections of the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers and has largely replaced black. The wide, filmy skirt of this chiffon, perfect for dancing, is entirely pin-tucked to the knee; then the fullness is released.

Stiebel uses dark brown velvet with the sheen of a Siamese cat for a full-skirted evening dress. Peter Russell's graceful cocoa-brown chiffon dance dress has swathed hips

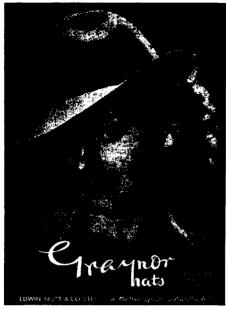
chition dance dress has swatted hips and a crystal-pleated skirt. Some pure silks were shown at Hartnell and Delanghe; notably a stiff striped one in inch-stripes, cerise satin and black velvet alter-nately used at Hartnell for an evennately used at Hartnell for an even-ing coatoe with melon sleeves—a gorgoous little jacket worn over a black velyet dress, waited, bare-shouldered, with a wide skirt that just akimmed the floor and was corded horizontally and stiffened over the hips Delanghe uses black cmt velvet for an evening coat and evening dress; cyclamen duchesse satin combined with jade green for piping on hem and narrow straps; mauve satin; and faille in a shade called "blonde." Stiebel crystalpleats the skirt of an oxidised a satin dress and embroiders silver wheatears all over the simple strapped bodice. Peter Russell's windows all over the simple strapped bodice. Peter Russell's ciré bronze satin looks like lamé and is crystal-pleated.

One of the loveliest young girl's frocks seen for years was shown by Stiebel, a real robe de style in snowwhite marquisette with a wide, crips gathered skirt over a white faille

of natural, olive

PROTOGRAPH -

a long jacket, buttoning high, in







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petticoat, a strapless bodice decorated with a huge bunch of white convolvulus. Immediately below the waist was inlet a wide band of transparent gold lame, the rest of the sari making a golden shawl draped round bare shoulders. The shining draped round bare shoulders. The shining pale gold made an exquisite contrast to the crystalline freshness of the frock. The most attractive dinner dresses

were in moss crepe or suede jersey. They were soft, appealing dresses from which all traces of tailoring had disappeared all traces of tailoring had disappeared. Hartnell showed cherry embroidered with jade and gold; Digby Morton, Venetian red; Delanghe, coral pink. Black sheath dinner dresses were touched with colour or embroidery. Peter Russell gave his coloured embroidered wool hems, vergay coloured embridered wooh leans, ver-million worked in a deep criss-cross pat-tern in front, with the colour picked up again in the cummerbund. Stiebel inserta a round, pale pink yoke and embroiders it with scintillating black jet bugles.

SHORT-SKIRTED restaurant dresses have elborately-cut bias skirts with a con centration of detail about the moulded hips and fullness released below. were made in stiff, gorgeous cut velvet and faille. Perhaps the newest line of all was shown by Hartnell in black faille, the was snown by frarther in mack laine, the dress cut high in front to the throat, to a modest V at the back. Sleeves were wide and tucked about the armhole and tapered below the albow. The skirt was caught in bustle drapery at the back, cascading to the hen

X - Market -

If patience

is a virtue

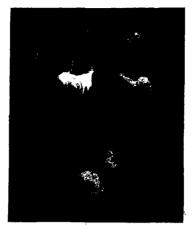
is certainly

a luxurious

reward.

Bronnley Soap

A short black velvet at Delanghe had elaborate mitred panels inlet A snort deach velver at Delangue had calculate interest panels interest on the hips in front and released as double pleats. Stielel showed some elegant black crepes with the folds indicated by subtle bias cutting across the chest or on the hipline. He used his sheath tulip skirts on some dresses, giving them three-quarter sleeves ending in a neat band. A cherry-red crepe had a sporran of tiny frills in front with a low V cross-over top.



Colamore order nightgown with tucked hedice and square neckline. From the Utility range

Hardy Amies used a gorgeous black broché silk for a short-skirted dress under a fur-trimmed cloth coat, placed sparkling cut jet embroidery on to the black velvet that decorated another black dress, inlet a deep bank of black grosgrain as a basque on to a third in black facecloth and gave it a jagged edge. After black, cocoa and coffee browns, purple, Venetian and lacquer reds and a violent cerise were colour leaders. The dresses gave the impression of great magnificence with their deceptively simple silhouette, gorgeous colourings and materials.

These dresses are shown with high

curving bonnets in mink or pancakes of velvet set back on the head with ribbon bows projecting behind each ear; with stoles of mink or sable draped round the shoulders, or with a cape of mink with wide kimono sleeves in front, matched by a beret of mink, an enormous flat round disc as big as a dinner-plate, worn flat on top of the head with the back of the beret turning up sharply. The helmet type of hat was also shown with many of the nat was also shown with many of the afternoon ensembles of top-coat and dress intended for the older woman. Mr. Hartnell showed a dashing toque and muff in jade green caprey with a short black

The majority of the hats were worn tilted backwards with the hair dressed on top of the head to make a frame for the forehead. But there was no hard-and-fast rule, and any number of toques and bowlers were shown worn straight or even

tilted slightly forward. Most of the mannequins were their hair swept up in front but down at the back in a neat roll that just showed below the hat. The hairdressers tell me that many smart women are cutting their hair short at the back, having it curled and brushed across as the most becoming line for these new hats and the easiest to cope with,

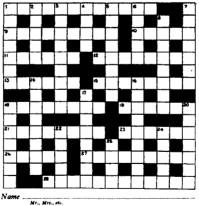
P. IOYCE REYNOLDS.

CROSSWORD No. 865

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed cavelope) must reach "Crossword No. 865, Couwray Life, 2-16, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2" not later than the

first post on Thursday, August 29, 1946.

-This Competition does not apply to the United States.



SOLUTION TO No. 884. The whener of this Crossword, the sines of which appeared in the issue of August 16, will be announced next week.

appeared in the issue of August 16, will be amonomical start week.

ACROSS—I and 5, Dog in the manager; 8, Remember; 10, Stared;
11, Unloosed; 13, Accesst; 14 and 21, Disarm; 16, Master; 19, Barclay;
0, Opprey; 26, Ensign; 27, Dispren; 28, All day; 29, Sincour; 20 and 31,
Master builders. DOWN—I, Dartus; 2, Gamble; 3, Nimrod; 4, Heeded;
0, Antic bay; 7, Garmentis; 8, Redtart; 12, Discard; 16 and 16, Layman;
17, Rieme iterm; 18, Apostles; 10, Belgrade; 23, Millen; 23, Appeal;
24, Grouss; 26, Fevers.

ACROSS

- 1. Acquired in Paris (or half in Warsaw?) (6, 6) 9. Peter A. Ray (anagr.) (9)
- 10. It doesn't mean there is timber floating past
- 11. Show off more than half a relation (6) 12. Real pies (anagr.) (8)
- 13. He has a name for sterling service (6)
- 15. To do so is the rising star's ambition (8)
- 18. Lesser entry (4, 4)
- 19. A novice at his craft? (6) 21. To chairs from vehicles (8)
- 23. What the setter should avoid being turned into (6)
- 26. Taken on wheels or backs (5)
- 27. Shield from Devon (9)
- 28. Generally a tree (12)
- 1. An insect calls the alarm (7)
- 2. The little more and how much it is ! (5)
- 3. Humbly, like the defaulting sailor (3, 2, 4)
- 4. What 9 reluctantly does (4)
- 5. Flower that arms a bird (8)
- 6. Famous for opers (5) 7. A sticky perch (3, 4)
- 8. Drawn longitudinally (8)
- 14. Arch rods (anagr.) (8)
- 16. Not long in hand or leg? (5, 4)
- 17. A boot gets damaged in the fall (8) 18. Cloth that is doubly male (7)
- It sounds as though this building had shaky foundations (7)
- 22. The child is a daughter, apparently (5)
- 24. Consumed (5)

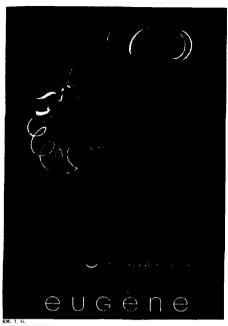
25. Feature for character study (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 863 is Mrs. E. H. Croft.

> 16. Somerville Road. Sutton Coldfield.

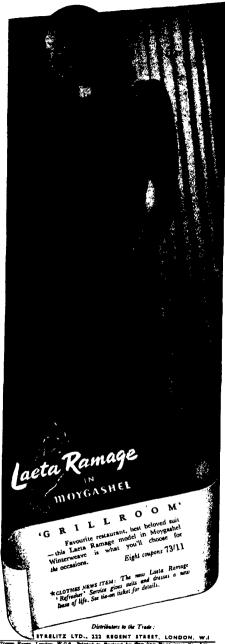
> > Warwickshire.

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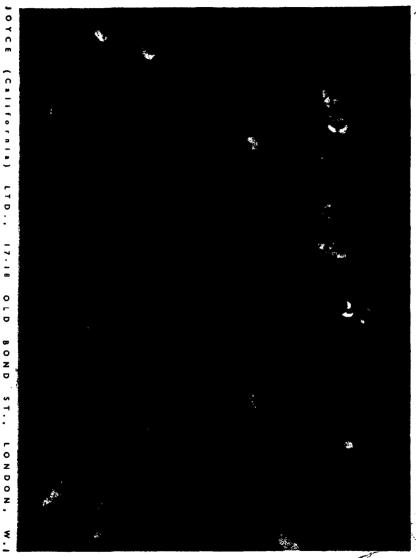


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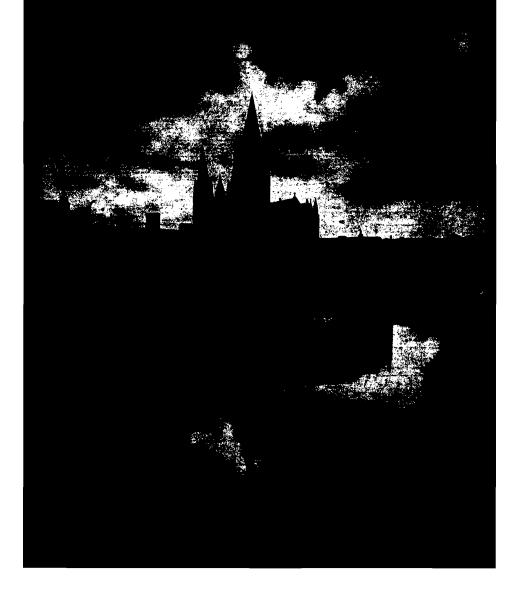


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Vol. C No. 2589

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New POREST (Four-seconds 9 miles).

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Lovely grounds of 18 serve including woodland. Six excellent bedrooms (h. and c.).

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Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

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Delightful well-timbered grounds with lawns, herbaceous borders, bitchen garden, orchard, paddoch, etc., in all AROUT 3 AGNES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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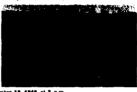


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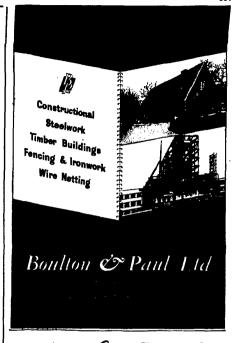


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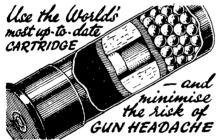
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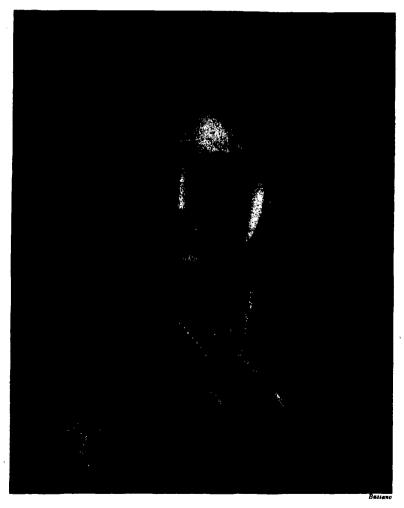
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2589

AUGUST 30, 1946



SENORA DONA EMILIA ECHANDIA

Señora Echandia is the wife of His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Dario Echandia, the Colombian Ambassador

COUNTRY LIFE

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FOUNTAINS ABBEY

THE proposal of the Roman Catholic Church to acquire and restore the ruins of Fountains Abbey as a memorial to members who fell in the two wars must have appealed strongly to the imagination and convictions of many. But in different senses; in divergent directions. On the one hand it represents the recovery to its original service of the most beautiful and nearly complete of those ruined abbeys whose dissolution four centuries ago the Church of Rome neither forgets nor forgives. Added to this ideal, which can be easily understood, is the latter-day itch to repair and use beautiful buildings that by some mischance have fallen into decay. The very perfection of Fountains has prompted in innumerable visitors the reflection that it must have been, might still be, more beautiful if intact, the roof replaced, the bare ruined choirs warmed with colour and sound. But would that be the case? An 18th-century sage said of this very problem in this very place: "A Goth may deform, but it exceeds the power of art to amend." To the imparital mind the answer to that question should decide an issue that is at once delicate and of very wide concern. For Fountains is not only a former ecclesiastical property. It has meanwhile become a national monument, an object of universally acclaimed natural beauty and as such a spiritual posses-sion of a definite kind to the British people and, indeed, to the English-speaking world.

It will be said that the spiritual values of natural beauty are inferior to and comprised in a church's religious purpose, and that, in any case, restorations of the fabric vill not lesson to the fabric vill not lesson the former premise within embarking on controversial issues involving ultimate ethical values. But we may recall what it was that natural beauty came to mean to the age that discovered it, and still speaks of, if less sacramentally, to the multitudes of to-day. In just such a place as the dade where Fountains lies Wordsworth put into imperishable words man's recognition

In nature and the language of the sense The anchor of my present thought; the nurse, The guide, the guardian of my heart; and soul Of all my moral being.

A pagan, or at best a pantheistic confusion of sensuous and spiritual experience? Yet it is one that has inspired mankind in many ages and countries besides the romantic era in England, and one that Fountains Abbey in ruins opens freely and undenominationally to all who seek it. Will that

Of something far more deeply to be a deeply whose dwelling is the light of source sums.

survive its conversion to the use of a particular rule of life?

It is difficult to point to any instance where a building, long ruinous and adopted by Nature as her own, has not lost more than was galand by reconstruction. Few will say that Hurst-monceux Castle rehabilitated is more beautiful than Bodiam. We are told that monks from Buckfastleigh will handle the work at Fountains; but, to speak Irankly, that achievement in reconstruction is more notable for its pious endeavour than for architectural distinction. Fountains Abbey is schodled as a national monument to protect it from structural alteration of any kind in whatever interest. Had any other owner, even the Church of England, made the same proposal as the Church of Kome, our view, and we believe that of impartial opinion generally, would be that the law, if it is a good law, should remain binding, and should continue to be so in this case. We live in an age of nationalisation, and some of us may view certain applications of it with grave misgivings. But if ever a building cried aloud for national ownership it is Fountains Abbey.

SHAKESPEARIAN PLAYER

NCE in this very town, an age ago, Bahind the market where the playhouse slood He was a young impassioned Romoo, Orlando walking in a summer wood. To gaping townsmen and their ogling wives His acting was a glamour and a gleam, A gimpse of other worlds and other twee From As You Like It—Hambet and The Dream.

A sudden chill perhaps, a fever pain
Stilled his gay gailliard ways, his pretty part;
And when al last the troube moved on again,
Bedraggled, penniless, of heavy heart,
They left ham sleeping in this town churchyard
Where creeping most and little stonecrops grow—
And still on moonlit nights these precincts guard
The ghost of Oberon—or Romeo.

JOAN POMPRET

FEEDING THE WORLD

THE proposals obtimed by Sir John Boyd are based on principles which are generally admitted that the reason and logic behind them. The proposals of the principles which are generally admitted that the reason and logic behind them. For the proposal state of the pro

THE PUTURE OF ENNERDALE

THIOSE who take it for granted that the Lake District—which (it is assumed) will become, perhaps, the most important of our National Parks—is already more or less sacrosanct are being daily disillusioned, and it is important that they should make it clear how essentially reasonable their position is, rather than give way to indignation over exhibitions of apparent Philistinism. It is quite true that various forms of development are necessary in West Cumberland and that a raising of the standard of living is required in the Lakes as in other rural districts. That does not mean, however, that projects for planting industries in particular spots or for submerging valleys indispensed.

criminately are necessarily good because they may bring economic benefits. When the enquiry with regard to the raising of Ennertale Lake comes to be made next month, it will be more possible to assess the attitude of the public. The voluntary societies who are being attacked as intemperate busybodies will no doubt put their case with becoming moderation as in other case with becoming moderation as a support of the case of

FARM TENANCIES

THERE is much useful statistical material in the National Farm Survey of England and Wates which is a summary of the information gathering and the which is a summary of the information gathering the properties of the information gathering the properties of the properties of farmers who rent their land and those who own their land have changed little in the past two decades. The proportion of tenants is still 65 per cent. Tenancy is most common in the northern counties, and it is only in Berkshire and Essex that less than half the farms are held on tenancies. The average length of occupation of all holdings was 13½ years, referring of course to unfinished occupancies. The average total length of occupation of a holding is probably double this. Fortunately we have few "get rich quick" farmers who filt from farm to farm. Most prefer to see out their time on farms they know. As would be expected, the farm survey shows that the smaller the holding the higher is the rent per are. The average for England and Wales is 27s., ranging from below 10s. to 80s. and over. Holdings in the smallest size group of 525 acres show by far the highest average figure of 52s. there is a big drop to 33s, for the next group of 25-100 acre holdings, and then a gradual fall through the other groups to 19s. an acre for the largest holdings of 700 acres and over. Small holdings are subsully on the better land, but the main reason for the higher rentals is that the farm-house and buildings account for a higher proportion of the rent on small holdings than on large.

FREEDOM OF WALKING

SIR LAWRENCE CHUBE, who is secretary of the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpath Preservation Society, has been saying something with which all lovers of the country will sympatise; he wants our commons and footpaths restored to us much more quickly than at present. For six years when we found our favourite stile perhaps wrapped in barbed wire and our favourite footpath leading into the middle of an servicione, we turned back with perfect doclinity there. We will be sufficiently the summary of the s

A Countryman's Notes

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

WHEN the garden history of this year of 1946 is written with the fall of the leaf in October, I think that, so far as the southwest of England is concerned, the summing up will be that for the most part it was a disappoinment. It is unsafe to generalise about gardening conditions, as everything depends on the weather, which this year has been more unaccountable and patchy than usual.

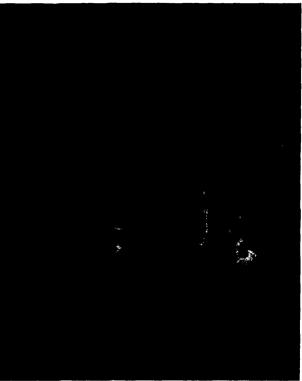
The peculiarity about my particular corner of England this year is that almost everyone has failed to grow successfully two very essential and common vegetables, which in other years offered not the slightest difficulty. These are the broad bean and the marrow. With the first, in a normal season three rows of seeds dibbled in at different periods of the spring will provide far more beans than the ordinary household can consume, and cause the minimum of trouble and labour, for no pest, except the black blight, takes any notice of them. The same can be said of the marrow, and a few plants set out in odd corners of the garden, and forgotten, will by mid-summer produce giant growths in such abundance that one of the main worries of country vicars with small churches is the finding of standing room for marrow exhibits on Harvest Sunday. Last summer, when I was short of garden space, I trowelled two surplus plants into a disused poultry run and, if the frosts of October had not checked their extraordinary vitality, the road to the house would have been blocked by a growth suggestive of a tropical jungle, and some of the marrows were of such proportions that they would have over-turned a lorry. This year the broad bean rows are providing meagre picking only, while the yellow unhealthy marrow plants hold out no promise whatsoever in the future.

T is, I suppose, due to this uncertainty as to the future of vegetable crups that the gardeners we employ are usually pessimists, for there is much to be said for the policy of being always on the safe side, provided that one does not overed oit. My gardener, who has recently returned to me after six years in the Army, never at any time emulated the spirit of Alfred Lester, who, in the Arcadian days prior to 1914, looked always on the bright side and found that every cloud was silver-lined. Since his return to his old employment after war service, my gardener's pessimism with regard to the well-being of the popultry and all growths in the garden has been acute, and the harder I strive to detect some hope in the future the more abysmal becomes his gloom about probable disasters to come.

"I noticed this morning that one of the hens has a bunged-up eye, and I am afraid it is roup," he will say.

roup." he will say.
When I venture to suggest that she may have been pecked by another bird, he dismisses the vain imagining with a decisive shake of the head. "Sure to be roup, as it is very prevalent round here now, and also I noticed one of the cockerels was a bit shaky on his legs. This is probably the first stages of paralysis, and if that's the case we'll lose the lot. And I don't like the yellowing off of some of the onion tops—looks like the beginning of black mildew to me, and there's no cure for that I'

I HAVE discovered recently, however, that there is a cure for pessimism even when it has reached the chronic stage, and the treatment is purely homeopathic. It is not a bit of use to administer optimism as a corrective, as this



J. A. Carpenter

THE WAY TO THE MINSTER

merely aggravates the condition: the line to take is one of even greater gloom and despair. If in answer to dire forebodings about poultry epidemics one replies that, as there is no food now with which to feed hens, a clean sweep of the entire stock would be a blessing in disguise, and in any case they are a rotten lot of birds and not worth keeping; that one knew the onions were doomed to be mildewed when one sowed the seed as the whole garden is infected with the disease; and that, on top of it all, there are definite signs of blight among the potatoes and tomatoes, which will no doubt completely ruin the crop, the effect all this has on the pessimist is immediate. He resents so much this trepassing on his preserve, this plagiarism of his style, that he refutes immediately most of one's gloomy prophecies, and goes out of his way to comment on a whole variety of growths in the garden which promise bumper crops, some of which will be up to horticultural show standard, and to predict an early increase in

the poultry ration.

To all those readers who suffer from handyman's pessimism I recommend the homeopathic
treatment, but as they say that practice makes
perfect, perhaps there may be a risk of becoming
a confirmed pessimist oneself.

LVERYBODY has heard and read about Petra in the mountains of Transjordan, but only the few who have visited it know that the dominant feature of the "rose-red city half as old as time" is not the wonderful temples carved from the rocks, but the population of feas which live in them. This is possibly the

main reason why it was descried by its Nabatean inhabitants in the days of the Romans, and no one has ever tried to live there since, except a queer race of so-called Arabs, who are believed to be the descendants of a Jewish settlement which was established in Petra some thirteen hundred years ago in the days of Mohammed the Prophet. Their local name, Lyathan who it must be admitted that to-day there is nothing it must be admitted that to-day there is nothing very lion-like about these degenerate flea-bitten residents in the tempies and tombs of the lost city.

The first time I visited Petra I was very smartly clad in khaki shorts with stockings of a most attractive shade of light beige, and my wife was wearing a travelling frock of much the same colour; but when we entered the first of the vast tombs carved from the natural red sandstone our garments seemed to take on a duller hue, and the pastel-shaded beige of my wife's skirt and my stockings began to turn grey with the colour intensifying until, when we had both reached the stage of being off-black, we realised we were smothered with very hungry fleas that were jumping on us in thousands from the floor of the tomb. After this experience our examination of the interiors of most of the wonderful antiquities was, to say the least, perfunctory, as we found it essential in Petra to keep always in the bright sunshine, which the fleas avoided.

I was reminded of this recently when, on the occasion of a visit to relations in Wales, the Scottie before starting was given a bath and thorough brush-up to ensure that he was in a fit condition to enter the house of others who cannot always be expected to see one's dog and his liftle failings in quite the same light as one's self. As bath attendant and barber in charge of the operation I can affirm that when we left Hampshire there was not one New Forest field in his coat, but on the car journey northwards I took him for a short walk in a Gloucestershire field, in one corner of which under the hedgerow trees there was a derelict and rotting stack of straw. This apparently was full of the most entrancing smells—the sort of smells one cannot dismiss with a mere saiff, but the very special type with an elusive perfume, which thrills the canine senses so that one breathes them in alowly to appreciate the delicate bouquet to the full. After a very lengthy investigation of every smell in the rotten straw the Scottie kindly consented to re-enter the car, where immediately he started to scratch furiously, and it would be no exaggeration to say that he scratched his way through three English and two Welsh counties until he reached his destination, where he was found to be smothered with fleas in Petra-like profusion.

I MENTION all these sordid details because through the catastrophe I obtained some information which may be of interest and warning to dog-owning readers. The only insect power I had with me was at in of the D.D.T., about the properties of which I wrote so disparagingly in some recent Notes. When for the want of something more effective I was about to apply this to the Scottle's coat, my host warned me that in no circumstances should dogs come in contact with the powder. He had recently

dusted his spaniel's kennel very thoroughly with D.D.T. to destroy vermin, and the following day his dog suffered from the most severe respiratory troubles and had nearly passed out with a heart attack. Apparently D.D.T. is not quite so innocuous as I imagined.

I HAVE always envied those people whose manners are so engaging and appearance so attractive that they have succeeded in taming the squirrels in the adjoining wood, and induced them to attend for breakfast regularly every morning. Recently in Wales I met a charming squirrel, who is middle-aged, if not elderly, judging by the colour of his coat, and who comes into the kitchen through the open window while lunch is being prepared, and assists the cook by acting as official food-taster. He appears to take his job very seriously and apparently enjoys it, but history suggests that the post of official food-and wine-taster was no sinecure in the days of Caligula, when so many Cabinett Ministers passed out suddenly on the eve of important Government decisions

The squirrel, like the robin and some officers of cavalry, it would seem, strongly objects to sitting down to breakfast with any other squirrel, and members of his species who evince a desire for easy food are well seen off into the tops of the adjoining trees. I regret to have to state that, according to my informant, this ban is extended even to the lawfully wedded wife, except during the mating season, but then, as our cook used to say, "all men are alike."

When calling on a friend the other day, I

When calling on a friend the other day, I surprised a squirrel on the front steps of the house, who went a short way up a nearby tree and made a face at me through a fork. I understand that he is extremely tame and confident.

and is always on either the front steps or the back; also that recently, when the groore left the week's supplies outside the back door, he ate the cheese on the spot and carried off the butter and margarine. I do not think that my friend should harbour resentment, despite the resulting shortage of essential food-stuffs which cannot be replaced. It is quite understandable that the intelligent little animal should think that a week's ration of cheese, butter and margarine for two people was intended as a day's ration for one squirrel.

WE hear sometimes of dogs, who, so their walk on the flower or vegetable beds in the garden, but I must candidly confess I have never conned one, nor met one. People come to this house sometimes with a dog, and let him out of the car saying; ''Oh, he's trained to gardens, and is quite all right with flowers as he never walks on them,'' and at the same moment there is a juicy crack as the finest delphinium snaps off at its base. I am never quite certain if my visitor is exaggerating the intelligence of his dog, or whether the animal's hortcultural standard is so high that he fails to recognise my flower beds as part of a garden, which this year particularly would be a more or less reasonable mistake. I have been told a story—for the truth of which I will not vouch—of a garden-respecting mongrel who flushed a stray cat in the vegetable plots of the estate. Though when chased the cat ran through the peas, beans and carrots, the dog kept all the time to the paths. Finally he caught the cat outside the potato plot, seized her by the scruff of the neck and carried her through the gate to the road, where he deposited her unharmed.

OLD AND NEW IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT

By R. T. LANG

THE Isle of Wight is a scintillating diamond on the maiden finger of the English Channel, a gem of rare beauty only 2½ miles by 13½ miles. There are four sea-ways to it from the shores of Hampshire and Dornet: the leisurely sail from Lymington to Yarmouth, where the crowd does not gather and we seem the beack in the days of coaches and furbelows; the lovely journey from Southampton to Cowes, of full of life till we brave the open water beyond

Calabot: the short, smart sourry across from Portsmouth to Fishborne: and the most popular route, but for passengers only, to Ryde. A car can be taken by any of the first three, at return fares varying from about 30s, to more than 53, but a car is almost too much for this delightful little island. A cycle or Shank's pony provides the best way of seeing it, with a hired car or motor-coach for those who simply must travel by either of these means.

IN THE OLD VILLAGE OF SHANKLIN

If Fishborne be selected as a starting-point, a short trip eastward will bring the visitor to kryde, where Mrs. Jordan made her last and Miss Ellen Terry her first appearance at the old Theatre Royal, now, like so many of its kin, a cinema. The pier, opened in 1814, was one of the first in England, and has three sections: one for pedestrians, one for electric trams and the third for the railway—a lesson to modern road-builders. Ryde is the resort of the modern counterpart of the girl who inspired Ashby-Sterry's rhapsody:

The smartest little sattor-girl, Who'll steer, or "bear a hand" or furl, And I am told she of the County of the longs to reef her petiticoats, And gleefully to "girl the boats," Or gitbly go aloft!

Henry Fielding gave the town an unusual testimonial. Alluding to its steep streets, he wrote, "Immediately after the most violent rain, a fine lady may walk in Ryde without wetting her silken shoes." The sentiment is out of date nowadays the fine lady wears brogues—but the clean, steep streets are still there.

South of the town is the airport terminus of the latest route to the island, on the road to 1,300-year-old Brading, which still has some 18th- and 17th-century houses, a church said to be on the site of one which St. Wilfrid founded, a village pound, stocks and whipping-post, and an old bull ring. Before the reclamation of the surrounding land the sea came up to Brading Quay and there is a fine view of the eastern part of Wight from Brading Down. In the church-yard lies Legh Richmonds." Little Jane," a heroine of the vicarage ladies of 150 years ago.

A couple of miles aufface to bring the eighteenth century into the twentieth in Sandown.

A couple of miles suffice to bring the eighbeant century into the twentieth in Sandown, the heart of a glorious bay. There is a street named after John Willes, who lived here; Hall Caine wrote his first novel at Vectis Cottage, and Sir Isaac Pitman completed his Shorthessed Distenses here by getting the local boys to dictate to him. None of these, however, attracts the visitor like the sweeping, amoly shore, the excellent bathing, the largest swimming-pool on the



THATCHED COTTAGES AND THE CHURCH AT GODSHILL

island, the pier and its concert pavilion and all the merry attractions of a modern holiday resort.

Two miles farther on is Shanklin, where everything from riding horses to fishing or yachting may be enjoyed. The water of the chalv-beate spring, discovered in 1678, is said to be good for snaemia. Another half mile brings a road running left-handed down Shanklin Chine, a radiantly romantic glen which leads to the sea; in a mile more (Wight is a land of small distances) comes Luccombe Chine, where one can take tea while surrounded by wild flowers and ferns. Just beyond it is Bonchurch, with its old church whose lies Algernon Swinburne, the poet of rebellious youth, whose family was closely associated with the place. In a house just above the church Charles Dickens started Great Expertations. Fuchsias growing in the open gardens tell of the mildness of the climate, and the tree-shaded pond in the village street is always a favourite subject for artists.

The terraces of Ventnor, rising 200 ft. from the sea, are reached in yet another mile. Behind the town are some of the loveliest scenes on the island, in front are charming views and coas another walks. The downs above are now preserved by the National Trust and every form of holiday amusement is at call. Westward along the coast is Steephill Castle, now a holiday fellowship home but long the residence of Helen Mathers, author of Comin' Through The Rye, and of Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes). It is the home, too, of the purple stock, father of all the sweeched gardengtocks. Beyond runs the Underschift a picturesque result of some long-forgotten landslip. The Cliff rises imposingly on one hand, the sea lies placidly on the other, on the way the Blackgang Chine, which is said to have received its name from a gong of pirates who made it the headquarters. Now it is a haven of peace.

From here the new road goes on to Freshwater, a fine run by the sea, but the old road inland is still the more interesting route for anyone not in a hurry. The quaint old church Chale, of 1296, has suffered many changes, no bay in the nave being quite like its neighbour. The tower was once a beacon. A cart road to the right, here, past the ancient tithe barn of Chale Abbey, is the shortest way on to St. Catherine's Down, with the tower of its oratory, consecrated in 1328, and a stone lantern which showed a warning light to sea in the days before

The way past the 17th-century manor house of Kingston leads to Shorwell, where the church has a fine Jacobean canopy, a good wall-painting, of about 1440, illustrating the story of St. Christopher, a chained Cranmer Bible of 1541, a Vinegur Bible of 1717, an old font, an Elikabothan chalice and paten and a number of

good brasses. Past West Court. a picturesque relic of the reigns of Henry VIII. Queen Elizabeth and James I, is the bunch of thatched cottages which make Brighstone, or Brixton, and Mottistone, the home of Lord Mottistone, better known to men of the first world war as General Jack Seely. The manor house was built about 1550 the church is twelfth continued.

better known to men of the first world war as General Jack Seely. The manor house was built about 1550; the church is twelfth century. The road runs through a little pass between the downs and on to Freshwater, ich in memories of Alfred. Lord Tennyson. He is said to have bough his house. Farringford, half a mile to the south, out of the profits made from the sale of his famous poem Maud. Up on High Down is a memorial cross, over 55 feet high, which was erected by his American admirers in 1897. On these downs, as the fresh breezes blow from the Channot, one can understand why they were such

a favourite resort of the poet.

Through little, modern Totland Bay the end
of the road, at Alum Bay, offers some of the
finest natural scenery in the kingdom. The
varied tints of the cliffs, in shades of black, blue,
purple, grey and yellow, maintain an industry,
bottles of the sand being cleverly made to display the various colours. Out to sea stand The
Needles with the famous lighthouse.

The way back through Totland Bay goes straight on to Yarmouth, once a notorious smuggling centre. There is a historic monument in the church. Admiral Sir Robert Holmes, who took New Amsterdam, now known as New York, from the Dutch, found a statue of Louis XIV of France in a ship which he captured. The grim



DUNNOSE HEAD AND APPLEY BEACH, SHANKLIN

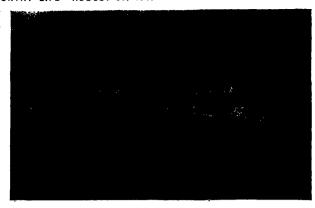
old sea dog ordered an artist to "clap his head" on the body in place of that of the French king, and gave it to Yarmouth Church. To-day the town is a picturesque holiday resort, with a harbour extensively used by small yachts.

Turning eastward, past part of the old church, built in 1100, of Thorley, the road runs on by the rich, warm gardens and thatched cottages of Calbourne to Carisbrooke, with its same demorrise of Charles I. Once a market town and the capital of the island, it has a most interesting church, founded in the eleventh century, with the finest tower, built in 1470, on the island that the charles I will be seen the continuous of the control of t

Wight who died in the first world war. Then comes Newport, the capital of the island and its principal market town. Some say that it was the Roman Medina, but its first definite reference is in the charter granted to it by Henry II. Destroyed by the French in 1377, it lay waste for 200 years but early in the last

nntte reterence is in the charter granted to it by Henry II. Destroyed by the French in 1377, it lay waste for 200 years, but early in the last century a handsome guidhall was built by John Nash. Among many beautiful things in the church is a monument of Carrara marble, with an inscription by Queen Victoria to the memory of the Princess Elizabeth, the second and much-loved daughter of Charles I. At the cross-roads in the centre of the town stands the island memorial to Victoria, the Queen.

From here southward there is a charming run, with a high-banked lane, to Godshill, a pretty village with thatched cottages. There are traditional tales of the origin of the name, but it probably indicates a site of pagua worship turned to Christian nees. It is noteworthy that wherever we come across the name of the Almighty in place nonnenclature it is invariably borne by a pretty spot. The fathers of the church depicted Him as one of themselves, a



ALUM BAY, WITH ITS VARI-COLOURED CLIFFS



QUEEN VICTORIA'S SWISS COTTAGE AT OSBORNE

rather frightening old man with a bald head and a long beard, but I prefer the English fashion of associating Him with light and love and beauty.

So into Shanklin, where the road turns north for Sandown, then on to Yaverland, where relies of men who lived in the period 100 n.c. to 100 n.D. have been found. Skirting Bembridge Down, with its obelisk, erected in 1849 by the Royal Yacht Squadron to its founder, the second Earl of Yarborough, the way now leads to quiet little Bembridge, where the embankment has made the harbour a popular yachting rendezvous. On rounding the harbour the delightful common of St. Helen's, with one of the best nine-holes golf courses in the country, is reached. A little priory of Cluniac monks was founded here in 1980, but the church had to be taken down

owing to the encroachment of the sea. The present church was built in 1719 and rebuilt in 1831. From here, through the pretty hamlet of Nettlestone, the road runs through Ryde and out to Binstead, where limestone has been quarried for 800 years. Nearby is Quarr Abbey, where a monastery stood from 1132. Now it is a Benedictine abbey, founded by the monks who were expelled from France in 1961.

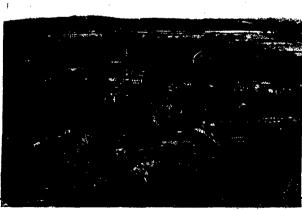
a Benedictine abbey, founded by the monks who were expelled from France in 1901.

A quarter of a mile from Whippingham school is the church, which was designed by the Prince Consort, built in 1881 and regularly attended by Queen Victoria. Beyond it stands her favourite home, Oaborne House, where she died in 1901. From here she wrote of the joy of being "free of all Woods and Forests and other departments, which are really the plaque of one's

of being free of all woods and Forests and other departments, which are really the plaque of one's life." The estate is now a convalescent home. Down in East Cowes, developing as a watering-place, is the castle which John Nash built for himself, while across the floating bridge is Cowes, the beadquarters of English yachting. The Royal Yacht Squadron was founded in 1812. In 1836 it acquired the castle built by Henry VIII for modernisation as its clubhouse. Cowes has a special naval interest, for the first destroyer—torpedo-boat destroyer was the first name—was built here.

The route by which it has been reached is one of less than 100 miles, providing opportunities to enjoy every aspect of this delightful island's varied charms

The pictures illustrating this article are by R. Winstone and Humphrey and Vera Joel.



CARISBROOKE, ONCE APITAL OF THE ISLAND. ITS CHURCH WAS FOUNDED IN THE ELEVENTH CENTURY

IN THE PLANTED PINE-FOREST

By RICHARD PERRY

Leaves at midaunmer only palely diffused rays of sun penetrate to the twilit interior of the planted pine-woods, wherein no birds dwell permanently at any season. You may walk through one hundred acres of interior and meet perhaps only two small bands of tit means of the penetration of the penetra

Few are the days in the hardest winter on which snow penetrates the canopy heavily enough to smother that warm evergreen carpet of moss. Lichens climb is or twelve feet up the pine-boles, battening on their hosts. Higher they cannot climb in these woods, for there has been some thinning out by the estate employees, who are allowed to saw down the weakings for fuel, and too much light percolates through the canopy for the parasite to smother its host.

But come with me to another big planting where the pines have never been thinned out since their seedling days, where there is barely room to sude between one tree and its fellow, and where all sense of direction is lost only a few yards in from the edge of the wood. Here is the pine-wood of a nightmare—a wood of death, strewn with hundreds of fallen trees, and those standing choked with a monstrous, greyish-the white, Jungoidal lichen and grotsequely festooned with lacy strands and cobwebs of a greyish-green lichen—the Spanish Moss of a Nicaraguan jungle or a Louisiana chhirther—which hangs in scrofulous strips from every branch or snag, a cancer of darkness. This is a place of absolute silence. No birds sing here, no insects hum. Alone of all flowering plants the delicate little woodsorrel carpets the dead brown floor on the extreme southern edge of the wood, where yellow sunbeams sometimes slant in.

where yellow sunbeams sometimes stant in.

The woodsorrel carpets, too, scores of square yards of shaded ground under the giant mouldered spruce-firs at the gloomy western edge of the woods, where not even moss grows: carpets them with a light-and dark-green mass of its curious leaves. Each leaf folds down in three heart-shaped sections, forming, thus, the bit of a half-inch brace: it unfolds to form a flat surface only when the westering midsummer sun streams into the wood in the evening; but only here and there does a fragile white star-flower appear.

No flowering plant springs from the soft deep reen carpet of muss, littered with pincturgs and branches and drifted with tawny layers of pine-needles. It is only at the edges of the woods, or where pathways and little glades permit a fuller migusure of daylight to penetrate the canopy, that a vigorous growth of cowberry and some blacherry flourishes, but rarely flowers and fruits; and where the berry-plants grow there the few flowers of the pine-woods bloom. First April (before the woods-orrel) come the ethereal, mauve-flushed stars of the wood-anemone (loving better, however, the sunny banks and damp birch "orchards"). Then, early in June, are to be seen solitary plants of the third and most perfect member of this exquisite white-star sequence of the pine-woods, the chickweed-wintergreen. Its six-pointed star-flower rises on a thread-like stalk two inches above its whorled crown of long and alender, slightly drooping leaves. The purity of its design, tall yellow-bobbed anthers against delicate white petals leaves. The purity of its design, tall yellow-bobbed anthers against delicate white petals increment of the pine-wood and pointed with a lilac-pink, even down to leaves and stemi, improves upon the larger, wind-blown anemone; and it, too, prefers the birch parks.

In July it is followed by the true (inter-

In July it is followed by the true (intermediate) wintergreen, hanging its white and rosy-tinged inverted globes from a six- or nine-inch stalk on mosey banks at the edge of the woods, with here and there the slender-leaved and trampeted pale-yellow cow-wheet. Finally,

at the end of July the last of the pine-wood flowers, the white orchid-like lady's-tresses, thrusts up its twisted tress from the brownneedled paths.

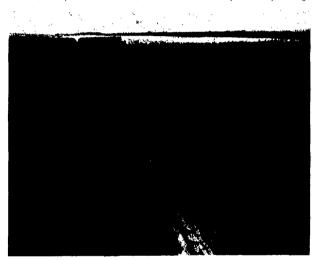
Just as the flowers grow only in glades and I ust as the flowers grow only in glades and sun—the spider fashloring her web from a silter than the spider fashloring her web from a silter cable thrown between two trunks five feet above the ground; the queen small-earth humble-beer enturning from her first April expedition abroad to her chamber in a mossy bank at the base of a pine, pausing outside the hole to give herself a thorough comb, head, tail, and all over. Quarterinch, bright yellow bands, slightly tinged with brown, stripe her black thorax and abdomen. In July, when the queens are abundant in the pine-woods, the huge honey-bags on their thighs are of a colour with their yellow bands.

The dominant insect of the pine-woods is, however, the wood-ant. At the edge of a glade, and especially of a path on the eastern edge of the woods, as many as five or six rounded, cone-

made of these repairs, though the result is jagged and layered, lacking the beautifully smooth finish of the perfect hill.

Come a warm day in April, and the tops of summon mounds see the with a black mass inches deep, though the inhabitants of shaded midwood hills are still sluggish and mostly interred. By May all the inhabitants are roaming far abroad and adding the new season's quota of pine-needles to the hill.

On an April day of blue skies, when the dead pine-cones are crackling in the hot sun, they young woods are full of the soft twittering and merry sedge-warblerish jingoes of travelling siskins, brilliantly pricked out in gold. And again at mid-june, when the pines are redolent with the hot, spicy, masculine secent that breathes the sun-dried, tindery aroma of summer, and the first slender males of the large-red damsel dragon flies dart up and down the sunny road. These insects are like brilliant jewels, their dull-crimson eyes set in yellow faces, and their scarlet and biack abdomens jointed with yellow irigs.



A RIDE THROUGH A CLOSELY-PLANTED FOREST. Beneath the trees, even at midsummer, daylight penetrates but dimly

shaped mounds of pine-needles are to be found lined up along a wire fence, or at the base of the pines, in a stretch of a few score yards. They vary in size from a small cushion to monsters twenty-seven feet in circumference at the base and four feet in height. These orange-brown hills are the feature of the woods. Throughout the winter the black and brown immates remain under cover—though there are always a few aluggish ones to be found in the soft dry mould within a quarter of an inch of the outer covering of pine-needles. But on a mild, humid day in March the tops of those hills free of snow swarm with ants, and a few may be observed moving a foot or two into the undergrowth.

Even at this early season a torn mound is busily repaired, its inhabitants carrying needles, cone-flakes and other materials to the centre of the flattened hill. Needles up to an inch in length are carried in the jaws, while larger twigs are pushed or pulled by an ant at either and and, perhaps, one in the middle. No working rhythm is apparent in the seething mass, except that material is definitely carried inwards and not outwards. A creditable out-of-season job is

Between the pine-boles march the endless patrols of wood-ants along roads swept as bare of pine-needles as a beaten earth-floor, so that they march on the springy, brown peat. Scores of yards long are these roads that radiate from the seething hills—more than a hundred yards in some instances. The busiset lead to the tallest pines, up and down whose rough-barked trunks pass in continual succession two streams of ants. Up and up they go, to a height at which my binoculars can no longer follow them—amall worker-ants, large females with two or three shiny rings on their abdomens and large males with uppolished, smaller abdomens.

Neither those ascending nor those descending carry any obvious spoil, nor is it clear whether those ants which are continually sweeping the roads, immediately pulling away apinen-needle that falls on the thoroughlare, are road-sweepers pure and simple or merely ants that happen to be passing at the time. Large twigs are circuited or undermined, as are fresh obstacles in the form of big stones or pits, which cause little delay or confusion to the unending procession.

BIG-GAME HUNTING IN THE GOLD COAST

Written and Illustrated by G. KENNETH WHITEHEAD

AINLY on account of its reputed association with an unpleasant climate, biggene shooting in the British Gold Coast Colony has been little exploited by the white hunter. Yet there is a wide variety of game ranging from elephant to dulker, which can be roughout most of the Northern Territories and the Ashanti district of the Gold Coast. and the cost is remarkably low. Allowing for the fact that, during the war years, transport to these outlandish spots offered an extremely difficult, yet not unsurmountable, problem, the only deterrent to the not-so-keen enthusiast would seem to be the discomforts of safari and the hard work necessary to get good shoot-ing. Yet what value can be attached to achieve-ments lightly gained? To the true sportsman, none.

Of the horned game, by far the greatest trophy to be sought is the bongo. It is to be found in the high forest country where, in round in the ingli totest country where, in-certain localities, it is by no means as un-common as most people imagine. The bongo is extremely shy, and, because of the almost impenetrable bush it inhabits, it is seldom seen, and very rarely killed by fair methods. A few are killed annually by natives, hunting illegally

at night with head-lamps, or by trapping, but only one or have been known to fall to a European rifle during the past ten vears

In August, 1944, I had reports of several working the Kakum forest reserve, but forest reserve, but although a friend of mine hunted the area for the best part of three weeks he saw nothing, spart from picking up fresh tracks of the beasts themselves. Early last year two bongo were killed by natives within the



A 281/2-in. BONGO HEAD FROM

In this same area, which would appear to be more favourable for bongo-hunting than farther south, as the bush is not quite so dense, a European district commissioner tried unsuccessfully for several years to secure one of these prizes, only to see one at twenty yards range when practically on his own doorstep—and his rifle unloaded in the hands of his servant some twenty yards in the rear. Such are the fortunes of bongo-hunting. The best time of year would undoubtedly be during the rains in August and September, for then one's passage through the dense undergrowth is somewhat quietened by the moist foliage.

In the same area as the bongo there are a few giant forest hog, as well as most of the duikers, ranging from the tiny royal, about the size of a rabbit, to the ill-shapen, yellow-backed duiker. Buffalo, known locally as bush-cow, can also be met in the high forest, but their backs are smaller than those to be met in the heads are smaller than those to be met in the orchard bush country of the north, and have more in common with the true dwarf buffalo from which all the West African buffalo originate. Bush-cow are plentiful throughout the Northern Territories, roaming about in herds of from three to four beasts to over thirty strong. The best heads are in the Tumu, Wa and Gambaga areas.

The Wa and Tumu areas are also the best for elephant, but these are nomadic customers which appear in the most unexpected places. Tusks are not big, and the record Gold Coast tusk is only 90-odd lb. On a full game licence the limit is two per year and no tusks under 28 lb. may be killed. The killing of cows is forbidden.

Another beast of which only two may be killed in the year on a full licence is the hippopotamus, and this river-elephant, as he is sometimes called, is to be found in isolated portions of the Volta river and its tributaries, especially near Gambaga.

near cambaga.

Lion and leopard are occasionally met, but this is mostly a matter of luck, for both move about a lot, and in no place are they plentiful. The Cambaga area would be as good a centre as any. where for the former, although I saw a couple near Turnu within two hundred yards of the main Tumu-Lorha road, Leopard, too, are fairly general in distribution, and a few were regularly in the Kintampo area.

That fine antelope, the roan well distributed throughout the whole of the Northern Territories and Tumu is again a good centre They are generally met in small bands of from six to ten beasts, but the old bulls will often be found completely isolated from a herd, and large, single tracks are well worth following up.

Of the hartebeest family, there are two-the western and

there are two—the western and Senegal. The former is probably the easiest to obtain of all the West African game. A hunter would be extremely unlucky if he could not get a representative head during a week's hunting. The latter beast is on the protected list and may not be shot. In 1944 a small herd of Senegal was reported in the Nasia district which borders the main Tamale—Nasconcer mail courter. Navrongo mail route.

While in West Africa I shot a number of hartebeest, in both the Gold Coast and Nigeria, and in every case specimens of the dipterous family Œstridæ were found in the nasal organs of the dead beast. Nothing, I believe, is known about the biology of these African nasal flies, but I should think that the mode of infestation does not differ materially from our own sheep nasal fly. The female fly hovers round the nose of the animal and, at an opportune moment, darts in to deposit a maggot—not an egg, as was at one time thought—which adheres to the mucus of the nostrils and may burrow into the nasal sinuses, where it grows and de-

When full grown the maggot drops to the ground, helped perhaps by the sneezing of the host, where it forms a chrysalis from which the fly emerges. In the case of the sheep a giddines the so-called false gid, may be produced and

PAME FIRE HIGH ত্ৰন প্ৰ IVORY COAST OCEAN AMANTIC

> there may be a discharge from the nostrils. It was significant that I did not discover specimens of this maggot in any other species of game shot, but why the unfortunate hartebeest should have been singled out for these unpleasant attacks I was never able to

> Water-buck are local, but in some areasnotably around Larabanga on the military road between Tamale and Bole—are fairly common. The natives in that area call them bush-donkeys and I suppose that the female does somewhat resemble the ass.

> resemble the ass.
>
> Of the smaller antelope, bush-buck (harnessed antelope) and reed-buck can be found on
> most flats. There kob, also, will be met, but
> it would appear from reports that I collected,
> and from my own observations, that this
> attractive beast is on the decrease in the Gold. Coast. That dainty little beast, the oribi, is Coast. That canty little beast, the oriol, is also plentiful up country, and is far more graceful than the dukers. This little beast always seems to be enjoying life to the full, and to watch them chasing one another on an early June morning is one of the delights of African hunting.



"A HUNTER WOULD BE EXTREMELY UNLUCKY IF HE COULD NOT GET A WESTERN HARTEBEEST HEAD IN A WEEK'S HUNTING

Other game animals include hog, both water red-river and giant forcet, while crocodile abound in the rivers. Baboons are very plential, travelling about in small or large family parties, and occasionally menacing the farmers.

For a Government officer licences are cheap, and a qualified licence entities the holder to shoot anything except elephant and hippoparamus. It costs only ten shillings a year. A full licence, to include both these latter beants and authorising the hunter to kill two mdles of each species, costs £5 a year. For a non-Government officer the fees are £1 and £25 respectively. The licences are obtainable from the district commissioner in whose area hunting is intended. Anyone holding a licence of any description is required by law to submit a full return of beasts killed during the calendar year, stating species and sex. In trying to obtain some such data from various district commissioners, however, I was unable to secure any information, so it would appear that this law is not strictly observed.

This is just a small point compared with the apparent lack of interest taken in the preservation of fauna in general. Game reserves are practically non-existent, although if one studies a large-scale map of the Gold Coast Colony, it will be noticed that several areas are marked as game reserves. In practice, however, the bulk of them do not exist, and the only attempt that I know of to reserve any particular area for game is a stretch of testeridden country south of the Tamale-Bole road near Damongo, and stretching down to the Sulnwe area.

Although the sale of fire-arms and powder to natives is restricted, a large number do, in fact, own their home-made finir-lock pieces, and the illegal, yet almost universal, practice of hunting at night by the said of head-lamps is probably the greatest threat to African game. In many parts near the larger villages, especially in the Ashanti area, it has succeeded in exterinating all game. The African is not concerned with either species, sex or age, and anything with fur and four legs which is unfortunate enough to have its eyes reflected in the night lamps is "fine chop." Much trapping is also done, the majority of the leopards killed being caught in this manner. The number of animals killed by Europeans is negligible and, now that the war is over and there are fewer troops and Service '303s in the Colony, the number will decrease still further.

There are no white hunters in the Gold Coast to assist the novice and, in fact, very little information on hunting is available at all. There are, however, some local hunters—natives



WATER-BUCK, KNOWN TO THE NATIVES AS BUSH-DONKEYS
The background provides an idea of one kind of bush country

who spend their days hunting game with their home-made "drain-pipe" guns, or even by bow and arrow—but good ones are few and far between. One is generally dependent on a local bush-man. If he can do nothing more than see you home safely to camp a night, that in itself is as good as any life-assurance policy in the bush. The native hunters' sense of direction in the monotonous, and at times dense, bush is quite extraordinary. Several times my despair at making camp before dark has been dispelled by its welcome appearance when, to me, no familiar landmarks seemed visible.

Few native bunters have any knowledge of English, so it is as well to take an interpreter. Hunters should be paid at the rate of 1s. or 2s. a day, according to their ability, though they must also receive a fair ration of meat daily. The chief of the local village who has supplied the hunters should also be given a haunch off each beast shot and, if you are hunting from a rest-house, he should also receive 4s. to 5s. a day. In exchange he will keep you supplied with water, frewood and with water, frewood and

with water, firewood and probably eggs. The chief is also useful for finding carriers to head-load your stores, should you desire to camp in the bush.

The tirne of year for a hunting trip has also to be considered, for little can be done in the Northern I retriverse from August to November, when the big rains are on and the grass is to high to see any Darket with the second to the high to see any Darket with the second to the high the sea of the panger of the phanger of the presence of the phanger of the presence of the total and its tributaries rise quickly, weaking away banks and bridges and fooding the country for miles. From Docember to March, after the grass-burning, hanting is possible but not pleasant. In fact, it is secondingly exhausting. The bush is completely bare of cover and the ground is very hard and dusty, making tracking extremely difficult. The kides months are

from April to July, especially during the latter end of May and early June, when the lush green grass is showing through the charred wastes after the small rains.

The best areas in which to get representative specimens of all game, except bongo and the high forest dwellers, would be either Wa, Tumu or Gambaga. In each of these localities there are excellent spots where buffal, oran, hartebeest, water-buck, kob, reed-buck, bushbuck, orbi and wart-hog could all be met from

one camp. In whatever area you select,
however, it is essential, for best results,
to trek out several
miles into the bush
and to camp down in
the game area proper.

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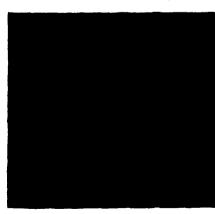
readily available.

Whether you camp out or hunt from a rest - house, the stores required are almost identical, for the majority of rest-houses are little

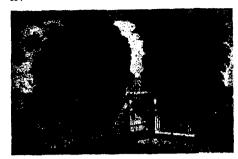
A LOCAL BUSH-MAN HUNTER

rest-houses are little more than four walls and a roof. A shotgun is an essential part of the extras to be taken, for both bush-fowl and guinea-fowl abound, forming a very useful stand-by for the menu.

I have attempted to give the reader a picture of the type of sport which the Gold Coast can offer to the enthusiast. Enthusiast he must be, for he will find the going hard and the climate very trying at times. Yet every extra ten miles or so which I had to cover in dense bush, or under a broiling sun, only enhanced the value I attached to the few successes I was lucky enough to achieve.



PREPARING THE KILL FOR CARRYING A photograph taken in more open country





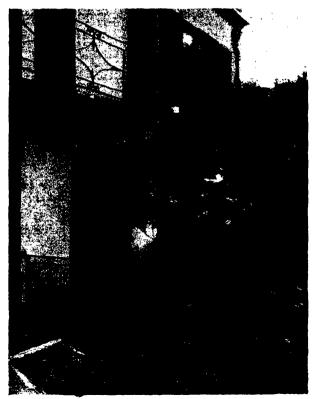
THE ROYAL AND ORIGINAL WELL WALK, CHELTENHAM. (Right) 2.—MR. THOMPSON'S MONTPELLIER PUMP ROOM
From Griffith's Historical Description of Cheltenham, 1826

NELSON COTTAGE, CHELTENHAM

THE HOME OF MISS RUTH PEPPERCORN

Probably built in 1805, this little house is a singularly perfect example of the intimate aspect of Regency life in Chellenham

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY



3.- NELSON COTTAGE, TRAFALGAR PLACE

SHEER size, though one of Burke's attributes of the sublime, does not to itself quality a house for illustration in these pages. The vast piles of the feudal past, with their quadrangles and raftered halls, embracing sometimes beneath a single continent of roof the home farm and the parish-thurch besides a regular village of retainers' quarters, impress as prehistoric monsters, apart from their beauty or history. This cottage in Cheltenham, on the other hand, which could be easily contained in a single room of many a great country house, surprises and captivates by its very miniatureness. One of three forming a little terrace lying back behind small gardens in a side street called Trafalgar Street, it represents an aspect of Regency Cheltenham, and so of the England of the Napoleonic Wars, easily overlooked.

Cheltenham is popularly regarded, with Britton, as the Regency town par excellence. Yet actually in both cases most of the typical buildings—the great classical terraces and colonnades, the squares and crescents—were built after the Regent had come to the throne, in some cases after he was dead. But their style and characteristic stucco facing originated during the Regency, which for nearly all its duration was a period of war and heavy taxation, with rising costs continually hampering the desire for elegance and spaciousness inherited from the eighteenth century. Thus paradoxically the Regency style only found full expression after the Regency itself ended. So the use of the term, although chronologically inexact, is stylistically apt.

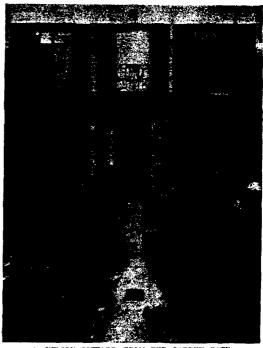
But if we would picture to ourselves life during the Regency itself—backgrounds for Nelson and his captains. Wellington's men, or Jane Austen's characters, during the actual course of the long exhausting war—we should not be misled by this time-lag into visualising the monumental scenery that came afterwards. It was much more makeshit—Georgian or older buildings adapted to current needs—and such new houses as there were were for the most part small and modest.

Nelson Cottage, with the rest of the houses in Trainigar Lane (as it used to be called), is typical of the Regency epoch proper. It is a war-time house, and it was during the recent war that I first saw it, providing the graces of peace on a tiny scale.

If one studies the map and development of Cheltenham, one sees that Trafalgar Lane and the houses in it, now something of a backwater and facing the back walls and stables of houses in Imperial Square, is a fragment of an uncompleted scheme of development, abandoned soon after it was begun owing to a radical change in the geography of the Spa.

Till well into George IV's reign Cheltenham was far smaller and less handsome architecturally than it is now, consisting principally of the old High Street running more or less east and west a little north of the River Chelt, with Old Well Walk [Fig. 1] reaching south across the Chelt into virgin country. Some hundreds of yards east of the Old Well the Bath Road came northwards to join the High Street. After 1788, when George III took the waters and so put Cheltenham on the social map development seems to have taken the form mostly of "Places" and "Walks" leading southwards off the High Street towards the river, and some detached villus and small terraces off the Bath Road. In 1797 the population was 2,700, in 1801 3,076; not till ten years later had it risen to 8,325.

Traialgar Street was one, probably the last, of these small detached speculations connected with the Bath Road area south of the river, and may have been due to a retired naval officer, Captain Brissac, of whom more anon. Laid out in 1805 or 1806, its modest houses, which backed on to the gardens of the Bath Road villas, looked westward across fields towards the Old Well Walk avenue. Possibly the formation of "Trafalgar Lane" was connected with the opening in 1803-4 of the Sherborne Well in these fields, on the site of the later Queen's Hotel, connected with High Street by what was called originally Sherborne Walk, now the Promenade. But in about 1806 the Sherborne spa and adjoining land were bought by that Mr. Henry Thompson, the chief creator of Regency Cheltenham, who established the Montpellier Spa by which the Sherborne Well was completely drained and replaced. The new pump room (Fig. 2) was opened in 1809, though its colonnades were not added till 1817 and Papworth's rotunda till 1826. Meanwhile the approach from the old town across the fields and river to Montpellier was transformed into the Promenade, in connection with which the area immediately west of Trafalgar Lane was laid out as Imperial Square, the houses on the east side of which turned their backs on the Lane



4.-NELSON COTTAGE, FROM THE GARDEN GATE



5.-THE DRAWING-ROOM

and blocked its view. We get an idea of the people and the kind of society living in the Lane from an allusion in At Chellenham Spa, by Edith Humphries and the late Capt. E. C. Willoughby, to Lindsay Cottage, shown on Johnson's map as occupying a site on Tradigar Lane immediately north of Nelson Cottages, as the whole terrace was known in 1832. Describing the Prince Regent's visit to Cheltenham in 1808, the passage runs:

Lady Mary Lindeay was also in residence at her house in Cambray, and gave a splendid fete in her elegant cottage ornée on August beh. The French General Brommer songs. Col. Niddell and Lord Kenmare were present, the former a next door neighbour of Lady Mary's. On the other side of her lived Captain Full Captain Capta

In 1809 a terrible quarrei arose over a boundary fence between his garden and that of Lady





6.-THE DINING-ROOM, THROUGH THE WINDOW

7.—ONE OF THE BEDROOMS

Mary. Capt. Brissac put forward a case addressed to Admiral Gardner, who acted Inquiry set up on the ridiculous equabble. In his opening address to the Court, the Captain said, "Gentlemen. self-defence is the first law of Nature, and powerfully pleads any secuse for action. Calumny has desired to mailgn me, and its shafts mailing me, and its shafts to be a supple of the country of the country

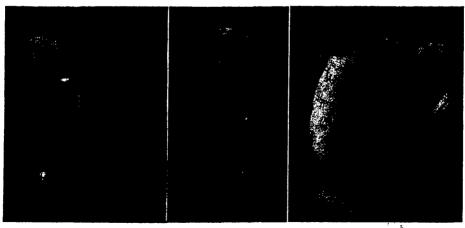
It seems not unlikely, from the Captain's reputation and interests, and from the name Trafalgar occurring on land part of which seems to have belonged to him, that the building of Nelson Cottages was his speculation. The Captain lived at Nelson



8.—"THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN HIS STUDY AT WALMER CASTLE"

House, adjoining in Trafalgar Street, and it was from him that a certain Mr. Farquhar is recorded to have bought No. 1 Nelson Cottages. The whole property was originally part of the Sherborne estate in Cheltenham.

The wrought ironwork garden gate and railing of Nelson Cottage in Trafalgar Street was taken for scrap during the war, together with thousands of others in Cheltenham. But within it the atmosphere of the early years of the nineteenth century survives scarcely changed. Two circular box-edged beds, with paeonies and martagon illies, carnations and muleins, flank the flagged path; a great white clematis drapes slender iron arches beside the front



9.-NELSON. Staffordshire salt-glase bottle 10.-POTTERY FIGURE OF NELSON

11.-LEEDS WARE JUG, 1772

door and rambles on to the tracery of the verandah. The little twostoreyed front is of utmost simplicity-a mere box-yet full of distinction, with its venetian shutters, original glazing to its french

windows, and classical filigree of ironwork.

The door opens into a hall six feet wide (Fig. 13) running through to a glass door to a small back garden, past a compactly turned staircase with simple wooden rails. Reeded cornice moulding and slight but sufficient door architraves give just the necessary touches of style. To the right is the dining-room, photographed through the window (Fig. 6), just large enough for a sofa-dining table and the complement of (contemporary) chairs. There are mezzotints of Nelson on the parchment-coloured walls. The Admiral's head in buff Staffordshire salt-glaze, stands on one of the side tables (Fig. 9). Beyond, the kitchen and scullery run back and into the back

The other side of the hall a double drawing-room runs from front to back (Fig. 5), its tiny scale revealed by the relative size of the chairs but perfect in its own proportions. As was the case during the years of the Regency, most of the furniture is of somewhat earlier dates, but the monopod table in the far window is of George IV date, its leg ebonised and gilt, its top of maple painted in faded green with a castle landscape. The detailing of the room has the sensibility of the age, witness the elegant little ceiling cornice in Fig. 14, and charming contemporary grate in the tiny but impeccably classical



-MONOPOD TABLE maple wood and gilt and ebonised leg

(Top right) 13.—THE ENTRY HALL

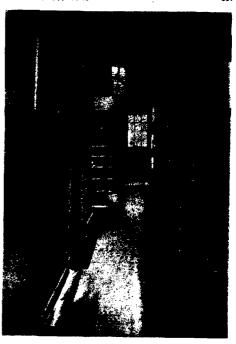
(Bottom right) 14.-IN THE DRAWING-ROOM

fireplace. The flower piece above this is the work of Lady Patricia Ramsay—in a frame that originally contained one of her "undersea landscapes" and hung in Admiral Ramsay's cabin—thus incidentally bringing Nelson Cottage's naval associations down to date. The owner's ancestral connections are not, I gather, so much maritime as agricultural. There is a charming Leeds jug, adorned in red and purple on its white ground with farming emblems and slogans, "Success to ye Grain Returnd," "God Speed ye Plough," and "William Peppercorn, 1772"—this last beside the presentation of a gentleman smoking with a mug in his hand (Fig. 11).

Upstairs are two front bedrooms, to the back a maid's room and modern bathroom. One of the former, with the bedstead of the early nineteenth century, is seen in Fig. 7, where the bed is covered with a beautiful 18th-century coverlet embroidered with red flowers and

blue-green foliage.

Everything about the little house is in keeping with its period and character, but not self-consciously or in the sense generally signified by "period." Nor are its contents too sumptuous for their essentially modest setting. Rather they are the natural background formed by a personality in sympathy with the house. The Nelson theme, appropriately in a place commemorating him, is strong, but other contemporary associations come in, such as the engraving (Fig. 8) of the Duke of Wellington in his study at Walmer Castle (containing the camp bed on which he always slept). Judged as an example of the art of home-making, Nelson Cottage is a charming instance of that sensitiveness to relationships in which, in a previous article, I suggested the "art" consists: "The initial necessity seems to be for the home-maker to be intensively interested in some object or group of objects, acquired or retained because of that affection. From that beginning a room and so the home can be built up, other objects being obtained that are related to it in form or colour or spirit. The great thing is that there should be personal feeling and personal discrimination generating the relationships." (COUNTRY LIPE, February 1, 1946.)







WATERFORD GLASS-I

By Major-General H. T. MacMULLEN

(Left) 1.—DECANTER MADE FOR ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM PENROSE, CO-FOUNDER OF THE WATERFORD GLASSHOUSE. Note the "Pen and Rose" engraving. Circa 1785

(Right) 2. VESICA-SHAPED SCENT BOTTLE. Made in memory of Rachel (wife of William) Penrose died September 12, 1794. It bears her monogram and is engraved "Look and Remember"

(Below) 3.—SITE OF THE OLD GLASS MANUFACTORY IN ANN STREET, WATERFORD. The tunnel in the background is thought to be the annealing oven where manufactured glassware was gradually cooled



EEP down in memory's anchorage I have a clear recollection of a glass-blower demonstrating the magic of his art at the Cork Exhibition of 1902. While the picture has not faded with the passing years the purpose has always been a little obscure. For the manufacture of flint always been a little obscure. For the manufacture of flint glass had ceased in Ireland before the close of the nineteenth century, and at Waterford the famous manufactory on the Suir had not functioned for over fifty years.

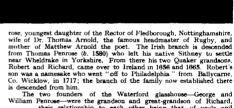
Established in 1783, this old glasshouse was the source of all flint glass made at Waterford of which there is any trace to-day. But it was not the source of all glass that was ever made in Ireland, which the free use of its name would seem to imply. "Clothed in white samite, mystic wonderful," might be suitable borrowed plumes with which to adorn some of these Waterford legends, if only the mystics would not spoil the metaphor by erroneously giving her vitreous shroud an exclusive tint of blue!

It forms no part, however, of this contribution to includge It forms no part, however, of this contribution to incluige in Celtic romanticism. As the descendant of a founder I am more concerned in trying to establish for Waterford glass that the genuine pieces are rare and not easy to recognise. These two facts are not, in my opinion, sufficiently appreciated. They are best realised by consulting Mr. M. S. Dudley Westropp, late Keeper of the Art Department of the National Museum, Dublin, Permission to quote from his book, Irish

Glass, is gratefully acknowledged.

Generally speaking, the fortunes of the Waterford glasshouse may be said to have been guided by two families—the Penroses (1783-1799), who founded it, and the Gatchells (1811-1851). In between was a premature "Regency" period (1799-1811) during which its affairs were controlled by a company, each family having a representative on the board of management.

The founding family came originally from Cornwall, and among the colourful persons it has given to the pages of history was Mary Pen-



is descended from him.

The two founders of the Waterford glasshouse—George and William Penrose—were the grandson and great-grandson of Richard, their relationship to each other being that of uncle and nephew. Both were merchants of Waterford City with considerable interests in imports and exports. Arthur Young writing about this time mentions that "one pig that was killed in Mr. Penrose's cellar weighed 5 cwt., and measured from snout to tail 9ft, 4ms." The decision to take up the manufacture of finit glass must therefore be regarded as more in the nature of a side-line. It was probably inspired by the repeal in 1780 of Section XXI of the Finance Act of 1746.

Under the pricks of this thorn in the tender flesh of Anglo-Irish relations, distressed Ireland had been forbidden "to export glass of any kind" from her shores. There was, in consequence, little inducement to manufacture it. Then, in consequence, the inducement to manuscust . Then, following reprieve from the offending section, and encouraged by exemption from excise duties levied on the hitherto protected glass of Great Britain, something of a revival sprang up in the Emerald Isle, with the new Waterford Glass Manuscust. factory riding in the van.

It is not known if this resurgence was also fired with the urge to produce a purely national glass. If so, it was foredoomed to failure. Apart from the dearth of technical knowledge, due to the years of suppression, none of the basic materials was available in Ireland. The principal ingredient, sand, was not suitable, except in the remote Muckish Mountain region not suitable, except in the remote Muckish acountain region of Co. Donegal; the lead was not there, and potash (pearlashes) was a foreign chemical culture. The Penroses were, therefore, only conforming to the custom of the times whan they looked across St. George's Channel far a remedy to these defects. Accordingly they summanded to their latest endeavour one John Hill, a renowned manufacturer of glass



-PART OF A FAMILY WEDDING GIFT TO ANTHONY ROBINSON AND ELIZABETH PENROSE. Married at Waterford on February 12, 1805. Note the continuous semi-circle design

in Stourbridge, who brought with him a team of technicians raised from "the best set of workmen he could get in the County of Worcester."

Thus was founded at Waterford a new venture, born of an Irish conception in an Irish home, employing English craftsmen using English materials and English methods. It is to be wondered if these important facts are always appreciated by those who profess to recognise Waterford glass so easily.

The original factory site was on the quayside, near its junction with Penrose Lane, and here all the pioneer work was carried out. Subse-



5.—CANDELABRUM in the collection of Messrs. A. Poole and Co. at Waterford

quently a move was made in 1802 to the Old Tan Vard, a Penrose property near by, fronting on Ann Street. A warehouse and a shop were, however, retained on the Queay, There have been interesting developments recently on the second site, where demolitions in connection with a building scheme have disclosed what appear to be some remains of the old glasshouse (Fig. 3). A quantity of broken glass has also been dug up. One specific shadow to the National Museum was found to be mostly sandiver the soun of the glass) but another was of a good white metal—a feature that will be referred to again.

John Hill did not remain long at Waterford. He gincurred the displeasure of Rachel, the wife of William Penrose. who seemingly addressed him in terms so wounding that he determined to leave, thereby causing a major crisis in the glass-works. It would be presumptuous to state that Rachel Penrose meddled in the management of the manufactory but there is the evidence of her own words that she was not without some knowledge of its problems. She was possessed of poetic ambittons, and three months after the factory was opened she penned a letter in rhythmic lines on the subject of her husband's business pre-occupations. The following extract has been taken from it:—

And thus by him I'm oft addrest My Jowel what does thee think best Of glass house and of this man's order Of such a glass with such a border Decanters, Gobleta, and of Crofts, Of the new Ware house, and the lofts.

Her small memorial (Fig. 2) is engraved on the reverse side with the words "dearly beloved," and it is difficult to believe that her heart was made entirely of stone. I must confess to a wholehearted admiration for the striking personality of my great-greatgrandmother.

With the departure of John Hill in 1788 a new principal comes upon the scene in the person of his friend and successor, Jonathan Gatchell. The latter had been employed by the Penroses ever since he joined them as a clerk in 1781 and the post of compounder to which he was now advanced

was now advanced marked the first of three steps by which he was to preserve the methods of mixing the glass introduced by Hill. The second followed with the formation of the "Regency" Company consequent upon the death of William Penrose on January 12, 1799. His uncle had pre-deceased him in 1796 and been succeeded by his son, another George, but the latter had no mind for carrying on the business.

The new firm was a partnership of three, Jonathan, Gatchell being one and Ambrose Barcroft, a nephew of William Penrose, another. When it was dissolved in 1811 [Gatchell carned on alone, though he had to raise a mortgage on the glasshouse to make possible the third step in continuity. That in itself was no unusual practice in business, but in the case of the Waterford Manufactory it was the first sign of the financial cancer it had contracted. Caused in the first place by the lack of sufficient capital it became intensified in 1825 (two years after Jonathan Gatchell had died) with the introduction of a crushing excise duty levied



6.—AN OLD PHOTOGRAPH OF ITEMS FROM THE GLASS COLLECTION OF COOPER PENROSE (1736-1815) OF WOOD HILL, CORK. These pieces are Waterford. None survives to-day

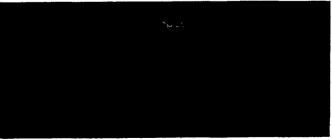
on all glass manufactured in Ireland. Together these two corroding vils ate slowly into the life line of Waterford glass until finally they contrived to bring about its untimely end, and in October, 1881, the doors of the old manufactory were closed by George the son of Jonathan Gatchell never to re-ones.

Gatchell, never to re-open.

Two prominent features at and out in the troubled life of the Waterford glasshouse. The standard of manufacture was high and the rate of production was low. Carey and Co., china and glass merchants of Cork, had no doubt on quality. In 1813 they advertised that they sold Waterford glass and that it was "superior to that of any other factory in Ireland." Coming from a City with a glasshouse of her own, and soon to have another, this was praise indeed. Some indication, too, of the skill in craftsmanique and the standard of the care was the care of the care was the care of the care was a family inheritance from Elizabeth, the daughter of William Penrose, who married Anthony Robinson of Moate, at Waterford, on



7.—(Left to right) MOULDED DISH WITH CUT EDGES. WATER-JUG CUT IN PLAIN SHARP DIAMONDS. DISH CUT IN ALTERNATE PANELS OF PLAIN AND FINE DIAMONDS. In Mrs. White's collection at Waterford



8.—TWO SALAD BOWLS AND A CELERY GLASS. THE SQUARE PRESSED FOOT AND TURNED OVER EDGE OF THE LEFT-HAND BOWL ARE PROBABLY FARLY NINE-TEENTH CENTURY; THE OTHER TWO CIRCA 1830-40. In Mrs. White's collection, waterford

February 12, 1805, and who was my paternal great-grandmother.

Quality, on the other hand, could never be assessed from the impressive variety of articles in the warehouse catalogues. The stream of bowls, cruets, decanters, jugs, tumblers, wine-glasses, etc., that flowed from the factory to the warehouse was never a river, though it contrived somehow to feed the markets of home and abroad, with North America always an insatiable customer.

In 1819 Jonathan Gatchell wrote that he had "received no payment for thirteen hogaheads of glass sold in Charlestown," and that he was "still owed £1,100 from Philadelphia." How times have changed!

Mr. Dudley Westropp has extracted from its ledgers that the factory employed from 60 to 0 silled workmen, and that the average rate of annual output between 1830 and 1840 was 50 tons of manufactured glass. These figures have a deep significance for all who believe themselves to be possessors of Waterford glass. No matter how firmly we may be convinced of the authentic origin of our own household goods we cannot escape the cold logic that one factory—and there was only one—with its known limited output over a limited span of years, could not possibly have been the source of altonia to claim and as "genuine Waterford" to-day. Export figures alone tend to show that as much glass was shipped across the Atlantic as was sold

in Great Britain and Ireland. Losses, too, especially from breakage, must have amassed a huge total.

To take but two instances. Nothing survives to-day from a considerable glass collection in the art treasures of Mr. Cooper Fenrose of Wood Hill. Cork (Fig. 6). Nor has the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment any record of an order delivered to the mess of the 18th Regiment of Foot in 1818. 844 0s. 10d. is the entry in the Waterford ledgers recording this transaction. It must have represented a goodly quantity of glass, judging from other deals in the same year; four dozen tale *half-pint tumblers sold for 9s. 1d., three salad bowls and two jugs for \$1.15s. 5d. and two decanters for 5s. 8d. 1* As a soldier with many years' experience of barrack damages I pictured to myself a number of "write-offs" due to post-Waterloo guest nights in the mess at Kinsale, but it seems that a sadder fate may have befallen what would have been a priceless collection to-day when a tropoship went down off Halifax, Nova

Calculations based on the above premises are necessarily hazardous, but if the average output for 1830-40 can be accepted as representative of the other years, assuming 50 per cent. exports abroad, and making a generous allowance of 20 per cent. for survivors from loss,

An expression to denote glass made from the mixture in the

we are left with 340 tons of manufactured glass to share among the claimants to "genuine Waterford."

What, then, is the explanation of the Waterford belief? It is not easy to say, but it seems to lie among those legends which are based more on shadow than on substance and are too readily believed by those for whom everything transparent seems to be Waterford, just as every Georgian miniature is a Cosway. My own unsolicited and unsupported opinion is that George Catchell must bear some of the responsibility. He seemed to have a mania for exhibiting glass.

Even in Waterford's closing year, when he had decided that it was "quite useless to strive against adverse circumstances any longer," we find him foremost among the Irish contributors to the Great Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Edward Penrose, the only representative of the founders' family now resident in Waterford, possesses a copy of the Illustrated Exhibition brought back by his father from a visit to this World Fair in Hyde Park. In it is an engraving of "Mr. Gatchell's offerings," which are described as being "worthy the Country and the Exhibition." Rightly or wrongly, these words have left an impression that some of the seeds of the Waterford belief were nursed in another kind of glasshouse that later became famous as the Crystal Palace.

(To be concluded)

BACK TO RYE

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

"Have you seen Rye yet?" I have been asked this question very often since asked this question very often since some shame in the negative. Now, however, I can once more, like Mr. Micawber, walk erect before my fellow men, for I have been back to that enchanting course and even played a few shots on it. Not only is it as enchanting as ever, but considering all it has gone through, it is astonishingly good and very well worth the playing on. The poor old club-house, which was largely demolished by a flying bomb, is to be sure a sad sight, a gunt, tumble-down wreck, though I was grateful to it for affording shelter—there are still old patches of or oleft —during a sudden shower. Meanwhile, that other old familiar friend, the Billy, has been turned into a temporary club-house, in the circumstances remarkably comfortable. It want no better lunch and tea than I had in it, and so now on to the course itself.

The first nine holes went altogether out of commission in war-time and were beset, I have no doubt, by all manner of wire and other preparations against invasion, but to-day no one would know it. The fairways, not long since overgrown, are now no more than a little rough and bare in places and the greens more than good enough for good fun. On these nine "winter rules" or "preferential lijes" gree played; the player can move his ball if he finds it on a bald and sandy patch or in some other place he does not like, and this is a good plan for the course's aske as well as the player's, but so tender-hearted a rule is scarcely needed and will soon, I imagine, be dispensed with. The rough at the sides is uncommonly rough, but that is an inevitable and transient state of things, only perhaps to be regretted because

things, only pernage to De regrettou because balls are still so precious. The second nine have, save for the eighteenth, been played right through the war and they are as good as need be. The hypercritical eye may detect a few weeds on the greens for the time being, but these greens are nevertheless a smooth and velvety pleasure to put on. Only the eighteenth fairway has rather the air of a wilderness since it was, I believe, studed with tanks. They have gone but have for the moment left some rents behind them, so that the last hole must be temporarily played as a onset shorter. Naturally thems, a good deal of tidying to be done in variation and they are deal of the shorter. Naturally thems, as good deal of tidying to be done in variation planes, but generally speaking Rye is itself ugain, and I have no doubt

in the world that Major Tippet will have made it into an entirely worthy battlefield for the President's Putter when that tournament is played there once more next lanuary.

The interesting thing to those who know the course—I fear it may rather bore those who do not—is the making of two new holes. At present they have only been roughly hewn out, but Major Tipper's energy is so admirable and so fiendish that I fully expect to see them in existence in less than no time. The necessity for them arises because sooner or later the two holes beyond the row of coastguards' houses will have to depart, swept away by the advance of civilisation, if it may so be termed, in the shape of Camber Beach and the thousands who patronise it in summer. They are old friends and it will be sad to see them go, but I am full of hope as to the two new ones, especially the new sixth, which may become one of the classical short holes of golf. I staggered up and down sandhills and was nearly tumbled over by the wind and was stung in the face by blowing sand on a personally conducted tour of discovery, and it was "all twey capital."

The first of these two new holes will be the second. At present the course opens, I think, a little drearily. The first hole is a good one, especially a good opening one, since it is fairly long and gives players the chance of getting away; but the second longer hole coming on the top of it—right away to the coastguards in the distance—sheds something of melancholy on the abort driver's soul and is not for anyone particularly interesting. This hole will now be split up by the introduction of a short second played from a high tee on the right.

I am told that nobody knows what can be done in the architectural way till he has seen a bulldozer at the work of carving out a new green, making a knoll here and a valley there and generally playing the deuce with the ground at an unexampled speed. This green has just been bulldozed into existence and already its general shape, complete with bunkers, is plain for all to see. It looks to me good, efficient and picturesque, but it is as nothing compared with the other new one which will ultimately be, I think the asyenth.

This will follow on the first of the two long holes in the still comparatively new seasife country and seems to possess everything in the way of awful beauty that heart can desire. In

front of the tee—the player cannot quite see it but he will soon find it by experience if he tops his shot—is a deep sandy crevasse. On the left of the green is a country of sand and bents; so there is behind it; and any ball badly sliced will drop to perdition. And all these terrors are supplied by the bountiful hand of Nature. There is no need for a single bunker to be made.

It all seemed very alarming as I looked at it, for the wind was sweeping right across the line; but I must not make the reader's flesh creep too much, for there will be plenty of room on the green. None of these dreadful things need happen, but when a man has got his three he will feel an honest glow of satisfactors.

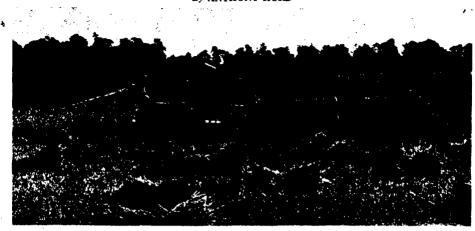
The introduction of these two one-shot host (here will be three in all on the way out and two on the way home) necessitates a new and longer ninth, but I have explained more than enough, and will say no more of the plans which Major Tipper's "immense and brooding spirit" has evolved. Enough that Rye is going to be, unless I am mistaken, a tone as charming and more tremendous than ever it was.

Players of an elder generation will always feel a little sorry as they gaze on the old holes by the roadside, which are now only the ghosts of holes. It is no good murmuring; the flow of cars to Camber has made them for ever impossible and it cannot be denied that there is a great fascination in that lonelier and hillier country nearer to the sea and more truly perhaps suggesting the seaside nature of the course. When all these plans have been carried out I doubt if there will be anywhere a course more genuinely of "championship" quality, and having the additional advantage that no championship will ever be played there.

One conforting assurance I may add. The walls of the old club-house were hung with caricatures of early members, and whether or not they were great works of art, everyone was fond of them. They were memorials of the founders of this Sussex paradise; they were part of Rye as truly as was the hungry golfer's cry of "Buttered eggs, please, Helem." I had feared that they had been 'doodle-bugged out of existence, but this is not so; some have suffered, I am told, from wet but all have been rescued and when the club-house has been rescued and when the club-house has been rescued and green, the ancient pictures will still be there.

PROGRESS AT GOODINGS

By ANTHONY HURD



THE BINDER MAKES CLEAN WORK OF THE WHEAT

A LATE start with harvest has made August sunshine all the more precious. At Goodings, the Country Life farm in Berkshire, the crops needed more sun than they got in July, and although we were lucky to escape the downpours and storms that afflicted the eastern counties, battering down the barley before harvest, our wheat certainly missed July sunshine. Then the heads are filling and the hours of sun may make a difference of quite four bushels to the are; in the final outcome at threshing.

All the wheat has stood well, and if the

All the wheat has stood well, and if the weather behaves we shall soon have the threshing machine at work in the field. We do not possess a combine-harvester which would make the most economical job, particularly to catch the special bonus that the Government offer for wheat marketed in August or September. But threshing with a traditional machine will, as it happens, suit our needs better this harvest. We want wheat straw for thatching one of

We want wheat straw for thatching one of the big barns and also for thatching the potato clamp, which should run to a good size, as the crop promises well. The broken straw that comes off the combine-harvester is useless for thatching. Incidentally our potatoes will be clamped between straw bales, building the walls four bales high and making the clamp four bales wide. We have sufficient sound bales of barley straw for the job, which, done carefully in this way, saves much labour and protects the potatoes from frost damage. The baled clamp needs a good thatch, and for this the straw from the wheat crop threshed in the field will be used.

the wheat crop threshed in the field will be used. The white winter oast are a satisfactory crop which should be safely in rick by the time this appears in print. We planned to start carrying on August 19, but heavy rain in the early hours that morning held us up again. Spring oats, a heavy crop, have been tedious to cut. Two binders made slow headway. The barley has come on well, and if the weather is kind through September harvesting should be straight-forward and yields satisfactory. We were late in sowing, as full use was made of the dry time in April to clean the ground and destroy couch. It will be mid-September before ne field, sown in the first week of May, is leared. If we can hire a combine-harvester hear, we shall gladly do so.

In the past month we have taken the first steps in changing the dairy herd over from Shorthorns to Ayrshires. Frankly, the milk yields from the Shorthorns were again disappointing last winter, and as most of them are cows which at their third and fourth lactations should be at their prime, we have decided to make a fresh start with Ayrshires. The docision was not taken lightly. For many reasons should like to have persisted with the Shorthorn breed in attaining the high production to which the best cows in the breed can attain. But the choice of foundation cows has now proved unfortunate. For the purpose of Goodings, which is to demonstrate sound paying practice as well as to test new ideas, and recognising the limitations of our rather thin land, we have decided to make Ayrshires our maintsty.

In selecting the foundation stock we have kept in mind our ideal type of Avrshire heifer with due regard to the price. Attested stock, which of course we must have, may seem costly in the first place, but their longer useful life in the dairy makes the difference worth paying. The Ayrshire heifers and young cosw, which have now been bought, average £75 a head. Most of them are due to calve in September and

October, and we are looking forward to a good output of milk through the winter.

They are non-pedigree animals, but in due come, by the use of a pedigree bull with plenty of milk behind him, the herd may by consistent grading-up attain pedigree status. That is not a major consideration. Lot me stress again that the object at Goodings is to practise progressive commercial farming as the background for experiments and trials that will interest farmers.

To put the dairy herd on a satisfactory footing we also need better housing for the cows. Plans are going forward for the erection of a covered yard and milking parlour, and we hope to have the construction carried out in the coming antumn. When all the hurdles of licences and permits have been symounted and the building is actually under way. I will give the details that may be useful to others who realise the need for re-equipment to secure economical production in these days of high labour coats.

SEPTEMBER SALES AND THE ST. LEGER

BEFORE the war the September Sales, the world's premier bloodstock yearling auction, were held by Messrs. Tattersall in the Glasgow Paddocks at Doncaster in conjunction with the St. Leger flat-racing meeting. They consisted of three morning and three evening sessions and a final snorning session on the Priday. They were abandoned in 1939, and during the war were held in the Park Paddocks at Newmarket in similar fashion.

This year, for the first time since Scottish Union won in 1983, the last of the classic races will be run over its proper course, on September 11, but as the Glasgow Paddocks are not yet available the seven sessions of the September Sales will be crammed into two full days—Wednesday and Thursday—next week at Newmarket, leaving the St. Leger meeting to take place, without its usual morning and evening entertainments, the week after.

To those with pre-war Doncaster memories or even to those with a war-time knowledge of the substitute Newmarket auctions, the sale will not be quite the same thing, but to the new-comer it will afford a unique insight into the real significance of the bloodstock industry. Just over 300 lots of yearlings from the leading

studs in Britain and Eire are catalogued; for at least ten hours cach day youngsters—practically every one of which has classic potentialities—will enter and leave the ring without an interval; Messrs. Tattersall (nowaday Messrs. Gerald Deane, Kenneth Watt and Tom Niokalls, with the help of Jack Cherry) will not have an idle moment; and thousands of pounds will change hands almost as often and as quickly as pennies at a village fair.

in the impossible here to review the catalogue in detail, and perhaps the best and most integesting way in which to give some idea of it. Is to mention the leading stallions represented, with the average prices that their offspring made at last year's yearling auction. Thanks to Dante's Derby victory in that year and the 28,000 gns. paid for his brother, Nearco's get headed the list with an average of 9,738 gns. This year there may be a slight fuon, but reports are to hand that there are sewflar outstanding youngsters by him to be offered. Next to him came Big Game with an average of 9,000 gns. for the two lots by him sold. These were Big Game's first produce, and as his first runners—which include the unbeaten colt, Combat—have been very successful there is little likelihood of a

falling off. Other newcomers to last year's sales, with their stocks averages, were: Lambert Simnel (880 gns.), Orthodox (1.840 gns.), Owen Tudor (3.100 gns.) and Watling Street (1.842 gns.). All have had their names enrolled as the sires of winners this year, and all—especially Orthodox and Owen Tudor, which is the sire of Tudor Minstrel, favourite for the 1947 Derby-

will show a much higher average.

Going back to the older horses, Big Game was followed by Hyperion (3,400 gns.), Fairway (5,550 gns.) and Blue Peter (4,912 gns.). The yearlings by these three have averaged about the same for the last three years, but it will be no surprise to see Fairway's stock drop, as he is now twenty-one years of age and these youngsters are the result of matings made when he was nineteen, which is a big age at which to sire big

Stock of these sires will in all probability be the highlights of the sale, but just as likely as not the get of Signal Light may create a stir. A son of Pharos from a Sunstar mare, he won the Craven Stakes and one other race of, in all, £1,885. Going to the stud in 1941 at a fee of £24 19s, inclusive, his first crop of yearlings averaged 111 gns. In 1944 this increased to s.; last year it rose to 1,308 gns.; and this time it might be anything, as at the Second July auction one of his get made 3,200 gns., and at Goff's recent Dublin auction the top price of 3,000 gns, was made by an offspring of his. This continual rise has been due to the racecourse successes of his sons and daughters, the curious thing about which is that they seem to be just as good at five furlongs as at two

Leaving the Sales for the St. Leger, it scens impossible, now that the Oaks winner Steady Aim has fallen by the wayside and Peterborough has been discovered to be not receiptorough has been also versue to be not what he was thought to be, to find anything the least likely to extend the Derby winner, Airborne. A grandly-made grey by the Ascot Gold Cup winner, Precipitation, from Buchan's daughter, Bouquet, he is the fourth of his hue to win the Derby. If he succeeds at Doncaster he will be the fourth grey St. Leger winner and the first grey to bring off the Derby-St. Leger double. He looks a certainty, but then, this year, all the classic "certainties" have been found to have feet of clay, thereby benefiting nobody but the commission agents, so it is as

well to be prepared for eventualities.

These are not likely to arise from anything among those beaten in the Derby field, so they virtually boil down to the French horse Nirgal, which won just recently at Deauville, and the best of Lord Rosebery's pair, Highland Laddie and Iona. There are far too many "ifs" and "buts" about Nirgal for my liking, but the selected of Lord Rosebery's couple is certain to be the danger to the favourite, as both have proved their stamina on the racecourse and the one chosen will be running on when the majority of the other entrants have had enough. Possibly the winner will be Iona, which is a half-sister (by Hyperion) to the Derby winner, Drean Swell ROVETON

CORRESPONDENCE

THE PROPERTY OWNER'S TRIBULATIONS

SIR. In your issue of August 16 Arbiter draws the attention of owners to the difficulty of having the necessary repairs carried out to their property owing to present restrictions.

There is a further difficulty to which he makes no reference, namely, the lack of materials. For instance, if an owner is able to obtain a licence beyond the £10 limit he would have great difficulty in carrying out paintbeyond the £10 limit he would have great difficulty in carrying out paint-ing outside and inside, so necessary after six or more years, owing to the very short supply of paint. This is a gloomy propered and until the neces-sary ingredients become available there seems little prospect of even the very barest necessities being done in the year of the proper of the pro-lation of the property of the pro-lation of the property of the pro-lation of the pro-gramment of the pro-gramment of the pro-perty of the pro-ting out some of the pro-perty of the pro-ting out the pro-perty of the pro-to-perty of the pro-perty of the pro-to-perty of the pro-to-to-perty of the pro-to-perty of the pro-to-to-perty of the pro-to-to-perty of the pro-to-t

to you about compensation rents. I am surprised that there has been no response to the suggestion that the matter be brought to the notice of one matter be brought to the notice of one of the property owners associations. Not only does it take many months to get any settlement, but, in addition, the departments concerned seem to have a yard-stick much below the

present cost of work.

The owner who wishes to his property for sale or letting, thereby providing additional accommodation, is left in the air not knowing what or how much of the claim he will receive. In the meantime he suffers loss of rental from the date of the derequisitioning.—CLIFFORD C. TROLLOPE. Crabtree, Headley, Bordon, Hampshire. BUZZARDS IN CORNWALL

From the Duke of Bedford.
SIR.—With reference to Major Jarvin's on buzzards (August 16) I am afraid that the buzzard, where numer-ous, resembles other frequently blame-less species of birds of prey in providing a percentage of "criminals." This year I was staying in a district in Cornwall where buzzards are very Cornwall where buzzards are very common and heard from two quite independent and wholly reliable source of regular killing, by buzzards, of, in the one case, young poultry and, in the other, fantail pigeons.—Buthinghamshire.

A CLOUD OF BUTTERFLIES

SIR,—One evening early this month, after a shower of rain, I witnessed in a field of oats a remarkable phenomenon. Hovering over the field was a cloud of abbage white butterfiles at least six feet deep, and so dense that I could not see acrose the field. There must have been thousands of them, and atthough the field was sucrounded.



THE FOSTER-MOTHER WITH HER HAPPY FAMILY

by woods on three sides and a field on the fourth, the butterflies made no attempt to leave the cats. What is the explanation? Had they just hatched out, all those thousands on the hatched out, all those thousands on the same day at the same time, at a place where there was no vestige of food for larvæ last year? Or had the wet eats some particular attraction for them? Perhaps one of your readers has an explanation to offer. I might add that this phenomenon was wit-nessed by two other people also add that this phenomenon was wit-nessed by two other people also.— D. J. H. Willis, Willey House, Monks Orchard Road, Bachenham, Kent.

THE CAMBERWELL BEAUTY

Sig.—On the morning of August 14 I saw in my garden a Camberweil Beauty. It came to rest for fully a minute on a low brick wall, then flew to shelter under some trees from a sudden heavy shower of rain. Are

there any recent reports of this rare butterfly having been seen in these parts?—HELENE LUNDY (Mrs.), Green Lans Farm, Ampfield, near Romsey,

BRITISH VINEYARDS

SIR.—The story of wine-growing in this country goes back long before the days of the Marquess of Bute's experi-ments. In mediaval England vinegrowing was regularly practised, par-ticularly by the great monasteries. There used to be a vineyard over-looking Smithfield Market from the looking Smithfield Marker from the Bishop of Ely's palace, and at Lewes I solace myself in these unvinous days-by imagining the monks at their joyful tasks on the north-looking terraces of the vineyard of the Cluniac priory of St. Pancraa. They tell me that the terraces are ancient river-levels or prehistoric lyachets. So much the more probable that in civilised days they should be used for growing wine. At any rate there can be no doubt about Malinesbury!

about Malmesbury!

In your Editorial Note to Mr.
Lea's letter (August 2) giving details
of the Marquess of Bute's vintages,
you say: "Of the quality of the wine
we cannot speak." I tasted quite a
few bottles of the 1893 (Bute) vintage, which must have had plenty of alco-holic content to last until 1911. I remember that Mr. Lancelot Bathurst, remember that Mr. Lancelot factures, who produced it, thought it an almost exact counterpart of a Kallstadter Annaberg of the same year. He always lamented the fact that the Butes gave up the business so easily.

ADOPTED HEDGEHOGS

Sig.—You may care to publish the enclosed photograph of two babb hedgehogs with their foster-mother. The mother hedgehog was accidentally killed when the babb hedgehogs were only two days old. In an effort to save them they were introduced to a cat which had lost all her kittens but one. The cat at once took to them, and when she wishes to move them, and when she wishes to move them puts her paws round them. She lifts her kitten with her mouth. Many people have offered homes to the babies when Fresham, Worcestershire.

[Cats are noted for their excel-

lence as foster-mothers, and have been known to bring up some remarkable creatures, such as a rat, a rabbit and a fox-cub, but this is the first case a rox-cun, but this is the first case that has come under our notice of a cat adopting baby hedgehogs. It will be interesting to know how the youngsters progress,—ED.]

THE ELEPHANT AND CASTLE

Sig.—A correspondent in your issue of August 16 asks the origin of the elephant and castle. It is generally supposed that the sign is derived from the arms of the Cutlen? Company, Further, in a Latin hesisisism the elephant is represented with a tower on his back. I do not think that the on the control of the cutlen?

derivation from the Infanta of Castille is sound.—G. A. Toutin, Hashdon, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Mr. G. O'Connor, writing from Green Lane, Rouadon, Lyme Regis, Dorset, favours the explanation that elephant and castle is an English corruption of Infants de Castilla, "which to the Cockney sounds much the same as the original title." He akis whether the well-known Elephant and Cartle in South London was ever the Infants of Castille.—E.D.]

GREAT HUNTERS

From Sir Hactor Duff.

Sir.—Among the great hunters of a time within the mamory of men still living Mr. W. R. Foran, in his letter





LEAD CISTERN AT TEWKESBURY, DATED 1741 (Left) RAINWATER HEAD ON AN OLD HOUSE IN TEWKESBURY

See letter: Old Leadwork

in your issue of August 2, rightly mentions Selous, Neumann and Suther-land, but not Sir Alfred Sharpe, who, next, perhaps, to Selous, was the greatest of them all. I knew both him and Sutherland well. Sharpe, who was Governor of Nyasaland in his later years, came there originally as an adventurer (using that word in its best adventurer (using that word in its best sense) in company with another obscure young man, a subaltern in the Norfolk Regment. Frederick (after-wards Lord) Lugard, destined to achieve celebrity as one of the greatest administrators of modern times.

Though Sharpe had an unrivalled experience of all kinds of game he specialised in elephants, and for some time after his arrival in Africa maintained himself chiefly by hunting them. Ivory was then worth about ten shillings a pound, as it is still, but elephants were plentiful and there were no game laws or similar restrictions. In his earlier expeditions to the still a s Though Sharpe had an unrivalled to hunt game of all sorts, including elephants, with a .303 Lee-Metford, which was going to the other extreme. but then his knowledge of elephantine anatomy was consummate.

I cannot end this letter without recalling the heroic struggle led by him and Lugard for two years against the slavers of Nyasa, which virtually killed the slave trade in that part of Africa, and in the course of which both men were severely wounded.

Jimmy Sutherland I first met when he was serving as Intelligence Officer on General Northey's staff

during the East African campaign of 1914 1918. Before donning the brazen hat he had been, at different times, a storekeeper, a railway man, a labour contractor, and a prize-fighter—rather a curious training for a staff officer. He once told me that he had killed, in German and Portuguese territory alone, 477 bull elephants. One cannot but admire the courage and endurance of the professional hunters of 50 years ago, but there is something repellent in the thought of any animals being shot down in such numbers as elephants were in those days. — Нистон Durr, Bath, Somerset.

A. C. MACLAREN AS TEST CAPTAIN

Not everyone will agree with SIR.—Not everyone will agree with Mr. Rohertson-Glasgow's remarks in his article in your issue of August 8, particularly his criticism of A. C. Maclaren, who, he says, could not have been a good captain as he lost more Test Matches than he won. Mr. Robertson-Glasgow was born in 1901 and consequently never saw Mac. and consequently never saw Mac-Laren in Australia or at any time in his prime and never played under him.
The Australians all thought Mac-

The Australians all thought Mac-Laren the best captain England had aver sent there. Hobbs, as all will admit, a very good judge, while speaking highly of MacLaren in his book, considers Noble the best of all in his time. Yet Noble admitted that all he knew about captaincy he had learnt from Archie MacLaren. There have been many good captains, but Archie was a genius; that he lost many Tests was chiefly because Australia were exceptionally strong in those years, and, later, in England he was forced into captaincy

long past his prime. Moreover, it is well known that the Selection Com-mittee of the time would not give him

well known that the Selection Committee of the time would not give him the players he wanted. Later atill, defeated by the Australians, MacLaren said he could pick a side to beat them. This he had the opportunity of doing at Eastbourne.

MacLaren was a wonderful judge of the game and very quick at spotting a good bat or bowler. His it was who found Barnes and Walter Brearley. Mr. Koberbon-Clasgow, not having the greatest captain. No doubt he was grood, and a charming person, but not a genius. The nearest approach to Archie was Douglas Jardine, in his way also a genius, but, as we know, the Australians did not like his way. E. J. Metcalfe, Royston, Herifordshire

THE ROAD TO ST. DAVID'S

SIR .- You may like to use the enclosed Sir.—You may like to use the enclosed snapshots by way of footnote to Mr. R. T. Lang's article, From Strewsbury to St. David's. Pont Erwyd formerly carried the road from Aberystwyth to

carried the road from Aberystwyth for Llanidloes but is now superseded by a modern one close to it—just as well, for the width is only nine feet. It is one of the most picturesque bridge-left in Wales.

But your contributor was wrong in saying that Cenarth bridge is 700 years old: it cannot date from before the eighteenth century. It has been suggested that the large round openings over the piers were copied from light over the prize were copied from light over the prize were copied from ings over the piers were copied from

the famous bridge at Pontypridd, built across the Taff in 1755 by William Edwards, a famous bridge builder. It has a single span of 140 feet, which was then greater than any bridge in England, and three holes over each of the piers, to relieve the pressure upon the arch.

At Cenarth also may be seen the use of the coracles in sheep-washing. Two men, one above and one below the I wo men, one above and one below the place where the sheep are made to swim the river, guid: them across and rescue those which slip or seem likely to be swept away by the swift current.

-M. W., Hereford.

OLD LEADWORK

Sir,—Your correspondent's photograph of the Mill at Tewkeshury, published in your issue of August 2, repuinds me of two interesting examples of old leadwork which I came across when visiting the town recently

On one of the old houses in High Street, occupied by an old family firm of drapers, there is a striking rainord material street, and the street is an opening in the wall under the eaves, which I imagine originally contained a mindow window

The other fine example is a water cistern to be seen at the Tudor Hotel, famous as the mayor's house in John Halifax, Gentleman, and the home of Hailias, Gentleman, and the nome of Ursula March, the heroine of the novel. It bears the date 1741 and initials K. T. M., and is triangular in shape fitting into a corner. It is in a very good state of preservation.—F. LIMBERS, 29, Melbourne Road, Lescester.

AMATEUR STATUS IN BRITISH SKI-ING

- The Council of the Ski Club of at Britain, the governing body British ski-ing, has lately ruled that the acceptance of a money presenta-tion in connection with services to the sport of ski ing is fully compatible with the accepted standards of British

amateur sport
This ruling, in its general application, appears to me to have so important and far-reaching a bearing n the subject of amateur status in critish ski-ing that I venture to ask for space in your columns to give it publicity.

publicity. In particular, it would seem to ne to affect the question of British participation in any future winter Olympic games and competitions abroad. CHARLES HOKDERN (Lt.-Col.), Anny and Nacy Club, S.W.1.

A WHITE HOUSE-MARTIN Sir. - On July 31 a white house-martin left the nest here. In the afternoon 1 left the nest here. In the afternoon I was fortunate to find it resting on a



THE OLD BRIDGE AT PONT ERWYD

SHEEP-WASHING IN CORACLES AT CENARTH See letter: The Road to St. Devid's

low roof, where I was able to observe it through glasses from a few foot away. It was entirely pure white with dark eyes, and had a yellow beak—a very beautiful thing I saw it for two days afterwards, but fear that it has fallen to a ruthess "collector," or by other means.—C. E. S. Bowsey, Mession, Dorsel.

TITHE BARNS

Sig.—I have been much interested in the correspondence on tithe barns. The barn at Abbotshury in Dornest was mentioned in your Editorial Note as the longest barn in the country (276 feet) when it was entire. My photograph, taken from some distance away, shows the full extent of the barn and graph, taken from some distance away, shows the full extent of the barn and its beautiful setting. Although only part is now roofed, the wails of the whole structure remain.—E. V. T., whole structure remain.—E.

AT HARMONDSWORTH

AT HARMONDSWORTH
Sig.—Regarding the barn mentioned
by Mr. P. A. Briggs in your issue of
August 2, I have come across a description in a Middlesex guide by John B.
Firth, published in 1906. It is there
stated that the manor and church of
Harmondsworth (pronounced Harmsceth) after ballegings to the Monse Harmondsworth (pronounced Harmsworth) after belonging to the Monastery of the Holy Trinity at Rouen came into the hands of Edward III, and that, later, in 1391 they were assigned to William of Wykeham as part of the endowments of Winchester College.—S. P. WOODRUTT. North Ward S. Harnfield Holpital, Middless.

[The length of the magnificent barn at Great Coxwell, Berkshire, mentioned by our correspondent in his letter (August 16), is stated to be 182 feet.—Eb.]

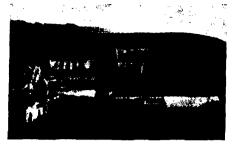
A RED RAG TO A RABBIT

SIR,-I notice that in your issue of

August 2 a correspondent asks whether birds can distinguish colours. Once, while living in Brittany, I brought up a young wild rabbit which had the freedom of the house for some years. As soon as he was old enough to run about and jump on the tables, he would not tolerate red flowers; if they were in a mixed vase, he picked them out and threw them on the floor. If the vase contained all red flowers he pushed the vase off the table. H seemed to notice anything red as soon as it was brought in the room.—
UNA STRICKLAND (Mrs.), Osborne House, Seaview, Isla of Wight.

DERBYSHIRE WATERMILLS

Sig.—You may like to publish the two enclosed photographs. One shows a wooden gear wheel which lies beside a ruined watermill on the banks of the Dove near Thorpe in Derbyshire. About 8 feet in diameter and made of oak, it is formed of four segments belied together, and the teeth are sunk



THE TITHE BARN AT ABBOTSBURY See Latter : Tithe Barus

in with the grain upright. No doubt it was very quiet running, and broken teeth could be easily replaced, but its efficiency could not be compared with the metal type in use later.

The other photograph, taken at Blackbroks in the same country, shows the millstones and the huge pitch-pine shart of the water-wheel, all strong-thened with iron bands. After many vears of service they now lie in the years of service they now lie in the open, for the mill has been stripped and is in use as a dwelling house.—
F. Rodgers, Derby.

THE PASOUE FLOWER

Sir.—Since my letter was printed in a recent number of Country Life, several people have been in communication with me concerning the occurrence of the Pasque flower (Anemone pulsatifa L.), and I should like to add a few further notes to those previously

Reference to the occurrence of the Pasque flower in Hertfordshire is lacking in most modern floras, and in the Flora of Berkshire it is definitely stated to be absent from the neighbouring counties.

I am indebted to Mrs. E. Corbett of Rectory Manor, Pirton, Hitchin, for numerous references to old local floras, which contain precise information as to the localities where the Pasque flower

. Other correspondents have re-ported it from the same areas and it seems an established fact that it is seems an established lact that it is still to be found growing near Tring and on Barton Downs. Besides grow-ing at these places, I have had reports of its prolific growth in two areas, one in Berkshire and the other in Glouces-

The plant is generally believed to derive its name from its time of flowering, about the season of Easter (PAques). In the Pirton district it is also called Dane's Blood, and is

believed to grow only where Danish blood has been shed in battle.

A further interesting derivation of the name is given by Henry Baines in the Flora of Yorkshire (published in 1840). He states that it is "a beautiful plant for the flower garden. The juice



Siz.—One of the most interesting North Country customs is the bi-annual election of trustees of the Dakyn alma-houses at Kirkby Hill, near Richmond, Yorkshire, which is due to take place on August 29 this year.

on August 20 tins year.

The Dakyn alms-houses were established in 1560 by Dr. John Dakyn, rector of the parish of Kirkby Ravensworth, who had land and buildings set aside to provide for their immate with a weekly ann of seven shillings and impence, free accommodation and a supply of clothing.

The doctor also reserrished the

dation and a supply of clothing.

The doctor also prescribed the manner in which the trustees, or wardens of the hospital, had to be elected, and this is still carried out on the eve of the feast of St. John the Baptist on alternate years. Locally the ceremony, which takes place in the grammar school, is known as the Kirkby Hill

There are always six candidates for the two offices available, and these have to be chosen from the "gravest and honestest men of the parish." The "election" commences with the vicar writing the name of each candidate on a piece of white paper and then, in front of the assembly of



THE DAKYN ALMS-HOUSES AT KIRKBY HILL

of the petals stains paper green, and is used in some countries to colour the Paschal eggs, whence, or rather according to old Gerrard, from the season of flowering about Pasque time or Easter, the English name is derived."

derived."

I should like to end by according further thanks to Mrs. Corbett and other readers, who kindly supplied me with detailed information of the occurwith detailed information of the occur-rence of this uncommon flower in Hartfordshire.—ALAN WESLEY, Pre-sident, Royal College of Science Natural History Society, South Kensington, villagers, he covers each slip with brown paper. Next a cobbler takes each slip of paper, moulds a bail of cobbler's wax around it, and throws it into an earthenware bowl filled with water The senior churchwarden then has to stir the contents.

The vicar now steps forward to select two of the balls at random, or, as the original statute puts it, "as chance shall offer them." He then hands the waxen balls to the ocboler, who removes the wax and the vicar reads out the names they contain. The state of the control of t -STANLEY LAI Sands, Lancashire

HIGH-FLYING WASPS

HIGH-FLYING WASPS
Sir. -Your correspondent, Lieut.Cmdr. Shotter, in his letter HighFlying Wasps (August 9), is at fault
when he says that the wasp which
accompanied him in his high altitude
equivalent to 13,000 ft. as to orsygen. The
relative proportions of oxygen and
nitrogen in air are the same at 15,000
ft. 30,000 ft. as to oxygen. The
relative proportions of oxygen and
nitrogen in air are the same at 15,000
ft. 30,000 ft. as to ground level. The only
variations in the atmosphere at these
varying altitudes are in pressure and
temperature. It follows that tid an air
capital pressurised to produce as equivalent altitudes of 15,000 ft. the oxygen
conditions will also be those obtaining
at 15,000 ft. Indeed, this is one of the
main reasons for pressurising aircraft
cablins. Since Lient.-Candr. Shotter
had his oxygen. 'full on' 'wasteria'
habit' i) it is lirely that the additional
free oxygen in the oockpit gave the



GEAR WHEEL OF A RUINED WATERMILL AT THORPE



THE HUGE SHAFT AND MILLSTONES AT BLACKBROOK

See letter: Derbushire Watermille





Gun-making

THE remarkable figured barrels of fine old thot-guns were made by welding this alternate surps of fine old thot-guns were made by welding this alternate surps of rest and soft merel into a riband fine a tight contacter and welded, too a tight contacter and welded, becoming a tube from which the finished barrel was fashioned by boring, grinding, filing and polishing. On being exchaed with acid the softer ment took on a darker tone nad so showed up the intertwinad hard and soft leaminations of the criginal rods. The European wars of the Middle Ages gave to continental gunsamiths a long lead over

those of peaceful England, but by mid-Victorian days English sporting guns of all kinds, products mainly of Birmingham and wenty miles round, were acknowledged the finest in the world. We have a support of the English midlands progress of the English midlands progress of the English midlands the Midland Bank extended and developed its services at home and shread From being a small local bank in 1846 it has become one of the world's growt banks, with a reputation second to none for complete, conscientious and, above all, friendly service.

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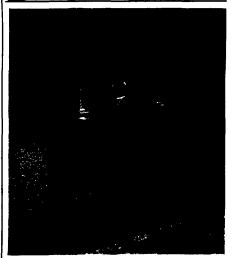


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you waited. All new Ross models have "coated" lenses and prisms giving an amazing Increase in light transmission, perfect definition and wider field of view. Models from 7x to 12x.

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wasp oxygen conditions equivalent to an altitude of not more than 10,000 ft. Nevertheless, one must give the wasp credit for remaining airborne in air of a density only about half that at sea level.

Those who have flown in high altitude aircraft, in the Middle East particularly, will have observed the same phetomenon with flies. Up to an altitude of 15,000-20,000 ft. the an antitude of 15,000 ft.

powers of annoyance of these creatures are quite unimpaired; but as height is increased above this they become dormant. On descending again, even after an ascent to well over 30,000 ft. they reawaken at about 15,000 ft. and continue their naveloome attentions none the worse for their ascent.— JOHN W. WEST (Ft.-Lieut.), St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

GOOD-BYE, MASTER BROCK

Sir,-Allow me once more to take up Six.—Allow me once more to take up your valuable space on the subject of rearing badgers in captivity and about our friend David. I returned from my holiday last week and was informed that the young badger had died. As he was born on March 2 that would make him about five months old. - R. WRIGLEY, 37, Salthill Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

BEETROOT WINE

SIR,-I have received so many letters about my beetroot wine recip appeared in your issue of August 2 that I hope you will allow me further space

I hope you will allow me further space in order to correct an error.
You do not boil the sugar. The cayenne pepper only is added to the liquid and boiled for ten minutes. The sugar is then added. This may be done in two ways, either by the sugar being added to the liquid immediately it has been taken off the fire or by having the sugar in a separate pan and then pouring the hot liquid on to it. I always use the first method. A friend of mine, an experienced wine-maker, invariably uses the second. When my friend and I looked up

the original recipe for beetroot wine we found another error which I should like to rectify here. The recipe should read: "Boil the beetroot until it is tender and all the colour has come out tender and all the colour has come out into the water. Then strain the liquid and allow it to stand for 24 hours before adding the cayenne, etc." While apologising to the readers of COUNTRY LIFE for these two mistakes, I should like to say that I put down the recipe exactly as it was read to me. -PHYLLIB HOWELL, Pontcarreg Cottage,



IN THE BUSIEST STREET OF to . The Record Con

A COMB FOR WHORTLEBERRIES

Siz.—Last year I remember reading a letter from a correspondent saking for particulars of a comb for use in pick-ing whortleberries. As this is the whortleberry season the following information may be of interest. Some severiteen years ago when walking in the Black Forest, I remember seeding a peasant using a remember seeing a peasant using a small scoop with metal comb attached for this purpose. Enclosed is a sketch. At this distance of time it is not possible to give exact measure



WHORTLEBEDRIES See letter: A Comb for Whortlibe

but I should estimate that the comb was about 4-6 inches broad and 3-4 inches deep, and sloped at an angle of 45° to the body of the scoop. —H. E. MARIIN, Oak Collage, Wood-side, Coulbrochdale, Shropshire.

CUCKOO AND WAGTAIL

CUCKOO AND WAGTAIL
Six.—I was much interested in the
letter about the cuckoo in a housemartin's nest. Here we have had one
in the nest of a wagtail which had
built under the eaves of the loft roof.
I had watched the wagtails for some
time, and thought it was an unusual
place for them to build, and I was
greatly astonished, an going up the
steps to the fort, to see a young cuckoo
on the edge of the nest. To-day we
young cuckoo on the lawn. How did
the cuckoo got its egg into the wagtail's nest?—HELEN M. TALHOT
(MR.) CÂURCH Farm, Barion Stacey,
Suiton Scotney, Hampshire.

We are not clear from our curres-

We are not clear from our correswe are not clear from our corres-pondent's description how difficult the nest was from the cuckoo's stand-pont, but in addition to the normal mode of laying the egg direct into the nest the cuckoo is known sometimes to fling to a nest and squart its egg in Some naturalists aver that a cucket

may lay its egg at a dis tance and carry it in its bill to the nest in which it wishes to place it, but this latter theory is not regarded very seriously by the majority of ornitho-logists.—Ed.]

THE SACRED

COW

Sir,—The enclosed photograph shows cattle sitting around on the pavement of Chandni pavement of Change.
Chowk, the busiest atreet in Old Delhi. Such a sight would be almost unbelievable in an English city, but in India, since cattle are held sacred by the held sacred by the Hindus they are allowed to do just as they please. The proverbial "bull in a china shop" would not be regarded as an unusual occurrence in India, since cattle frequently wander in and out of shop doorways without causing any surprise.—H. D. KEILOR.

Sireathum, Londom, Sireathum, Londom, Sireathum, Londom, SW 188

A VILLAGE WAR MEMORIAL

Six,-The people of Mereworth, the picturesque village situated near Maidstone among the hop gardens of Kent, have decided on an unnave decided on an un-usual form of war memorial. They are raising £3,000 for the repair of the tower and steeple of the parish church.

St. Lawrence Mereworth, was built in architect, Colin Camp-bell. Owing to the nature of the sandstone used in construction, the steeple is now in a grievous, not to say dangerous, state. The quoins and dressings in the square tower and the lower part of the steeple are of soft sandstone, which has suffered badly, while the upper part of the steeple, being of harder stone, is comparatively well preserve

The architects undertaking the restoration are Mr. Kenneth Datgliesh and Mr. Roger K. Pullen. In addition to renewing the stonework, the task includes replacement of the weather vane and supporting stone cap, which were split and cracked. One of the large stone vases, standing above the cornice over the square tower, was also in danger of falling. When the work is completed a

tablet will be erected to commemorate tablet will be erected to commemorate the fact that the tower and steeple were repaired in 1946 in memory of those members of the parish of Mereworth who served in the war and of those who made the supreme sacrifice.—G. BASEDEN BUTT, 44, Hallowell Road, Northwood, Middlesex.

KEEPING THE MILK COOL

SIR, -Some of your readers may be interested in the somewhat ingenious



THATCHED SHELTER FOR MILK CANS See letter: Keeping the Milk Coo.

thatched sun shelter for milk cans can be judged from the photograph, its cost was trivial; yet it performs its work efficiently.—HUGH C. CHRT-WOOD-AIKEN, B. John Street, Thornry, Gloucesterski

DO RED AND GREY SOUIRRELS MATE?

Sir,—I should be glad if you could tell me whether there have been cases me whether there have been cases known in this country of the red squirrel mating with the green the squirrel mating with the green the squirrel mating with a friend of mine, who lives at the next-door farm to this, we saw a large rod squirrel on the reset. When it saw us it ran straight down the road away from the direction in which we were going.



MEREWORTH STEEPLE UNDER REPAIR See letter: A Village War Men

Then only did we see that it had a tail that was very nearly pure white, and quite flat, not at all bushy like those of all red squirres. Also it ran exactly like the grey squirrel and for not less than forty yards down the roadway. Is it possible that this was not a pure-brief red squirre but was really the product of a mating between grey and red?—T. C. D. Hassatt, Coffelled, Pantydur, Reddorskire. Then only did we see that it had

There is no reliable evidence of the red squirrel and the grey squirrel getting on friendly terms, still leas of their mating. Supposed hybrids are usually either red squirrels in their greyish winter coat or grey squirrels in their brownish aunmer coat. The in their brownish aummer coat. The British race of red squirred, which differs slightly from the red squirred found across the English Channel, fades remarkably, and in summer, while still in its old fur, often shows much bleaching, particularly as regards in brunsh. The tail may be take regards in the stable of the stable of the regards of the stable of the stable of the tail of the stable of the stable of the stable of the British light-tailed red squirred. the British light-tailed red squirrel

WHITE RED SQUIRRELS

WHITE RED SYSTEMALS
SIR.—It is only a few days ago that I had the chance and plessure of reading your issue of April 12, and I was most interested in the article and lovely photographs of the white red squirrel, by Frances Pitt. My father, the later J. Whitaker, of Rainworth, Nottinghamshire, had two in his collection, one a pure albino red squirrel and the other a most beautifully marked red-and-white one, but where they came from I do not know.

He also had two pure cream hedgehogs and an albino fox, stuffed, rith its paw on a white pheasant.—

). V. WHITAKER O'RORKE (Mrs.), Pontoon, County Mayo, Eire

"THE ARDENT SPORTSMAN"

Sir.—I was most interested in your note and the print of the painting by R. W. Buss reproduced in your asset of the painting by the print of the painting by the printing at t and arter enquiries I was not that the formed part of a series of illustrations entitled The Ardeni Sportsman. Unfortunately, they were destroyed in the blitz.—I. T. HENDERSON, 16, Carlyle Square, Chelsea, S.W.3.

NEW BOOKS

PROBLEMS OF THE HOME-SEEKER

FeW people are unaware of the general situation with regard to house property and its purchase. They know, that is, that as a result of an Act controlling the rents at which houses may be let, a great many owners decide to sell houses which become vacant both to obtain a profit brought about by the enlianced values due to might become more of a burden than an asset. As a result many exonly who

mortage and also to be fut of what might become more of a burden than an asset. As a result many psould and an asset. As a result many psould and doing so, are rushing to purchase, they are not at all sure of the liabilities or rights to which they are committed or entitled, and in many cases are not certain of the procedure to be followed.

What they want in these circumstances is probably a simply written explanation such as is to be found in The Purchase of House Property, by Kennet Lucy (Crosby Lockwood, 5s.). It is not intended to be a profound study of the law of conveyancing, but is, on the other hand, a very useful attempt to indicate the broad pattern of what is involved in such transactions. of what is involved in such transac-

or what is involved in such transac-tions and to guide the footsteps of lay-men across the pitfalls which he between the words "purchaser" and "owner." Another useful and interesting book for the home-secker is Homes for the People (Paul Elek, 7s. 6d.), which has been researed by a committee of has been prepared by a committee of the Association of Building Techthe Association of Building Technicians. The book which is small and compact, considers "how modern building technique can provide high standard dwellings quickly; how they could be planned and built; what they could how his and how we can get them." It has a perface by the Minister of Health and is illustrated with plans, diagrams and photographs. Mr. Beyan welcomes it for its insistence on the importance of high standards on the importance of high standards

"housing conscience."

The book is written in the belief The book is written in the bolief that members of the public, not trained in building, both want to know and ought to know more about houses and housing and particularly about the sort of things modern technique has made possible. The subjects tratted range from a general consideration of the housing and of structure and support of the contract of carance to a consideration of costs rents. There is a useful bibliography covering the same range of topics

RECENT HOUSING REPORTS There is obviously room to-day
T for a compact and well illustrated
summary of the chief contents of the
many Housing Reports issued in the
last five or six years of planning for
reconstruction. The Electrical Association for Women, who have always concerned themselves with housing concerned themselves with bousing and domestic planning, published in 1943 an Interim Report on Post-War Reconstruction which was of considerable interest. They have now made themselves responsible for Housing Digest: An Analysis of Housing Reports, 1941-45, which skilfully summarises the Reports concerned by means of actual extracts and quotament of the property of the Post Reconstruction, and is published by Art and Educational Publishers, Ltd., at 15s. Most useful are the illustrations and copies of plans and diagrams

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

TUNBRIDGE WELLS is a place that to me appeared very singular. The country is all rock, and every part of it is either up or down hill... the houses, too, are scattered about

had been dropped by accident, for they form neither streets nor squares." This form neither streets nor squares. This was how Samuel Cripps, in a letter to was how Samuel Cripps, in a letter to the squares of the squares tents. Even to-day, in spite of Decimus Burton's well conceived propects, which were only partly realised, the town has not entirely shaken off the haphazard character of its develop-ment. There is the old centre in the dip, with the charming Pantiles and the Charles the Martyr church, and its new civic centre, not yet completed, up the hill. But the predominant impression is of Victorian affluence up the bill. But the predominant impression is of Victorian affluence and Victorian piety, of big houses hidden behind the shrubberes in comfortable grounds, of many churches and chapels—so many that it has been said that every denomination and sect is represented in the town. To-day this sides of a spa half a century behind the times is alregely a fise one, for two brought many changes.

In Royal Tunbridge Wells, Past and Present (Tunbridge Wells, Past and Present (Tunbridge Wells, Courier Printing and Publishing Co., 5s.) the town and its neighbourhood are described by a team of local writers who, under the editorship of Dr. J. C. M. Given, have compiled an unteresting

M. Given, have compiled an interesting and useful book. It has been puband useful book. It has been pub-

Congress of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies which met in the town last month. Besides the history town last month. Besides the history of the town itself, contributed by Mr. C. H. Strange, there are sections on Wealden Geology (by the Editor), the Wesiden Iron Industry, and the now extinct Tunbridge Ware. For those interested in the flora and faunand Kent there are chapters on the botany of the district, as well as others on the birds, butterfiles and moths, and even the dragon flies, beetles and spiders. In under 200 pages almost every sapect of Tunbridge Wells seems to have been included. There is only one serious omission; there in no plan or map. A.S.O.

MORE SITWELL MEMOIRS

SIR OSBERT SITWELL calls the OIR OSBERT SITWELL calls the Second volume of his memoirs The Scarlet Tree (Macmillan, 15a.) The title derives from a sentence in the introduction to Left Hand, Right Hand, where he alluded to "a very strong doubt, arising from the wisdom of the blood, that fragile scarlet tree we carry within in." sentiling him as he begon within us." assailing him as he began to wonder in childhood whether he was really so lucky, as his nurse used to assure him, to be born of such parents and at such a fortunate epoch.

The growth of that tree, of wis

dom and doubt, is the theme of the book, corresponding to the inherited and imposed characteristics of the first and imposed characteristics of the first instalment's cheiromantic title. It is enunciated in the opening passage of the first chapter as a prevailing shadow, a sense of indefinable sorrow, clouding the children in the garden at Renishaw; and, complementarily, by a drive through early Edwardian London on top of a bus which first revealed to hum the beauty and gitter revealed to hum the beauty and gitter of that city of spires and hansoms





This alternating pattern, if one looks for it, is the structure of the book, giving to the fascinating and at first sight spontaneous succession of experiences an aesthetic shape. In themselves the experiences are those common to most small boys of the common to most small open of the upper class at any time; growing up, the emergence of parents as personalities, schools, holidays, vaits, first trips abroad. But Sir Osbert presents the boy whose pre-natal composition he has already accounted for, as, from the has already accounted for, us, non the first, feeling different and cut off from other children. Not till later was he to discover the reason: "that we three discover the reason: "that we three were artists, or at any rate artists in embryo, belonging to a type as different from others as it is possible to be, special beings—often, it is true, much more difficult and disagreeable

much more difficult and disagreeable —with nerves and brains created for the one purpose of a certain kind of sensitive perception.

It is, of course, this hypersensitiveness to impressions and contacts that made the author's adolescence that made the author's adolescence subjectively remarkable and enables him to present it in retrospect with the clearness, colour, irony, humour and poetry the combination of which is his characteristic and which he has never more delightfully displayed.

I found The Scarlet Tree even

I found The Scarlet Tree even more engaging than its predecessor. The handscapes glow more richly, schooldays under a headmaster celeschooldays under a headmaster celesting Hogarthian element, Christmas in the hundred per cent sporting household of Blankney a ghastly farce, and holidays with sweet but eccentric relations a delight, essentially more solid. But the peculiarities of Sir George Sitwell, increasing and intensifying, causcade through the book can be considered to the control of the con with cumulative joy for the reader
"If only Ida would consult him

"If only 10a would so about her clothes he could so easily run her up one of those charming mediaval things. He had lots of notes somewhere for the reformation of clothes. There was,

for example, that delightful old leper's gown at Naples.... And he would gladly give her a necklace or pendant to go with it; perhaps one of those beautiful old bits of lead of those beautiful old bits of lead jowellery, just as beautiful in design as any piece decurated with emeralds or diamonds, and far less expensive; and it would look splendid with a sackcloth jerkin!"

Yet the son owns to warm feelings of gratitude to his father if only to

of gratitude to his latter it only tor opening to his children the humanism and civilised standards of Italy. "By this path," writes Sir Osbert, no doubt with truth but in the only passage open to criticism on the score of sententiousness, "we came to the classical tradition . . to be able to use our own judgment . . and to perceive genius where it existed in unfamiliar guises." But for the rest The Scarlet Tree is brilliant entertainment, constrainments, co

SHOOTING

In the last half-century shooting has inclined more and more towards the artificial, and that, perhaps, is the reason why most books on the subject reason why most books on the subject tend to emphasise the technicalities of rearing and the higher strategy of driving game rather than the simpler ethics of woodcraft and venery. By Covert, Field and Marsh, by Noel M. Sedgwick (Herbert Jenkins, 18s.), in rather unconventional diary form, is a welcome change. It is reminiscent of by-days, not of big days, of lonely stalks and vigils, of the companionship and working of grun-dross owner. and working of gun-dogs, owner-trained. Throughout one senses the keen observation of a field naturalist, who, having graduated in the school of practical experience, has the gift of imparting in simple language what he has learnt of Nature in the raw. It is also full of shooting wisdom, not so much a statement of views and facts much a statement of views and facts as a series of essays, which hold the reader's interest because of the sound-ness of their conception If for no better reason than that the author counts his bag of lesser moment than the manner of its making. I commend this book not only to the rising generation, but also to that wider company of shooting men who go through life creditably enough as markennen, but with somewhat sketchy knowledge of the habits and habitations of the game they shoot

TREASURE FOR CRICKETERS

THE late Herbert Farjeon wrote for many years in various period-icals most delightful little criticisms, icals most delightful little criticisms, essays, dialogues, skits, nostalgic resorts, poems and verses—some of which were heard in his revues—before he was finally persuaded to "put cricket over on the air." Herhert Farpron's Cricket Bag (Macdonald, 8s. 6d.) contains an admirable selection of them. edited, with an introduction of them. edited, with an introduction of them. tion of them, edited, with an introduc-tory chapter, which is something more than good biography, by his brother. It is a very mixed bag, though none the worse for that. As Mr. Jefferson Farjeon explains, he has made no attempt to arrange the contents of the attempt to arrange the contents of the book chronologically, but has mixed the grave with the gay, the nostalgic with the facetious, the correct with the reckless. He does, however, claim to with the facetious, the correct with the reckless. He does, however, claim to have "divided the game into two innings, with an interval for light refreshment," this being an oblique reference to the very charming and effective drawings of Dennis Mallet which provide two delightful comic end-papers, and a central group sketches of the "luncheon interval," well as not-too-serious figure-studies scattered through the book. Of the flavour and quality of the ingredients of this fragrant pot-pourri let there be no doubt. "Whenever I visit Wisden's," one of the essays begins, and one's mind's eye travels back to rows of virgin bats—redolent of word and oil—and rows of others that had achieved historic fame. Some of the achieved historic lame. Some of the titles are almost magic in their effect: "Where would you like to field?" "Are wicket-keepers funny?" Some of the more autobiographical sketches are irresistible—"First Class Con-ditions" and "Cricket on the Sands," for instance. And to end up with is the ever-remembered "Tinkle of the Old Pavilion Bell."

WELCOME TO WISDEN
Fever a plobisoite is held to decide
which is the best of all browsing uated state to which the war reduced it. If not yet quite as plump as of old it is rapidly putting on flesh and new attains to the respectable dimension of 462 pages. The old records are to be found whereby can be decided all those long, pleasant and rotatory argu-ments, and there are several special article. ments, and there are several special articles. Mr. Leveson-Gower deals proudly and patriotically with Surray cricket for the last hundred years: Mr. Robertson-Glasgow is at once lastned and lyvical about Edward Paynter, especially about a certain innings in a Yorkshire and Lancashire match which he well terms the Jarnet. dyce v. Jarndyce of cricket; Mr. Swanton tells of cricket with a lawn tennis ball, in a Japanese P.O.W. came wholly on the game's hold on the men of our race. B. D.

* Mr. Howard Spring has been on holiday and will resume his Book Re-

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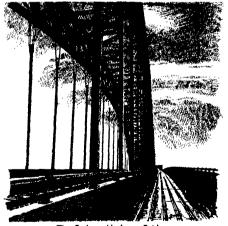
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FARMING NOTES

CLEAN DAIRY **HERDS**

RUMOUR has it that the Minis-try of Agriculture has now settled the broad lines of a plan for eradicating tuberculosis and other diseases by establishing clean areas. The task is a big one and it is only by The task is a big one and it is only by gradual measures over several years that the country will be cleared of these troubles. The Ministry has asked various farming bodies and also the best ways of achieving this goal. Thorough consultations are obviously Thorough consultations are obviously little will be achieved without the wholehearted concentration of all conwho be achieved without the wholehearted co-operation of all concerned. It has long seemed to me that the Ministry has been unduly impressed by the lack of veterinary practitioners. Until the profession does titioners. Until the protession coes know with some certainty that a national scheme for ensuring full animal health is to be carried out, there will not be a flow of sufficient recruits into the profession to enable the task to be tackled. It will be a big the task to be tackled. It will be a big task, but the effort will pay good divi-dends. None of us can say to-day how much preventable diseases are costing us. We do know that in the attested herds that have a clean record the useful life of the dairy cows is prolonged, and the need for constant replace-ments, each involving a loss on the exchange, is reduced

Cost Factor

THE eradication of disease from the dairy herds will also pay the public. To-day the consumer is charged an unnecessarily high price for milk because of the handicaps from which the dairy farmer has to suffer. I have not seen any accurate estimate, but I will hazard a guess that the cost of milk production is higher by 2d, a gallon because of the incidence of disease. Many consumers would, disease. Many consumers would, moreover, feel happier to know that the cows whose milk they drink are free from disease, and we may achieve the happy state when the processing of milk, which makes London milk quite an artificial product, is no longer quite an artificial product, is no longer justifiable on the grounds of public health. The taxpayer will no doubt be expected to come into this scheme of eradication, not necessarily complete compensation, for the dairy cows which are condemned before they have finished their useful milking life. Even in the areas where about 50 per cent. of the cows are in attested herds, and there are as yet few such areas, the cost of are as yet few such areas, the cost of making a completely clean area will be making a completely clean area will be considerable. I have never accepted the opinion that 40 per cent. of the cattle in the country would react to the tuberculin test. Even if the true figure is nearre 25 per cent., the Ministry of Agriculture and the farming community have a big job ahead of

Tractor Costs

IN one of last week's notes I men-tioned that on a South Warwickshire clay farm the cost of working the tractor averaged 2s. 9d. an hour. This seems a high figure, which is probable explained by the fact that on stiff clay a Fordson tractor can be used only on comparatively few days in the year.
We need more information about tractor operating costs, and I am glad to see that the National Farmers' to see that the National Farmers Union is undertaking an investigation. The information for this survey, which is to start next month, will be collected by means of a time-sheet supplied by the N.F.U. for use with the tractor. Records from large numbers of tractors. Records from large numbers of tractors throughout England and Wales are required, so that their costs may be grouped according to the hours worked, the type of soil and the acreage of arable on the farm. Farmers who will take part in the enquiry are asked to write to the County Secretary of the N.F.U. They should get some useful information

International Planning

WHEN the next conference of the Food and Agriculture Organisa-tion meets at Copenhagen on Septemton meets at Copenhagen on September 2. Sir John Boyd Orr, the Director-General, hopes to put forward "a long-term world food policy to meet all contingencies of world food supplies, whether of deficiencies or surpluses." This is a bold purpose, but it is well that the F.A.O., which is one of the off-shoots of the United Nations, should try it sarely the problems of of the off-shoots of the United Nations, should try to tackle the problems of future food surpluses as well as immediate deficiencies. It will indeed immediate denotement. If material measures can be worked out and gain the endorsement of the United Nations. There is perhaps a better hope of agreement on such bread-and-butter matters than there is on the ticklish problems that have frayed tempers at the Paris Peace Conference. Sir John Boyd Orr has declared his intention of retiring from the post of Director-General of F.A.O. this autumn. His enthusiasm and drive will be missed there, but there will be plenty for him to do here at home in convincing the public that a fully productive British agriculture is essential to a high standard of nutrition for all.

Rhubarb Leaves

UNTIL now no one has found any use for rhubarb leaves, whether the crop is grown commercially or con-sists of no more than a few plants in the garden. The leaves comprise 18-25 per cent. of the crop, and they are wasted. In the 1914-18 war are wasted. In the 1914-18 war rhobarh leaves were used for human consumption to replace fresh green vegetables, but many people became ill from oxalic acid poisoning, and this experience confirmed the opinion that rhubarb leaves are a dangerous food-stuff for man and beast. But Mr. W. King Wilson, of Harper Adams Agricultural College, now shakes this belief in a leasiet reprinted from Naturs which has come to me. At the Harper Adams Agricultural College he has carried out comparative trials in which rabbits have been fed rhubarb leaves and grass. The rabbits fed on rhubarb leaves seem to have done better than the rabbits kept entirely on grass. Both lots had a basal allowance of meal, and hay was basal silowance of meal, and hay was given twice a week. At the end of nine weeks there was no mortality or sickness in either group. Indeed they were all in excellent condition. The grass group weighed 8 lb. 4 oz, and the rhubarb group 5 lb. 3 oz. When the trial was carried on for six months the rhubarb group weighed 7 lb. 7 oz. and the grass group 7 lb. 3 oz. Their condition was noted as "very good to excellent." excellent

Rakings

Restings

In these days of stock rationing, horse-rakings from the stubbles will be very welcome. What exactly does the Minery of Agriculture measurement of the stubbles will be very welcome. What exactly does the Minery of Agriculture measurement when the stubble of the stubble of the welcome the stubble of the stubble of the war we used to dump the wheat and barley rakings in the woods to keep the pheasants at home. This, I am sure, must be a major offence now, but is it so serious an offence to feel rakings to poultry or, to keep theeight side of the law, should we leave the stray ears for the wild birds?

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

THE TREND OF **PRICES**

THE fluctuations of market value of real estate cannot be gauged from day to day or even from month to month, like those of stocks and shares. They have to be studied over a fairly long period, and many elements not demonstrably connected with them must be taken into account.

One consideration of much importance is that, no matter what influences favourable or otherwise may be dis-cernible, there are reasons inherent in cernible, there are reasons inherent in real estate of every type that prevent would-be vendors or would-be buyers from doing much about it. To begin with, the majority of property owners do not hold it with any idles of making a profit by re-sale. They are in occupation, or have let the property to tenants, and large classes of tenants all the rent-restricted ones and the agriculturists—enjoy a more or less fixed tenure. Presumably if an owner used tenure. Presumably if an owner does sell he must find an alternative investment, and that is not an easy task, at least if an investment of com-parable stability to real parable stability to real estate is sought. If he is in residential occupaand comfortable, he looks w indifference upon quite wide fluctua

THE FARMING OUTLOOK

THE CARMING OUTLOOK

The case is somewhat different.

The week is somewhat different.

The week is regard to agricultural property. Its circumstances in the last few years have to be borne in mind, and the fact that a period of prosperity for the individual farmer may be changing to one of difficulty. When prices of farms were at their board of the case of the cas of COUNTRY LIFE that the rising wages of labour, the probability of increased imports of produce and certain other matters emphasised the need of caution. Already imports are increasing, but this is not likely to matter while there is a seriously short supply of food, but the rise of wages is a matter of moment, and the unanimity with the contract of the country o with which farmers are asserting that their margin of profit is getting dangerously narrow may well arouse doubts as to whether the market value doubts as to whether the market value of farm land, at least on small mixed holdings, will be maintained. There are few farm sales at the moment, but those that are due in the autumn will be anxiously watched as an indication of the trend of prices.

AN AUCTION IN KENSINGTON PALACE

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S executors have arranged with two firms of auctioneers that a large selection of her furniture and works of art shall be offered by auction in Kensington

be offered by auction in Kennington Palace early next month.

For Mr. H. G. Deane Webb's executors Mears. Fox and Sons have sold Nos. 10 and 12, Bath Road. Bournemouth, to the Corporation of Bournemouth for £21,250 after bidding which began at £3,00 after bidding which sold a bid bidding bid

rk Farm South at Elmstead,

Park Farm South at Elmatead, near Colchester, has been sold to a buyer from Sussex for \$14,000.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ian Walker, Bt., for whom Mesers. Hasupton and Sons and a Midland firm acted, has disposed of Hamstall Hall Farm, Hamstall Ridware, 576 acres, near Burbon-on-Trent, for \$18,300.

ELIZABETHAN HOUSES SOLD SYWELL HALL, near Northamp-S ton, has been sold by Mesers. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The bones was built about the year 1600 of the local sandstone, and it is architecturally of great interest. In 1939 the house was well modernised.

ally of great interest. In 1839 the house was well modernised.

In the year 1875, Edmund Hardynge built what is now known as The Old House at Aspley Guise. County records include Hardynge in a list of "Gentlemen of Quality" who sold their properties and quitted Bedfordshire, The Old House was a choice county to be the contract of the contract of the county buyer thought it would be better if it had "something of a Classic appearance." Inevitably anyone animated by such ideas "clipped the gables, hid the caves behind a parapet, and put sash windows in place of the original cake mullions." Forty years ago Dr. Herbert Fowler made a successful effort to restore the original charm of the timber-framing. Mesars. Knight, Frank and Rutley have just sold the property. property.

"THE TWELFTH": SCARCITY OF GROUSE

MORE guns than grouse were seen on the moore on "the Twelfth," and many moors lacked tenants, even at a much reduced range of rentals. at a much reduced range of rentals. Some owners desiring to replenish their stock of birds intend to have

Some owners desiring to replenish their stock of birds intend to have their moors only lightly shot over this season. The poorness of the sport will not surprise anyone acquainted with during the last six or seven years. Neither for the management of moors nor their protection against trespassers has the staff of keepers been adequate; the expert and able-bodied men have been away with the Forces. Among the adverse influences must be accounted the prevalence of disease, and the unsettling effects of the staff of the staff of the staff of keepers and the unsettling effects of the staff of keepers and the unsettling effects of the staff of keepers and the unsettling effects of the staff of keepers and the unsettling effects of the staff of keepers and the unsettling effects of the staff of keepers and the staff of the staff of keepers and the staff of the staff of keepers and the staff of England estates that comprise extensive moors have changed hands extensive insols nave charged nature in the last two or three years, and in the case of many of them the vendors have sent us for publication the details of the game-bags. Without exception the carefully compiled and tabulated statements have told the same story, a progressive decrease year by year since 1938, for the shadow of the war began to fall before the actual opening of hostilities. Usually the lowest level in the number of birds shot was or normities. Usually the lowest level in the number of birds shot was reached in 1944. It will take years to restore even the best moors to their pre-war excellence, and a great deal of money will have to be spent in the

IMPEDIMENTS TO PRESERVATION

THE preservation of game in ScotLand and elsewere will be neer
difficult in an elsewere will be neer
difficult in the search of the search
because of the extent to which the
public has been encouraged to disregard rights of private ownership of
land. In the nature of things it is
impossible to fence moocland, and if
it were, the experience of estate agents
is that the type of trespasses who contemplates a camping holdsy does not
easing fires. Motor-cars and motorcycles are part of the apparatus of the
modern poacher, and to secure a
partial protection of the privacy of
landed property the owners will have
to employ game-beepers of a more
vigilant and active type than formerly
sufficed.

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SE MINNESS

BUYERS from all over the world attended the big collections held recently in London and have ordered lavishly from the brandnew British fabrics displayed in a charmia, wearable series of winter clothes. This country has always been famous for high-quality woollens and these collections prove that the designers and craftsmen have not lost their skill. The coatings and suitings have now been joined by some fine woollens for dresses and some gorgeous rayons. Newcomers among the woollens include superfine velours de laine with sude and cashmere finishes, jerseys, wool taffeta, and georgettes, printed wools as fine as chiffons, whipcords in lightweights, gossamer tweeds. Rayons include broché and printed satins and velvets, embossed ciré satins, stiff satins, chiffons, georgettes, moirés, heavy matt crèpes and jerseys.

and jerseys.

Each of the designers showed a wooj jersey frock, plain coloured with an attractive sudde finish or jaspe. The jerseys are being woved in several weights and are extremely supple so that view the property of the sudde jerseys were most effective under travel coats, the sudde jerseys in rivid carnation pinks, terracotta and rust red featured for under-fur-coat increases, the kind that can be worn in the morning without looking too dressed up and on through the day to dinner and the theatre. Dress-weight woollens in tweed patterns, small and nest, were another feature of the dress shows, used for some charming day dress simple in outline but constructed with an immense amount of detail and cut to give the softened, blurred outline and nipped waier that are featured everywhere for winter. Novelty woollens shown included a printed dealine at Digby Morton's that looked like a Passley silk, lime yellow with the design in plama and crimson, and an exceptionally fine whipcord shown by Creed for a putty-coloured coat-frock. Liberty are showing these hand-blocked fine woollens by the yard in Passley designs and in







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nest florals, where tiny flowerheads are arranged into an all-over design of the tie

ailk variety.

All of the model houses showed dove-grey, stone, putty and biscuit coloured dresses in the fine wool orepes and georgettes, many with elaborately pleated skirts. Some very fine facecloths were used with great success for the more "dressy" type of afternoon frock. Detail tended to concentrate on the hipline or hemline. The hips were often draped to a bustle, or tucked in front, the hems were nicked, piped or had a flat tuck laid along, as Bianca Mosca showed for a frock in Parms violet facecloth.

Parma violet facecloth.

Families of woollens in two and three weights were styled with great success, notably by Peter Russell for matching ensembles—a topcoat over a two-piece dress, plus a suit with a blouse. For this Mr. Russell used three weights in wool in the pastel he calls Winter Like, plus a taffets for the blouse and linings, all four dyed to match absolutely. Mr. Russell also showed the narrow-striped woollen we have illustrated from Gardiner of Selkirk for a gay cardigan jacket to wear over a tubular dress in a neutral woollen, under an equally gay topcoat.

THICK, smooth coatings were another outstanding item in the surface and are so plable that they can be moulded into the most sophisticated of coats where every line is fluid. Colours were charcoal black allied with brisd and velvet, purples, prune and fuchsia, metallic greys and the rich cocoa brown of this winter that has a lot of purple in it. Underneath, the elegant dresses were sometimes in a fine woollen, or in broché silk, velvet, moss crepe. Sometimes the fabric was wool-backed with rayon so that it slips on easily. Roosen have a magnificent heavy one, also an all-rayon moss crêpe with a satin back. This crèpe is made in chalk white and a Burne Jones blue, a shade that occurs again and again in the fabric collections. Celanese are making a 54-inch crepe for this country, a heavy one especially pliable, created for the draped dresses. There is also especially phasic reacted for the draped resses. Inter is also a lustrous Celanese satin coming for the winter ball dresses and wedding dresses, a taffeta and a satin-backed crèpe.

An old school-friend, pilot cloth is a coating revived by Royal Seal for winter coats and modelled in navy with a China

blue satin lining. Royal Seal tweeds have been waterproofed by a process which keeps them supple at the same time. An attractive range called Autumn Drift has a herring-bone weave in two tones in the same colour range. Bird's-eye and minute criss-cross patterns are styled at Jacquar in glowing colours crimson with manogany brown, gold with tan, two shades of rich green, in some fine Scotch woollens.

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SOLUTION TO No. 868. The minner of this Crossword, the since of miles appeared in the iteus of August 28, will be amnounced next such.

ACROSS.—1. Penub pulsal, 9. Restepayer: 10. Absum: 11. Planni: 1. Repaire: 13. Vennin; 14. Ounsine: 18. Beek dox: 19. Jenne: 13. Charlots: 28. Strev: 28. Rides: 27. Ashburton: 28. Wellingtonia. 13. Charlots: 28. Strev: 28. Rides: 27. Ashburton: 28. Wellingtonia. 9. Scale: 7. Cum tree: 6. Meridian; 14. Orchards: 16. Sbort suff: 17. Foot-buil: 18. Rudesman; 20. Rottuda; 23. Lesse; 24. States; 27. Cum tree: 6. Meridian; 14. Orchards: 16. Sbort suff: 17. Foot-buil: 18. Rudesman; 20. Rottuda; 23. Lesse; 24. States; 25. Charlots: 27. States 25. Charlots: 27. States: 27. States: 27. Charlots: 27. States: 27. St

ACROSS

- 1. What gave rise to Fan's blushes (11)
 2. Poor hombiess steamer (8)
 2. Dorothy Perkins off for a walk? (7, 4)
 2. They are the results of off-breaks, so to speak
 4.5. "The——of glory lead but to the grave."

 —frey (5)

 —frey (5)

- 19. "I ne—of gary read but to use keave.

 -Gray (8)

 18. The king to return to (4)

 19. A wall-spoken man to employ (5)

 21. Dream 16 make one prepared to fight (5)

 22. Dream 36 make one prepared to fight (5)

 23. He looks after you at Oxford, not out (5)

 26. To row on or to drive off? (4)

 27. Hold properly soil of town (8)

 28. To rew on or to drive off (4)

 29. Hold properly soil of town (8)

 30. Just a tiny piece (5)

 30. Give to all in right order (8)

 35. Treacle case (anagr., (11)

 36. To prove (6) made the cook the responsible possible of the cook of the
- - DOWN.
- 2. The stone when broken bars the way (5)
 3. Customary riding garb (5)
 4. Sarum was one of them (4)
 5. Are we to suppose she had no father either?
 (6)
- 1. Saturd weak on them (4)
 2. Archite the suppose has had no father either?
 2. Taken backwards or forwards, up or down(5)
 2. The English forum (6, 5)
 3. Two birth in one (11)
 2. List for a should be well and fairly covered
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 2. List for a should be well and fairly covered
 2. List for a should be well and fairly covered
 2. List for a should be well and fairly covered
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The winner of Crossword No. 864-is

Mr. Ranald Boyle. The Wooden House,

Fairlie.

. Ayrabire



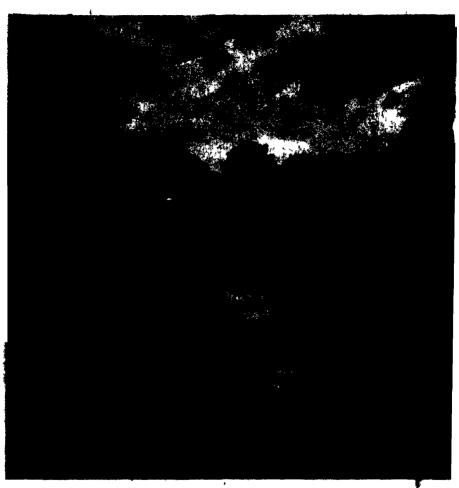


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COUNTRY LIFE



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J. Annow Coulder, B. C. (2006); J. P.

J. Omise from Period, of the Weston-Super-Base road, Basic of Annuise Prunticus and State of Annuise Prunticus and Control of the Weston-Super-Base road, Basic of Annuise Prunticus and Control of the Colone Colone

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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FIRSTING. Lc.Commander, E.N.V.B., victime of the preferably in Righinada. South movining sold methods attorn and Rightness of the preferably in Rightness of the movining sold methods attorn and the preferably in Rightness of the preferably in Rightness of the Rightness of the

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SITUATIONS VACANT

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TEOUSANDS OF TONS of Seautiful Westmortiand Water-sorn Rockery stone. Local To your sarden.—Tor particulars apriv to: LiME

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VECETABLE and Flower Seeds of Quality. W. do the experimenting, not you!—W J. UNWIN LTD., Seedsmen, Histon, Cambs

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OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS
ADVERTISING PAGE 41

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2590

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

OXFORDSHIRE, READING 5 MILES

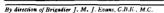
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For Sale by Auction as a whole or in 21 Lots at the Town Hall, Henley, on September 12, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold). Solicitors: Messrs. STANLEY ATTENBOROUGH & CO., 30, Clarges Street, W.I.

Auctionors: Messrs. SIMMONS & SONS, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. Particulars price 1/-.



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Between Snowdonia and the Sea. Close to Criccieth.

YSTUMLLYN, CRICCIETH, About 362 Acres.

A fine old manor house with massive oak beams. Great hall with inglenook, 2 other sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms and 4 attics. Farm buildings and land 139 acros) running down to seashore. Accommodation or building land, With VACANT POSSESSION of a considerable area. To be offered in 8 Lots, Excellent Duck Shooting.

To be offered in 8 Lots. Excellent Duck Shooting.

CWMYSTRADLLYN LAKE

Well stocked with trout. Situated in the lovely Snowdonia (oothills.

A !!ashing lodge and Cwm-y-fedw Farm

ABOUT 313 ACRES

ABUUI 315 AURES

To be offered as a whole or in three lots.

For Sale by Auction at the George IV Hotel, Criccieth, on Tuesday,
September 19, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs ARTHEN OWEN & CO. Pwilheli.

Land Agents: Messrs Valz & HARDCASTLE, Pwilheli and Caernarvon.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

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By order of the Exors of the late Mrs. Davis.

WEST SUSSEX, 14 HOURS FROM LONDON FRYERN, STO RINGTON. About 132 Acres.

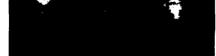
A well-built stone tence standing in a beautiful position OVERLOG GEANCTONBURY DOWN and surrounded by well-stimbered pleasure grounds and perkland. Four reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, central heating. Private water and electricity supply. Modern drainage. Stabling and garage for 4 cars. Chauffeur's contage and 2 lodges.

HOME FARM with good house, buildings and a cottage.

With vacant possession of the Residence and lands in hand.
Also HORMARE FARM, a small freshold agricultural helding of 44 acres.

Over 400 yards frontage to the main road.

For Sale by Auction as a whole or in two Lots in the Hanover Square Estate Room on September 20, at 2,30 p.m. Solucitor: JOHN E. GIBBS, ESQ., 3, New Square, W.C.2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. FRANK NEWMAN & SONS, 34, Savile. Row, W.1,
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ELLIOTTS. NUTHURST. About 125 Acres. An Attractive Residence standing in well-timbered parkiand

Substantially built of red brick, very compact, and fully modernised.

Hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, domestic offices, with sevents' atting room, bathroom and 4 bedrooms. Co.'s water and electricity, modern drainage, chanfleur's bouse, garages, stabling, 3½ acres of well-kept gardens, kitchen gurden with peachhouse and vinery. 3% acre of well-kept gardens, strong garden with postennouse and vinery.

MODEL DAIRY FARM WITH 90 ACRES OF RICH PASTURE

Modern Cowahed and range of Buildings built in 1939-40 and
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Also Bailiff's Cottage and old Sussex Farmhous, fully modernised.

With Vacant Possession on comple

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20. HANOVER SOUARE, LONDON, W.1

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STOPS & STAFF

8. HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1. MAYPAIR BE16/7

CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel.: 334) AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL AND CHICHESTER

By direction of B. W. Jay-Smith, Ese

THE FULBROOK ESTATE, NEAR BURFORD, OXON

With pulsable fishing in River Windrush for 21/2 miles.



Including: Downe Lodge Farm (128 sorse), Waterioe Farm (340 sorse), Felbreck Maner (350 sorse), The Ethne (250 sorse), Fleid House (5 bottoms and 5 stres). The Limes, Bar, Milgeneste, Bibury and Fride Orthages. 5 other orthage and empty estings with soch farm, Apa stoves in many case, including orthages. Ample baths, contra heating, man electricity, tob.

Excellent and ample farm buildings. Main and estate water

Option to take over (if sold as a whole), lock, stock and barrel, 80 head pedigree Ayrahires, 120 head young stock, combines creator, forries, etc. Valuable business premises in Oxford (first-rate trading positions), run in conjunction, could be sought as acquired additionally.

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ASHVICKE GRANGE FARM

New Marshjald (With/like terfers).

Spiendid As ontie, Othershem 13 miles.

Spiendid Astone frambown. I sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms,

Subdrooms, Astone frambown. Spiendid Astone frambown. Astone framb

Auction, Wadnesday, Capternber 11, 1946 CHICHESTER

The Srembies, The Give, Sammeredale The Modern Residence of Midneson, S reception room, occupied the state of Midneson, S reception room, occupied decested offices. The Midneson was stated and statefully, Modern compost demands the many for the many fo

n, Town Hall, Oxford, September 19 (unless privately sold). Details (price 2/8) of JACKSON STOPS, Circnoster.

By Order of H. V. P. Somerset, Esq. ROSS-ON-WYE

400 yards Salmon and Trout Fishing.

2 miles from Ross. In a secluded park-tike situation.

DIGNIFIED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE Halls, cloakroom, 4 reception rooms and billiard room.
10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bettirrooms, acetylene gas
lighting, good water supply, "Ans" rooker, central healing.
Lodge/Cottage. Large parage, for several cars. Stabling
and farmer," Resultibuly timbered oid parties. Large
orchard. 400 yards salmon and torus thaining in the River
Wyo. In all nearly 12 ACRES.

VAUANT POSSESSION. PRESHOLD. To be sold Privately or by Auction at Gloucester on September 16, 1946.

Land Agenta: Messrs, Cooke & Arkwright, Midland Bank Chambers, Hereford.

Jeiné Austioneers i Mosers. OHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, 1, Imperial Square, Chettenhem, And at Shrewbury, Mesers. JACK SON STOPS Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Ciraneceter.

AUCTION. September 16, 1946 LOWER MOOR, OAKSEY, WILTS

Gentleman's Pasture Farm of 126 Acres.

17th-Century Modernised House, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 9-8 reception rooms. Good range of farm buildings. Secondary residence.

Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS, Castle Street, Circusster (Tel.: 334).

Austien Tuesday, September 84, 1846.

CROSSWAYS, THREE BRIDGES, SUSSEX

Biledorn House adjoining a farm. 2 reception, 6 bedrooms, 9 betbrooms, main services, partial central heating. Garage. Tennis partition. Lovely grounds of 1% ACPRES with Gase hard tennis court, duckpound and orehard. Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, S, Hannyer Street, W.1. By Austion September 18, 1846

By direction of P. Griffiths Woollard, Esq., J.P., and Prank J. Woollard, Esq.

WICKHAMBROOK, SUFFOLK Noomarket 10 miles. Hury St. Edmunds 10 miles.

BADMONDISFIELD HALL The historic small Elisabethan Manor House with most, containing great hall, 4 reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms. Garden. Entrance lodge and 2 parks, Three farms. Smallholding. Five oottages.

ALDERSFIELD HALL

with 2 reception rooms, 5 bedraoms, Bix cottages having in all a total area of about 700 ACRES. The major part with Vasant Postession.

Particulars (Price 11): from the Austionsers JACKSON STUPS & STAFF, 8. Hanover Bt., Lendon, W.1. Sollotons 18. STUART, 8. Hanover Bt., Lendon, half Sides, Lendonsell Bt., E.C.S. FARTHICGE AND FLEGON, Lendonsell Bt., E.C.S. FARTHICGE Land, Apent 1 H. G. WOLTON B. But 9 Bt. Schmands.

CHURCHILL COURT, SOMERSET b miles from Cheddar, 14 miles from Bristol. Closs to the Mondip Hills. Trout fishing at Blagdon 4 miles. On the outskirts of an unspoilt village. DATING FROM 1827 A.D.

A charming old house of great antiquity and interest, giving 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Outsidings. Cow ties. Gardens. Orchards. Peddocks. 18%, ACRES. (o.'s water, electric light and power. Central heating.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION (unless sold privately meanwhile) on THURBDAY, September 12, 1946, at 3 p.m., at THE GRAND HOTEL, BRISTOL.

Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS, Cestis Street, Circencester (7c): 334(5) and WILLIAM COWLIN and SON, LTD., 28, Princese Victoria Street, Cillion, Bristol 8 (Tc): 33044). Solicitors: OSBORNE WARD VASSALL ABBOT & CO., 41, Broad Breet, Bristol 1 (Tc): 8048).

By order of Miss Mount Batten, M.B.E., M.M. DORSET

Dorohester 8 %, She orne 10 %.

The period amail Freshold Manor House and Estate—UPCERNE MANOR, CERNE ABBAS

In the Oattistock Hunt, fipe Early Jacobean Manor House, hall, 4 reception, 8 principal bed and dreaing rooms, 7 secondary bedrocans, 8 bathercoms. 8 furns, small holdings and secommodation lands. Dower house, 12 cot-tages and lodges, vilker meding room, sporting amen tites and woodlands.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT. BSTATE WATER.

1,335 ACRES

Will be seld by Auction (unless previously sold by private treety) at the Town Hall. Derokester, on Wednesday, September 18, 1846, at 3 p.m.

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4. CURZON STREET, MAYPAIR, LONDON, W.I

The subject of an illustrated article in "Country Life."

By direction of Brig.-Gen. Sir Hill Child, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

WEAVER HILLS

from all industrial areas. Village near. On rock soil. High up. Glorious visus.

A GEM OF PERIOD ARCHITECTURE

modernised and in excellent order



SERST, BED AND DRESSING BOOMS, 4 BATHBOOMS, STAFF_BEDROOMS, & DELIGHTFUL RECEPTION ROOMS. Main electricity. Central heating.

OAR FLOORS AND PANELLING, STABLING, GARAGE, 2 COTTAGES. FARMERY.

Beautiful old-world grounds.

With chain of lakes providing trout fishing.



Five well-let farms. Woodland, anable and park-like pasture, forming, all in a ring fence,

A CHOICE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF 1,000 ACRES. FOR SALE

Or the house and grounds might be let. Owner's London Agents : WINEWORDS & CO., 48, Curson Street, Mayfair, W.1.

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SURREY AND WEST SUSSEX BORDERS BURNINGFOLD HALL, DUNSFOLD GREEN. 117 ACRES



Gedniming 6 miles. Guildford 10 miles.

Solicitors : *Messrs. MELLERBH & LOVELACE, Godalming.



Auctioneers: Momes, H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SON, Estate Offices, Godalming, and Mesers, KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

of Dr. H. R. Ricordo.
SUSSEX, Foot of South Downs a. 8 miles from Brighton. TOTTINGTON MANOR ESTATE. About 217 Acres



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"SHELDONS," HOOK, Nr. Basingstoke

Close to village. Excellent service to London.

By direction of the Right Honourable Lord Rotherwick

ling and garage.

S roomed flat.
Well-timbered grounds, kitchen garden of 5 across, and 28 acres of accommodation land.
For Sale by Auction is two Lots at the Hanover Square Estate Room on October 4 at 2.50 p.m.

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20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

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NICHOLAS

1. STATION ROAD, READING; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1 TWO WELL-KNOWN HOUSES IN THE SAME PARK 27 miles West of London with

190 ACRES (or less) SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE OCCUPATION, SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION

House on left contains 8 reception rooms, 24 bedrooms, and

The other has 5 reception rooms, 13 bedrooms, and 8 bathrooms.

Cottages. Racquets court. Hard courts. Fields for sports,

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JAMES STYLES & WH TLOCK

HAMPSHIRE THE ATTRACTIVE PREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

SILCHESTER HALL, SILCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE

u from Rauding, 8 from Basingstoks, 12 from Nacoury. Bus service passes the property. ile by Austion as a whole, 118 seres, Posidense and 10% seres.

above sea level; sunny aspects; pano LOT 1 (with vacant possession). Loungs hall, 4 reception come, il bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bethrooms. Ample offices including maked signing room. Man sleetisely, partial central besting; absendant water supply (main waterby swindble); independent how water. Stabling and garage waterby of the control besting; absendant water supply (main waterby) of the control besting; absendant water supply (main waterby) of the control besting; absendant water supply (main waterby). OT S (let). Comprising Dickers Farm with furnito tabling, cowhouse, and land of about 105 \(\text{ACM} \)

WILTSHIRE

With Venent Person

By direction of Colonal Nigel Duplate. PARSONAGE FARM, CLYFFE PYPARD,

NEAR WOOTTON BASSETT WILTS.

SUSSEX

In delightful country 1 mile from Mayfield, 9 miles from Tumbrides Wells, and 90 miles from the south count. THE ATTRACTIVE PRESHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND FARMING PROPERTY

MERRIEWEATHERS, MAYFIELD

A sociaded estate bounded by a stream Racellent modern residence in the stream of the

Vacant possession except ons ottage and 17 % acres.

To be offered by Assetten during October, 1848, by Meser. James Strims & WEFLOGE, 44, St. James's Pince, S.W.I. (Thi.: Regent 991). Solicitors: Mesers. Strings AND SONS, Mayheid (Thi.: Haybeid 200).



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Hy direction of the Lady Formuld.

Exquisite example of gunuine Tutor House abounding in characteristics, old oak and modern temports.

Report \$222 (15 lines)

CAMBERLEY HEATH, SURREY



TUDOR COURT

As exhibition Homestead 300 feet up with delightful ylews. Great hall, 2 root per feet hall, 2 root hall a feet ha

CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT. GARAGE, GLASSHOUSE

Very deligntful pleasure and natural gardens, also kitchen garden, in all about 31/4 AGRES PRESHOLD

With Vacant Possession.

For Sale by Auction at London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, October 30, 1946, at 2,30 p.m. (unless sold privately beforehand). Solicitors: Masers. LOWE & CO., 2, Temple Gardens, E.C.4. Particulars and conditions of sale from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (Report 5222.)

Preliminary Auction

BEDS AND BUCKS BORDERS

WESTONING GRANGE, NEAR BEDFORD



Genuine Elizabethan Residence in good state of regional control of the control cited half and didning room, 2 other reception room, compact office, 6 beds, and 2 indus. Company's elec-tric light and water. Sandy soil, Garage and useful out-buildings. Picturesque and shady garliets and comments

For Cale by Auction in October next unless sold privately beforehand.

Solicitors: Measure, PEARCE & SONN, LTD., Bartholomer House, 5s, West Smithfield,

B.C. Auctionsers: HAMPTON & SINNS, LTD., 6, Artington Street, St., James 1, N.W.1.

(Regent SEE2.)

By direction of Sir Granville Ram, K.C.

HERTFORDSHIRE Close to the old town of Berkh

BESKHAMETER PLACE

standing 470 feet up above sea level. 4 reception rooms, 17 leedrooms, 8 bathrooms.

Central heating, Company's water and electric light.

Garage, stabling, cottages.

Delightful "old-world grounds. Woodlands, grass-land, orchard, in all about



PR ACRES

To be offered by Auction on Thursday, September 19, 1946, at 12.30 p.m., at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4 (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: LEE & PEMBERTONS, 44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.Z.
Auctioneers: HAMPTON & NONS, LTD., 6, Artington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.
[(Regent S222.)

SURREY. WOKING

Amidst the pines and heather. Adjoining Hook Heath and close to the golf course "y miles main line station.

An attractive_product House of neilowed brick in first-class order.

Hall, closkroom, 8 good reception manus, staff sit-ting room, well-fitted felt-chen, etc., 5 bedrooms (4 with wash basins), 2 half-tiled bathrooms, large attle or playroom. Main clev-tricity, gas, water and drainage. Central heating.

Brick-huilt garage. Well-timbered grounds. Lily pool.



1½ ACRES Freshold \$8,800 (or near offer).

An attractive home within easy reach of Landon.

Inspected by HAMPUN & SONS, LTD., 6, Arington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

(Report NEE). (5.48,748).

By direction of the Kear, of the estate of Linu. Col. Sir Edward Royds, deed.
LINCS—NOTTS BORDERS

5 miles from Newark, 10 miles from Grantham. Valuable residential, agricultural and sporting setale.

STUSTON HALL, NEWARK.

WELL PLANNED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

with attractive PARK, GARDENS, LODGE, GARAGES AND STABLING. Control heating. MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

250-zero term with pe

4 other fames, market grades, 20 cottages, small holding and lands extending in all to over 1,000 ACRES The Hall and several lots with possession.

For Sale by Auction at The Ram Hotel, Newark on Wednesday, September 25, 1948, at 3 p.m. (unless

Noticitors: Messrs. ROYDS, RAWSTORNE & CO., 46, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Land Agents: SMITH WOOLLEY & CO., Collingham, Necessit. Auctionates: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 5, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMELEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (WIM. 0081) BISHOP'S STORTFORD (943)

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

PORSET. AMIDST LOVELY COUNTRY



This charming Country Residence

Residence
in excellent order, Galleried lounge hall, 5 reception, 8 bath, 6-10 bed,
Electric light, Central heating. Telephone. E88R
GOOKER, Garages, stabling, cottage, belightful
gardens parity bounded by
stroam. Walled kitchen
ganien, erobard and paddocks. 8 ACREE

DEVON. Excellent sporting district, convenient for South Molton. RACDERNS-SMED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in good condition throughout. Hall, 8 recep-tion, bath, 7 bed. Electric light. Telephone. Garage for 2. Stabling. Grounds of nearly 2 ACCESS but more land can be rented. 67,000 FREEHOLD.—TREEDDER AND CO., 77, South Andley Street, W.1. (22,756.)

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO., 17, BLAGRAVE STREET, BRADING. Reading 2920 & 4112.

TUDOR HOUSE, 28 ACRES 44,889

NORPOLK. A few miles south of Nowich. A Tudor House added to in the 18th co. of North William proms, 7 beds and dressing, bath etc. CO.'S ELECTRICITY AND POWER. A UTOMATIC WATER SUPPLY. TALEPHONE.

Numerous outhuildings. Easily kept garden, pasture and fine orchard. FREENOLD.
WELLEGLEY-Surrit (as above).

GEORGIAN COTTAGE IN WEST SURREY (5.7%)

Away from main roads, near excellent golf and good train service. 3 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, tiled bathroom.

GARAGE AND CHARMING GARDEN. PRESHOLD 1% AGRES.

WELLERLEY-SHITE (as above).

COTTWOLDS

CLAYPITE FARM, THRUPP, NEAR STROUD. Valuable Preshold Grazing Farm of 88 AORES, available with BARLY POSCHESION. Nice accommodation land, Outwold cottages and woodland, the whole having an area of 120 AORES. AUCTION SALE SEPTEMBERS 20, 1990.

DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE, STROUD, GLOS. Tol. 675/6.

OSBORN & MERCER

200. ALBEMARLE ST. PERADILLY, W.

HERTS AND ESSEX BORDERS

ATTRACTIVE OLD-PASHIONED BRICK BUILT PREDENCY

WIDBURY HILL, WARE

staining 5 reception rooms, 10-11 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, All Main Services

SUPERIOR ENTRANCE LODGE

Stabling of 4 loose boxes, large garage with billards reom ever.

Well-timis red grounds with partly walled kitchen vogstable garden, orchard, an area of market garden land, the whole extending to

ABOUT 18 ACRES

To be Sold by Pablic Auction at the Canons Hotel, Wars, on Thursday, September 19, 1946, at 2 p.m. (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

Joint Agenta: Menars. W. H. LEE & CO., 21, High Street, Ware, and Mesara. OSHORN & MERCER, 28B, Albemaric Street, Piccadilly, W.1.

UNDER 30 MILES N.W. OF LONDON

In a fine position 500 test about sea level with suisuited views An Ideal Property for a School, Institution, Country Club, etc.



Large sutrane hall, 4 ecception, 20 bedrooms (most having fused basins, h. & c.), 5 batherous, spenial downstite was a superior of the control of the contro

20 ACRES. FOR SALE PREHOLD.

Agents:--OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,659)

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES A Lovely Old Tudor House in Glos.

A. LOVEIY UIG TUGOT HOUSE IG Glos.

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ABOUT 19 ACRES

FOR SALE FRREBOLD WITH POSNESSION.
Inspected and recommended by ORMORN & MERUER.
as above.

BLE OF WIGHT

In the loorly Tolland Bay district occupying a magnificent position with uninterrupted sea cines from practically every room.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE brick built and in splendid order throughout. Three reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathroom

Two garages and yours outbuildings sardons have been beautifully kept, and there are and eroquet lawns, herbaccous borders, fine kitchen gardon, etc., in all ABOUT 1 % ACRES.

PRICE PRESHOLD £8,000

Inspected and strongly recommended by Mesers, OSBORN AND MERCER, as above. (17.677)

Grosvener 1583 (4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

25. MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ. W.I

Beigrave Bq., and 65, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.1

WILTSHIRE
A FINE TUDOR STONE BUILT MANOR HOUSE ul but retaining all its a

its ar-kitesteral beauty.
Four recognition recons (one-with linearfold justiciling), model domestic offices with staff atting-room, a bed-star wing with 5 staff itself to the star wing with 5 staff itself reconstruction and hathroom). Main electric light and wentral heating, hunder stables for 5, garages, 2 cottages, through the stable for 5, garages, 2 cottages, the production of acres of wardlend and by acres of fermionals (the latter let at 102 11s, 4d, per Tennison 11 star 11 s

The Longs of this Unique Property, having about 37 years to run at a rental of \$220 per annum is for sale.

All particulars of the Agents (19050 Transform 5005, 25 Mont Street, W.J. (C.3324)

direction of Mrs. Thorburn Mulcheed, BEAUTIFUL XIVth-CENTURY SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE 20 miles from the coast, London 1 ½, hours.

intersected by small trout stream. Lovely Period features, Modernised com-pletely at great expense and with infinite care, easily run and most conveniently run and most conveniently planned. Three reception rooms, 6-7 bedraums, 3 bathrooms, Tiled kitchen hathrooms, Tiled kitchen with Aga. Large dairy, etc. Electric light from own "" (new). Two water tank

plant (now). You water sumplies, supplie tank sumplies, supplies and supplies and supplies frieldy and water a voice frieldy and water a voice supplies and supplies and supplies and supplies and supplies and confidently recommended by Grobit Trollope & Sore, 22, Mount Street, W.1. (D.2016)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.I

Barrent 2461

KENT derable character. Unique country property of com ild unspoilt countryrids in rural Vent between Tunbridge Wells and the co-UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE TUDOR RESIDENCE



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Waith of tak beams, etc.
Restored and modernized.
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16 ACRES FREEHOLD MODERATE PRICE
Agents: F. L. Marces & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. 7th.: Regent 2481).

HAMPSHIRE

Deligititu) rural position currounded by large estates.

on Airagord and Basingstole. In good sporting locality with rough abooting, fishir
huntles and backing tradicht. SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Completely moderated and in first-class condition. Two reception, 4 bedrooms,

cial facilities for enlarge ment at moderate expenditure. Central beating.

Double garage. The gardens are a feature. Lawns, flower bedse and herbaceous borders. Firstly of fruit and good pictur-some woodland.

2; AGREE FREEHOLD. TEMPTING PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE Agents: F. L. MIROUX & Co., Sackville House, 40, Plousdilly, W.I. Tel: Regent 1481.

184, BROMPTON ROAD LONDON, B.W.S

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

GENTLERS AT SECRETIONAL
FARMENCE CONTROL
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GENTLEMAN'S BUSSEX FARM Rasy reach Basibourne.

100 ACRES mostly grass, with stream Charming modernised Tudor House with much oak. 8 rec., 5 bad., bath, h. and c. Garden, orchard. Good buildings with ties

Very favourite unsholled part.

BENTALL, ROBBLEY AND BALDRY, 184 Brompton Road, S.W.S (Tel. Ken. 6152).

OHICHESTER, SUSSEX 2 miles Goodwood Page Course, 9 miles Hogner.

WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE Long drive approach. Lounge hall, i reception, 8 bed, 8 baths. Main electric, water and gas. Garage. Cottage.

11 ACRES VACANT POSSESSION

FREEHOLD ONLY 67,840

NORTH SOMERSET 700 ft. up. Wonderful Wests.
PICTURESQUE TUDOR COTTAGE

Stone built and with oak beams, inglencok open fireplaces, etc. 2 large reception rooms, 8 bed., bath, b. and c. ALL CONVENIENCES.

PRETTY GARDENS AND PADDOCK 3% ACRES IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

PREEHOLD 63,500 Bole Agents: BENEALL, HORRINY AND BRIDGELL, HORRLEY AND HALDRY, 184, Brompton Boad, S.W.3 (Tel. Ken. 0155-3).

22, MOUNT ST., ENGR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

HANFORD ESTATE, BLANDFORD, DORSET

Lonky part of the county, a willin Blandford, easy resols of Solidarry.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE



in a wonderful state of preservation

Many panelled rooms and other period features. Completely modernised with electricity, central heating. 18 bed and dressing rooms, 8 behirrooss, magnificent hall, and 8 reception rooms.

SET WITHIN OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND FINELY TIMERED PARK. HOME FARM (at present let) with good house and buildings. Several cottages.

Valuable woodlands.

ABOUT 750 ACRES The seats is bounded for 2½ miles by a river afferding excellent fishing.

POR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUDITION IN 2 LOTS IN SEPTEMBER

Auditoners: Wildow & Co. 23, Mount Street, W.1.

CHINTHURST, SHALFORD



DELIGHTFUL OLD COUNTRY HOUSE
with finely tembered grounds and paddord. Main services
and central backing. Fen led and dressing room. E Mainand central backing. Fen led and dressing room. E MainFOR SALE WITH VACANT POSESSION WITH
S1, ACRES PRIVATED & C. P. E. Mount Street, W. I.
Bold Agents: WILEON & C. P. E. Mount Street, W. I.

A. MOUNT ST LONDON, W.I

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

1039-23

SUMMIT OF SURREY HILLS
ric Services to City and West End in 30 minutes DECEMBER 1

MODERN HOUSE OF DISTINCTION. Exocide a five years ago, regardlessed of anysees. A reception, 5 bedrooms scene with bedies), dressing room. Well-the distinction of the state o

BETWEEN LITTLESTONE AND RYS

A TYPICAL YEOMAN PARMER'S HOUSE OF THE QUEEN ANNE MERICO. Modernized use in perfect order. Tederous, 2 baltmons, 3 recylicates, PARMERY, Delightiful walde garden. Productive orderate. Rich pastervland. In all short 30 ACRES. FREEHOLD 510,850
REHIP DAY & TATUS, as above.

JAMES HARRIS & SON

WINCHESTER Tel.: 340

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

" FAREHAM CROFT," NEAR FAREHAM.

FAREHAM.

Charming modern Residence, architect built. In excellent order throughout. In excellent order throughout, which was been with distant view wight. Rutrance hall with clock-room, 8 reception, maide sitting room, bed, 8 batte, excellent domestic offices.

Telephone. 4 acre. Particularly attractive

Particularly attractive Personnel Particularly attractive Personnel Particular (proc ed.) If value for equipment accounts of the Personnel Particular (proc ed.) If value for equipment account personnel Particular (proc ed.) If value for expension of the Auditoreers Newson James Hardin & 60s. (very Chambers, Windstert (TA. 2451).

With pessession of Residence and 2 acres. "WHITEDOWN," ALTON, HANTS.

WHILEDOWN. ALION, HANTS.

By bour london by electric brain surrier.

By complonally bendeare on outsights of Alton, Sintrance hall with clossroom, 3 reception, 6 principal and 3 secondary bed, 2 baths, need domestic offices.

Cherming garden and about 2 series pasture land.

In all 4 ACRES

POR BALE BY AUCTION, SEPTEMBER 11, 1944

Particulars (index bod) from the Vender's Boldent's Homer. Down & Gudary Altonor from the Auctioners: Mesen. James Hassin & Son, Jewry Chambers, Wischester
(Tr. 849).

With possession of Residence and 2 scree.
"OVERBURY COURT," NEAR ALTON, HANTS.

"OVERBURY COURT," NEAR ALTON, HANTS.
2½ inits Also with detects rains arrive to London in 1½, heart.
Late Georgian Besidence, 4 reception, 6 principal bed, 8 bath, staff quarter, etc.
Outbuildings. Company's warse and searchedys. 2 good cebasgoe.
A COURT SEARCH SEARCH

NEWMARKET

By direction of Captain J. A. O. Walker.

SALE OF IMPORTANT PREEHOLD PROPERTIES

" HILLSIDE", SIDE HILL A SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT HOUSE with long frontage to Heath Bond. Three reception mona, 9 principal and 4 secondary bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, Special Course Block with Flat over. HILLSIDE COTTAGE AND ANNEXE

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE containing 6 sitting rooms, 7 bedrooms, 4 bethrooms, excellent domestic offices, together with a LARGE WELL-STOCKED GARDEN 3a. 1v. SSp. as a whole or in 3 Lots.

By direction of the Executors of the late Washington Singer, Esq.

Close to the Bace Course

THE COTTAGE, FALMOUTH AVENUE

Large ball, 2 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 betterooms, excellent stable block with rooms over.

MEDIUM SIZED GARDEN 2r. 20p.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT NEWMARKET ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1846.

MESSRS. BIDWELL & SONS

CHARTERED SUPERVELLE SOUTH AND AUGUST AU

23. BERKELEY SOUARE, LONDON, W.1

(10 Hees)

By direction of Her Grace Helen Duckess of Northumberla

BOXHILL

1/2 mile Dorbing North Station. Dorbing Town 2 miles. Delightful situation with river

CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, BOXLANDS



Hall, 4 reception rooms. 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, complete offices. panies' water, gas and electricity. Central beating. Chauffour's cottage, Hested garage for 8. Also The Beehive Cuttage (requisi-tioned) and 9% ACRES of well-timbered grounds. With Vscant Possession (except Beebive Cottage).

For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately), at the London Auction Hart (Room_D.), on Wednesday, October 2, 1948, at 3.30 p.m.

Full particulars from Solicitors: Messrs. MaY, MaY & DBacots, 49, Lincoin's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Auctioneers: Messrs. Hawart & Lzz. 144, High Street, Guildford; JOHN D. MODO & C.O., 33, Berkeley Square, London, W.I.

ISLE OF WIGHT Directly overlooking the sea. 1 % miles from Ventnor, THE GRANGE, BONCHURCH, VENTNOR



VENTNOR
Occupying a sunny position
in one of the cholecut parts
of the island. 8 bedrooms,
bathrooms, lounge laid,
billiards and 3 reception
rooms. Main electricity,
gas and water. Control
heating. Cottage, 2 flats and garages.

Productive kitchen garden. Reautiful and well-distance grounds sloping down to-wards the son, in all about 8 ACRES

For Sale by Austien at the London Austion Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, on October 2, 1946, at 3 p.m. Austioneers: JOHN D. WOOD & (10, 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 5341).

By direction of C. B. B. Smith-Bines

VALE OF AYLESBURY
In the centre of Whatdon Chase Hust. Winston Town and Station 2 miles. Ferney
In the lands wills. Bushinghand willes. Schoolury 11 miles. Bushinghand willes. Senden 55 miles. WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENCE TITHE FREE THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY comprising: ADDINATON HOUSE (se a Let with 84 or 176 serve)

A charming Queen Anne Residence

Beautifully attuated: 2 halls, 4 reception, billiards room, 12 bedrooms, 8 hatterooms, complete officer cores, complete officer destrict light plant, Mesieru drainage. Main water and auxiliary supply, Kitchen garden. Haufing stabling, 7 cottages. Homesteed. Grounds and lake, Weedlands, park and farmiand. The whole extending the control of the complete of the control of the contr



Possania by Austion as WHOLE or in TWO LATE (unless sold privately measured to the property of the property of

WEALD OF KENT Between Smarden and Tenterien. Headown Station 3 miles. A FASCINATING TIMBER-FRAMED KENTISH FARMHOUSE

in fauitiess condition. No bedrooms, 4 bathrooms in suites (including separate servaturis accummodation), 3 reception ruoms, laboursaving offices. Central heating throughout. Main electric light, power and water. "Aga" cooker. Pictureaque and inexponsive grounds with water garden. Pro-ductive kitchen garden. Paddock and grassland, in all about 18 ACRES. Garage.



FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Inspected and recommended by John D. Wood & Co., 25, Berkeley Square,
London, W.1.
(St. 189)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

AUCTIONS

BERNY BULL VARICHM

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EASY T

Picked position. Panconnic views. 1 recop-position of the Panconnic views. 2 recop-tion of the Panconnic views. 2 recop-lection of the Panconnic views. 2 recop-tions of the Panconnic views. 2 recognition of the Panconnic Views. 2 recognition of the States. 7 Auguston. Designed of the Panconnic views. 2 recognition of the Panconnic Views. 2 recognition of the Views. 2 recognition of the Panconnic Views. 2 recognition of the Views. 2 recognition of the Panconnic Views. 2 recognition of the Views. 2

shortly, Telephone, Charming garbon and corthard. 19, acres. Garage. B. 250. Good of control of the control of

property providing twent fealuge—Apply:—
GUBITT & WEET

Hadrauers (6801), Hindhead (68), or Farnham (
GUST) & Alon at Effingtum, Dorking and
locotom.

FOR SALE

GUILDFORD AREA OF SUPRIEV.

CHILTENS & OXON. Modernland
Farnhouse revolt youther, Large study,
lath, clocks, 3 lavatories, Main water, partial
entral besting, over slotted; plant (main
lath, clocks, 3 lavatories, Main water, partial
entral besting, over slotted; plant (main
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GONNWALL. A Hofford Hyer small Farin,
A small & Oxymids Farin of approximately
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Available, including three Norfolk red

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FOR SALE

FOR SALE

ROBHAMPTON (1911) situation does

1 Schmond Parky) (Charming modern

1 Schmond Parky) (Charming modern

folly appointed and decorated, 6 bedooms, 8 per

1 Schmond Parket, main stillar groun,

1 Schmond Parket, main stillar groun,

1 Schmond Parket, 11 Schmond Robe,

1 Schmond Parket, 12 Schmond Robe,

1 Schmond Parket, 12 Schmond Parket,

1 Sc

Breithedt, Sussex.

WANTED

COLINTRY HOUSE To Village South or South-West coursels perfectled or near sea of Fredrickly within read to large season of the Programmy within read to large season of the Country College or self-control quartery country count

5, MOUNT ST. LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

rvener 2131 (2 lines Ratebiolog 1875

HAMPSHIRE

ARNEWOOD, SWAY



Charming Queen Anne replica. Anidat beautiful country but not isolated. 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, lounge, 3 reception rooms Main electric light and water. Contral heating. Garage and chauffeur's flat.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

For Sale by Auction at Brockenhurst on Wednes-day, September 18 next. Joint Austioneers: Messrs. LHWIS & BADCOCK, 40, High Street, Lymington (Lymington 89), and Messrs. Currus & HHMBOM, 5, Mount Street, London, W.1 (Groavenor 5131).

r. neats and Tonbridge. Bilde mbridge 6½ miles. London a attractive Freshold Reside

SOUTHWOOD, SEVENOARS WEALD, KENT occupying a the position on high ground. Pull costs aspect. Amidst unspoilt well-woold construy. A well-will Fashlesse. A communication arranged on 2 floors. On principal loid and dressing recess, a servantic recess, businesses, half, b reception 2 principal loid and dressing recess, a servantic recess, businesses, half, b reception 2 principal loid and dressing received businesses, and the received the control and control and the received and the received businesses are also as the received businesses are also as the received businesses and the received businesses are also as the received businesses and the received businesses are also as the received businesses and the received businesses are also as the received businesses and the received businesses are also as the receiv

ABOUT 42 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE, LODGE, 2 COTTAGES AND ABOUT

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE ROUSE, LODGE, 2 COTTAGES AND ABOUT 10%, AGREEM OF THE MEMORY WILL SHAPE AND ASSESSION OF THE MEMORY WILL SHAPE AND ASSESSION OF THE AS

Chaitenham

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

1, Imperia) Square, CHELTENHAM 42, Castle Street, SHREWSBURY

Phone: Shrewsbury 2001 (2 lines)

SOUTH PEMBROKESHIRE
THE CORSTON ESTATE 477 acres
Lovely unapplied Country, a few hundred yards from see sense

S. DEVON. SO ACRES. (4.25)

CHARRINGUY STUDYED PROPERTY.
OBONGIAN HOUSE, 6 beforeou. 2 behiroons, 3 reception. Silectric light. Orders bessing. B. said. ci.
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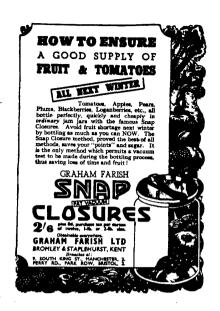
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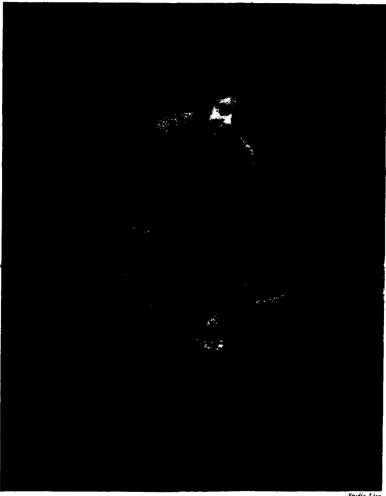
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2590

SEPTEMBER 6, 1946



Studio Lisa

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS ELIZABETH

This charming portrait of the Princess was taken recently in the gardens of Royal Lodge, Windsor

COUNTRY LIFE

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MACHINES AND FOOD

THE proposals which are to be laid before the International Conference at Copenhagen contemplate not only the use of an international purchasing agency for manipulating world supplies in the interests of market stability, but the diversion of surpluses of maket stability, but the diversion of surpluses of food-stuffs budgeted for to the poorer countries where they might help to build up the general economy and make these countries a better market for the products of other industries. Sir John Orr indeed in his Report lays much stress on the development of an expanding world agriculture in creating future demands for indusdifferent side of the matter is discussed in a recont Report issued by the World Trade Alliance Association, which discusses the more direct possibilities of industrial expansion caused by increasing the output of agricultural machinery for use in world production. That ultimately there will have to be a large increase in the use of such machinery, especially areas where it is almost unknown to-day, is undoubted. The World Trade Alliance Association proposes an immediate programme of expansion and urges that 600,000 tractors should be supplied within three years to counshould be supplied within three years to con-tries where mechanisation has so far made no headway. The supply of tractors, it is suggested, should be matched by supplies of agricultural machines, and the value of the supply would reach £100,000 annually. A certain amount of caution is obviously needed in accepting some optimistic assumptions of the Report, and it must be carefully considered how far, and how usefully, such a programme would divert resources needed in other quarters.

It must not be forgotten that there will be a considerable interval before a prosperous world agriculture, if it can be created, will have its fully beneficial effect on industry. Meanwhile, in our own country, for instance, the needs of other capital equipment to restore exports, all depending on coal, steel and engineering capacity, cannot be ignored. Apart from this, the policy suggested would delay the pro-duction of consumer goods still further. All these things suggest that it would be wise not to leap too far at the moment without looking carefully first. Apart from this, the possibilities of increasing our export trade in agricultural machinery are great, granted certain conditions. Farmers from overseas tell us that the quality of British machines is second to none, and that none stands up to hard wear so well. But in the past we have not exported nearly enough, and as in so many other branches of export trade, we have not made sufficiently detailed study of overseas requirements.

If this is true, now is the time to re-cast our

plans. They should be based on the fact that the farmer is the greatest potential source of wealth in the world. Not only our Government, but most others, have failed to recognise this in the past. The programme decided upon at Copenhagen, though it may not be as ambitious as that suggested by the World Trade Alliance Association, will, one hopes, give those Governments an opportunity not only to open their eyes, but to revise their methods.

THE FIGHT FOR BEAUTY

STILL more cases are arising in which appar-ently the claims of amenity and recreation will have to be maintained by the citizen, with considerable difficulty and no guarantee of success, against authority with other aims in view. The latest example concerns the celebrated view from Newlands Corner, an unrivalled rural rospect in the foreground of which the Guildprospect in the foreground of which the cultur-ford Rural District Council are now proposing to plant a housing estate. This clearly shows that local authorities no more than Government

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL

JOVE and mystery, I acclaim you, Known in childhood and then denied.
Through my sleeping and through my weeping.
Wise and pitiful, you abide. Pulse of my pulse, yet Heavens above me, Seeing the whole of me, still you love me.

Who you are is a secret hidden Never a book can tell your name. Mine you were in the time of roses, Mine you are, in the searing flame Life grows lonelier; dreams must end

You will come the whole of the journey, Friend, When all is done and the last sigh utlered, Then shall I see you, to cry Farewell?

Or will you come beyond, and lead me Through the meadows of asphodel?
Or will my Angel, joyfully,
Melt, and merge, and be one with me—
My Self, the Thing that God meant to be?

MARY-ADAIR MACDONALD.

Departments have a mind to cherish the national heritage, or eyes to see even their own true interests. So the C.P.R.E. is pointing out the heinousness of the offence, and ultimately the heinousness of the offence, and ultimately, one supposes, if wiser counsels do not prevail, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Town and Country Planning will be called upon to take a hand in the matter. One is tempted to wish that there were some impartial body outside the departmental sphere which could take overriding decisions in such matters, and clearly there will be needed some body to arbitrate between conflicting claims in National Park areas—in the Lake District, for instance, where the Board of Trade as well as the County where the BORTO of Irade as well as the County Council are opposing the claims of amenity. And besides the unregulated claims, in so many areas, of industry and housing, both admirable and essential things in their right places, the demands of the Services show no signs of absting. It would appear that the Army's recent action with regard to land in the Ullswater area was no more than an extraorior of a remultification. was no more than an extension of a requisitioning order already in existence, but was it necessary to extend it? And is it necessary to independs to extend it? And is it necessary to continue the requisitions which cover large parts of the New Forest, of the South Downs, of Ashdown Forest, of Mariborough Common, of Savernake Forest?

GPORGIAM FOR FYPORT

T might be thought, since the United States possesses so much fine Georgian architecture of the Colonial period and takes such proud care of it, that for the Georgian Group to send over an exhibition of English 18th-century buildings is to carry coals to Newcastle. But at least in Newcastle the best coal is recognised and admired for what it is, and is not treated as rubble. So that the magnificent collection of photographs entitled "The Golden Age of English Architecture," one set of which is to tour England while the other circulates in the States, is likely to be appreciated as much there as here, if not more so. Indeed, Americans are not generally aware of the richness or extent of this country's classical heritage in addition to the more familiar romances of Gothic and Tudor. The photographs romances of comic and tudor. Ine photographs (many of them familiar to Courty Life readers) have evidently been selected with that in mind. A cascade of cherry blossom in front of the Old Palace gateway at Richmond, with a demure Georgian terrace adjoining, is just the right introduction for eyes accustomed to the quaint and olde, to a more fastidious sequence ranging from a county town Assembly Room to Castle Howard, Syon and Wentworth Woodhouse. The immolation of Wentworth for the sake of a few hundred tons of inferior fuel assesses the value attached at the fag-end of England's coal age to works of our rightly called "golden" age. It adds to the regret, too, felt age. It saws to the regret, while it has been one of the few architectural note, but has been one of the few big places-Wentworth was another-forming a oasis in an industrial district. May Wigan make the best of an opportunity of which Mr. Shinwell has made the worst at Wentworth.

YORKSHIRE YET AGAIN

ORKSHIRE have once more won the County Championship, for the twenty-second time to be precise, and there will be no single Southern die-hard that will not congratulate them. Our old friends "the ranks of Tuscany." whether they come from Middlesex or Lancashire, or any other county, can scarce forbear There have been greater Yorkshire elevens than this one, but none that has more conspicuously displayed the typical qualities of that county's cricketers, the dour courage and striking power and the spirit which enables one striking power and the spirit which enables one man always to bob up serenely when another has failed. The match against Sussex which made the Championship secure has provided a characteristic example; four wickets fell with disastrous speed and then Leyland and Smailes calmly knocked off the runs. They started the calmly knocked off the runs. They started the season suffering from the death in action of Hedley Verity: Sutcliffe and Mitchell had retired, Leyland was getting old, but others turned up to take the vacant places; Yorkshire always seems to be as full of bowlers as a bin is full of bottles. A great deal of the credit must go to Brian Sellers, who is not only a fine batsman, especially at a pinch, but possesses the rare qualities of a really great captain. It was a pleasant little fact that victory came on the 80th birthday of one who in his day did gallant service for his county, John Tunnicliffe of the once famous partnership of Brown and Tunni-cliffe. He could not have had a better birthday present.

BROKEN TIME

THE always thorny question of "broken time" and the amateur status cropped up again and in an aggravated form at the meeting of the International Athletics Federation. This followed the games at Oslo made memorable to followed the games at Onto made memorane, our by Wooderson's great swan-song in the 5,000 metres race. The British representative, Harold Abrahams, made the wise proposal that the question should be postponed. This may the question should be postponed. This may give time for calm deliberation, but sooner or later there must be a decision. The representative of Sweden roundly declared that his country knew payment for broken time was against the rules, but that such payments had been made and would continue to be made. Paris itself could hardly produce a more complete deadlock than arises from such an announcement. We than anses from such an announcement. We sincerely hope that some solution will be found, but we also hope that we in this country shall stand up resolutely for our own views on amateur athletics. Once payment for broken time is allowed the door is open for the shammest kind of amateurism, in which an athlete likely kind of amateurism, in which an athlete likely to bring credit to his country will give his whole time to developing his particular talent and be indistinguishable from a professional. Mr. Brundage of the United States self that which badly wanted asying: "Sport has nothing to do with national precise." Everybody wants his own country to win, but there is a price which must not be paid for victory.



HAMPSHIRE THATCH

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

ABLER and more up-to-date pens than mine are no doubt dealing with Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery's proposals with regard to the future treatment and accommodation of the young British soldier; but in common with many other back numbers, I question whether all these amenities to leading a soft life are really in the interests of discipline and suitable for youths in their 'teens, and whether, in fact, the young soldier will expect them. I have a recollection dating back to the South African War when, as an unofficially under-age trooper of Yeomanry, I spent two months in wintertime in an unheated loft over the stables at Wynnstay, which was serving as a temporary barrack-room, and it never occurred to me that I was being harshly treated. In fact, I enjoyed every minute except early-morning stables when the temperature was below freezing-point. To-day, or to be more exact to-night, in common with Field-Marshal Montgomery, I would not be without my bedaide lamp and my book, but in my 'teens and twenties I was far too healthily weary after a long day in the open to worry weary after a none about such luxuries.

I HAVE recently been looking at a small camp of some fifteen first-class hutments, which might have served as temporary housing for some of the many homeless, but their condition to-day, after only a few months since the departure of the last unit, is such that they are not worth worrying about. Every window has been ruthlessly smashed, lavatory basins and baths broken to atoms and the piping wrenched away, valuable central-heating stoves most efficiently wrecked, and kitchen ranges turned into scrap-iron. All this wanton wreckage has been done by quite average boys of from 14 to 17 from average homes in the average country-side, for, unlike some places in the British Isles, we have not the reputation here of turning out young gangsters and graduates for Borstal.

Major C. S. JARVIS

This would go to prove—for this is by no means an isolated case of wanton destruction in these parts—that the ordinary adolescent male, like the puppy and the toot, has to be severely disciplined before he becomes a reasonable specimen of humanity. Excellent results can always be obtained immediately by the application of the old Army system of discipline, particularly of the Brigade of Guards brand, whereas, if left to time, the transition period from puppyhood to responsible manhood takes very much longer, and sometimes fails to materialise altogether.

In my vovage through life I have often been asked—not very tactfully, perhaps, seeing that I myself was a solider—why it is that the average sub-lisutenant of the Royal Navy has far better manners than his opposite number, the second-lieutenant of the Army. I never attempt to answer leading questions of this nature, and, as an ex-second lieutenant myself, I do not admit the inviduous distinction, but if the difference really exists it may be due to the fact that the midshipman aboard ship, and also the sub-licutenant to a certain extent, is sub-licuted to far severer discipline than that associated with Sandhurst and Woolwich, or in the regiment during the "wart" days. If was an old Army tradition that the second-lieutenant was atuaght to regard himself as an excressone on the long-suffering face of Nature, but no very active steps were taken to impart this instruction, whereas in the Navy, I imagine, something of the sort occurs.

Many years ago an Australian friend of mine told me the antipodean recipe for the correct treatment of wives: "Catch em young; treat 'em rough; keep 'em waiting; tell 'em nothing." I have such a high opinion of Australians that I am quite certain this panaces for successful matrimony has no advocates in the Dominion, but I think it more or less describes the correct treatment for turning the raw adolescent into an efficient soldier.

ALTHOUGH at the time, I read most of the odd two hundred eye-witnesses' reports describing the death of Hitler in the dug-out in Berlin, I was never quite convinced that the dictator was really dead, though I hoped so sincerely. Recent events, however, almost suggest that he may have escaped and under another name, and another moustache, have obtained a post in an advisory capacity in our Board of Trade as, if this is not the case, it is difficult to imagine who it is that is directing this powerful body, which to a certain extent holds our lives in the hollow of its hands.

One of the many worrying features of the war in our small country town has been the complete inability of the existing abox-repairer's shops to cope with the situation. For the last three years to enable one to have the simplest trepair job executed it was necessary to put one's name down on a waiting list for two months, after which one or other of the cobblers would be graciously pleaged to acknowledge that one's name had worked up to the top of the roster, and to accept a pair of shoes, holding out little hope of the work being completed in less than six weeks. After this period had elapsed one might obtain one's shoes back with new soles of synthetic rubber roughly attached, but there was always a sporting chance that they would been thrown back over the counter with the bald remark "unrepairable," unaccompanied by apologies.

Then, when demobilisation had been in full

Then, when demobilisation had been in full swing for a short time, a new shop was opened by two ex-Service men, who had been in the trade prior to the war, and here all repairs were carried out rapidly and efficiently. Having given them a trial, which proved that their workmanship was excellent, I loaded up the car with all those boots and shose which should have received attention during the years of war and the first part of the bountful peace which followed; but found the door of the shop shut with a notice displayed on it: "Closed by Order of the Board of Trade." It appeared that the boot-mending miscreants, after years of service in the Army, had been so lost to all sense of the proper democratic spirit that they had had the presumption to try to be independent by launching out in their own small business.

Now, judging from the correspondence in a number of newspapers, the Board of Trade, it would seem, are, and have been for a consideration be period, estreating or seizing parcels of food which arrive in this country from abroad. One

of the marked characteristics of Hitler during his dictatorahip was his aidl in putting the blame for his actions on others; the Austrians invited him to invade their country; he had to march into Csechoslovakia to protect the Csecha from the Slovaks from the Diovaks from the Csecha; and he was forced to attack the Poles to stop them from attacking themselves. Why I think Hitler may have got into the Board of Trade is that, over this parcel-seizing busines, the result has been to shift the blame on to the G.P.O., an administration of which every Pitton is rightly prond, and which ever since the days of Rowland Hill has had a reputation for integrity and sterling honesty unequalied in the whole world. For a considerable period of time a number of disappointed people have been saying. "The employees of the Post Office are just as dishnost as everyone clue these days," and when the local postman comes up the drive with no parcel, but only the telephone bill in his hand,

he has been regarded with a cold suspicious eye, and if the dog should happen to bite him we feel be deserves it

I HAVE written to the Postmaster-General aaking him if, when parcels are estreated in this fashion, the addressee is notified so that at least the sender can be thanked for that which has not arrived, but the Postmaster-General, in common with all men endowed with a high standard of integrity, is loathe to give another man away, and has not replied. I mention all this in my Notes, as there are some Australian and New Zealand readers of Cournry Lirz, who owing to that generosity for which these Dominions are famous, kindly send me parcels of food-stuffs from time to time, though they do not know me personally, and, if they do not receive a letter of thanks from me, they will know that neither I nor the Postmaster-General is to blame.



ALTHOUGH the German occupation and its consequences caused some damage to certain bird sanctuaries in Holland, on the whole the harm is less than is generally imagined. In the dune areas along the North Sea coast many pill-boxes and other fortifications of all sizes were built in 1942 and 1943, as part of the Atlantic Wall, to the disturbance of many birds by labourers and soldiers. Most of the breeding colonies remained intact, nevertheless, though some were destroyed and in others the numbers of breeding birds decreased considerably. Broadly, however, Helland's bird sanctuaries have weathered the war safely, with the exception of that in the Hook of Holland.

With regard to the present state of the more with the regard to the present state of the most plentiful on the islands of Zeeland and South Holland. On Schouwen and at the Hook of Holland large colonies of Sandwich terns and Common terns are to be found and although the Germans took their eggs by the hundred the colonies as such are intact and there is every likelihood that they will increase. The herring-gull also suffered in the same way, but as this bird preys in its tellin of the eggs and young of

wading birds and ducks, a decrease in its numbers is not unwelcome.

The once-beautiful sanctuary at the Hook of

The once-beautiful sanctuary at the Hook of Holland, opposite the village of that name and at the entrance of the waterway to Rotterdam, has lost all its charm. A large polder was created in the big reed-flats and wild pastures on the southern side of the island of Rozenburg and the western dike was used for the fortincations of the Atlantic Wall. The dunes were devastated, concrete roads were built and thousands of German soldiers were quartered in the district during the last two years of the war. One can imagine that during the breeding season no egg was allowed to hatch. This year, however, the low dunes and the shore in front of the western dike have provided good nesting crounds for terms, avocets. Kentiah ployers, etc.

however, the low dunes and the shore in front of the western duke have provided good nesting grounds for terns, avocets, Kentish plovers, etc.

During the war Scheehlock, a government property lying in the Haringvilet, the see inlet north of the island of Goernee, became a favourite breeding-ground for Sandwich, Common and Little terns, Black-headed gulls, avocets, Kentish plovers, ruffs, godwits, March harriers, etc. Fifteen years ago Scheehlock was a large sand-flat. Now it is covered with reed-beds and pastures. Bordered by dunes, it is well pro-

tected and seems to have become a counterpart of the Hook of Holland. Moreover, it is an important winter resort for geese—bean-geese and especially Bernacle geese, of which between 1,000 and 2,000 winter their regularly Greylags are also extremely common in autumn and soring.

spring.

One of Holland's finest breeding birds, the spoonbill, is more numerous than in 1940 and nowadays is more common in the Netherlands than the stork! At Zwanewater, a private property lying in the dunes not far from Don Helder, the number of spoonbills this year was about the same as in 1940; at Muy, on Texal, where many young birds were taken by Germanenlisted Indian troops in 1943 and whence, in consequence, the majority of the spoonbills left for Zwanewater in the following year, the colony has re-equilibled itself; and the Naarder Moer near and about 200 pairs.

In the south of Texel the dunes were multisted when fortifications were exceed the the to the whole the island is intact, although bird life in the low-lying meadows has lost much of its charm for the waterle as the water-level has been lowered recently. The big colonies in the north-east corner of Texel are thriving and



A COLONY OF SPOONBILLS AT ZWANEWATER, NEAR DEN HELDER

now consist of many thousands of pairs, especially Sandwich terns and Black-headed gulls. Vileland, another government property, is famous among Dutch ornithologists for its large Eider duck colony. In 1925 only a few pairs bred there; in 1940, after 15 years of good protection, the total number of pairs was about 300-400. The Germans took as many eggs as possible and the Eiders, which previously had bred in the well-protected western area, scattered all over the island. Nevertheless, they have increased in number and have also spread to Texel and Terschelling. The total number of breeding pairs on Vileland is now estimated at about 400; and in addition the island is visited by many birds which do not breed there. Eider are, hin, fact, now more common on Vileland than the herring-gull which, as elsewhere. common on Vlieland than the herring-gull which, as elsewhere,

common on Vileiand than the herring gull which, as elsewhere, has been reduced in numbers through egg-collection. The island of Griend, lying in the Wadden Zee south of Terxchelling, had at one time the largest Sandwich tern colony in Western Europe, the total number being estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 pairs. In 1994 the Germans requisitioned 20,000 eggs from the island and the result of the disturbance of the nests was that the birds moved to Texel or to Makkumrewaard, on the western coast of Friesland, where a new colony of about 1,000 pairs was founded in 1944. Now that Griend is quiet again the Sandwich tern has returned there in its former numbers.

Since the closing of the Zuider Zee and the replacement of salt water by fresh water, the coast of Friesland has changed very much. Large areas are now covered by reed-beds while some of the former sand-flats have been transformed into meadows where many Black-headed gulls, godwits and reeves breed. On two small sandhills Sandwich terns and Little terns are found—the former in large, and the latter in comparatively large, numbers—and the little Ringed plever, which has increased in Holland as a breeding bird and now nests in all suitable places, has also bred there.

The Continental or Southern cormorant (Phalacrocoras cerbo sissessio) is a tree-nesting bird. Until the war it was mainly found in Holland in three well-protected colonies, one in the Biesboach, one near Leiketerker, not far east of Rotterdam, and one near Wanneperveen, a few miles from the place where the River Ijseel debouches into the Ijseelmeer, the former Zuider Zee. In recent years the commonants have abandoned



A SANDWICH TERN ON HER NEST ON A BREEDING-GROUND IN FRIESLAND, A VIEW OF WHICH IS SHOWN IN THE TITLE PICTURE



CORMORANTS AT HOME AT LEKKERKERK, NEAR ROTTERDAM

their former haunts; the Lekkerkerk colony went partly to some duck decoys in Schouwen and partly to another duck decoy in the neighbourhood; the Wanneperveen birds settled in a nearby duck decoy; and the Biesboech birds now neat in low trees surrounding those which they formerly used and which have failen after being killed by the birds' excrement.

During the German occupation the possession of guns was strictly forbidden for all except the Germans and their friends. This had a great influence on the numbers of migratory wild-fowl as well as on Hollands breeding ducks, Common snipe, etc. Migratory wild-fowl have increased greatly in numbers and are very plentiful in their old wintering areas.

For instance, the former Zuider Zee, now the Ijssel Meer, a fresh-water

For instance, the former Zuider Zee, now the Ijssel Meer, a fresh-water lake, always provided good winter quatters for Bewick's swan and wild-fowl such as mallard, pintail, pochard, shoveller, wigeon, teal, tufted duck and Scaup duck. Goosender and smew always abounded there. Now that the fresh-water area, which extended over only a small expanse at the mouth of the Ijssel before 1932, has spread so much, Bewick's swan is a very common bird in the winter months at a number of places on the coast of the Ijssel Meer, between Kampen and Gool, along the Friesian coast, and the Zwarte Meer, near the delta of the Ijssel. They are to be seen, well protected because shooting swans is prohibited, throughout the last menths of the year till the frosts come. As soon as the Ijssel Meer is free of ice again the Bewick's swans return and stay till the end of March or the beginning of April. Some remain even until the first days of May. The Zwarte Meer is one of their favourite haunts and the Government has made it a wild-fowl refuge where shooting is forbidden except for a few professional wild-fowlers.

The keeper is a young man, much interested in ornithology, who is always ready to conduct hird-lowers over the sanctuary, where by the end of

The keeper is a young man, much interested in ornithology, who is always ready to conduct bird-hovers over the sanctuary, where by the end of September and the beginning of October from 15,000 to 20,000 birds have congregated—mallard, pintail, wigeon and shoveller. By November their numbers have been swelled by hundreds of Bewick's swans and the area bears comparison with the migratory wild-fowl sanctuaries in the U.S.A. In addition, the borders of the Zwarte Meer are covered by large reedbeds, where the Bearded tit has its principal breeding haunt and where bitterns and Marsh harriers abound.

The whole Friesian coast to Gassterland is also a wild-fowl refuge and recently other sanctuaries for migratory wild-fowl have been created, such as the mod-flats at the Hook of Holland, the Hollandsch Diep west of the bridges, Scheelhoek already mentioned, the sea inlets and the estuaries between Walcheren and Zuid-Beveland and the Amstel Meer near Wieringen. With the exception of the mud-flats at the Hook of Holland and Scheelhoek there is no official supervision of these refuges, but it is hoped that this will have been arranged before long.



A CLOSER VIEW OF PART OF THE LEKKERKERK CORMORANT COLONY

THE EUROPEAN ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

By Lt.-Col. F. A. M. WEBSTER

THE first post-war European Track and Field Championships have been held at Oslo, without any hint of unpleasant incidents, for which, in the past, the competing athletes have never been responsible. Upon this occasion, too, even the officials were complacent and this, despite the unexpected arrival of the Russian officials and competitors. The Soviets had failed to respond to an invitation to affiliate to the International Amateur Athletic Federa-

to the international Amateur Athletic Federa-tion or to compete in the European Games. I fully agree with keeping friends with the Soviets, but here, surely, Eire has cause for complaint. The athletic governing body was not in affiliation with the I.A.A.F. at the time of the 1936 Olympic Games; nor, apparently, was it getting on too well with its opposite English number, so that Dr. Pat O'Callghan was denied the chance of winning the Olympic hammer-throwing title for the third time, as he almost surely would have done

Further the admission of Russian athletes to international contests re-opens the old vexed question of "broken time" payments. No one question of "broken time" payments. No one questions the fact that a Russian athlete who questions are fact that a Russian athlete who breaks a record gets well paid in cash for so doing, on the analogy, I am told, that in other countries scientists are equally well rewarded countries scientists are equally well rewards for their discoveries. The cases are not parallel. A scientist makes his living by his profession, but an amateur athlete is supposed to take part in sport for sport alone; nor do the rules of the LA.A.F., which is the supreme governing body of athletics throughout the world, legislate for of athletics unroughout the word, legislate for money payments in any form to any athlete personally. What the final agreement will be upon this knotty problem is not yet known. I am solidly behind Lord Burghley, chairman of the British Olympic Council, who holds that "athletics must not be considered as a gladiatorial exhibition and that a man's athletic sport must come after his main occupation in life.

We sent but a small team to Oslo, but we scored 20 places, i.e. 2 firsts, 5 seconds, 2 thirds, 3 fourths, 4 fifths and 4 sixths. That we could have done even better I have not the slightest doubt. Parsimony prevented us from taking a bigger team and, or so it seems to me, an athlete must be a track runner, or an absolutely outstanding light in the field events to be even considered as a potential winner at future Olympic and European Games. to-day will repay the governing body by improved performances at the Olympic Games



ARCHER (GREAT BRITAIN), WINNER OF THE 100 METRES, AND HAKON TRANBERG (NOBWAY), WHO WAS SECOND

in 1948 only if they are given liberal experience and coaching by a British expert. The A.A.A. has, it is rumoured, a large cash reserve. Would not an investment now in an athletic coach at a high wage to teach and train our youngsters, so as to send better teams in bigger numbers abroad, pay better dividends in gate-attracting than the small cash interest which accrues from hoarding?

No one has a word to say against the team nagers, who work so hard and with such enthusiasm, but have they either the experience or the authority? Let us look at some of the products of professional coaches; Jack Lovelock and D. O. Finlay were made by Thomas, the O.U.A.C. trainer; W. Applegarth, Albert Hill, Harry Edward, Jack London and Fred Gaby Harry Edward, Jack London and Fred Gaby learned all they knew from the late Sam Mussabini, who also put the final Olympic vic-tory polish upon H. M. Abrahams; and Hill himself is responsible for the amazing running of Sydney Wooderson.

The athletes I have mentioned made no mistakes and the 5,000 metres, in which

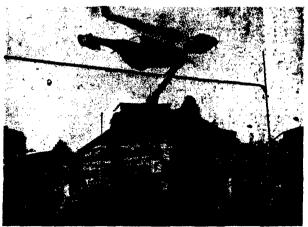
Wooderson again beat the Dutchman Slykhuis at Oslo, was a race at which to marvel. The coaches in question all knew their job and how to control, or "jolly" along, their

On the other hand. I find it hard to imagine such great U.S. coaches as Lawson Robertson, Boyd Comstock or Ernie Hjertberg letting so good a sprinter as Archer, who won the 100 metres, allow himself to be so badly left, as he metres, allow nimed to be so budly just, as it was, in the 200 metres, because three of his opponents jumped the gun; nor would they have allowed so good an athlete as D. R. Ede to mix his mind between low hurdling and flat racing in competition because those in authority believed that he might become a great flat-racer. He will be a great hurdler when he learns to hurdle and uses sprint training as an adjunct. We should have won the 1,600 metres relay if We should have won the 1,600 metres relay if Ede, running the first lap. had produced some-thing better than the pace which left B. Elliot all of a deficit of 20 yards to make good. Pugh very well kept us in the balance and then came a shattering lap by Bill Roberts who ran so well in our winning 1836 Olympic team. France best us narrowly for first place.

Again, no experienced coach constantly in touch with his men would have had one of a sprint relay team so unbalanced as was our No. 1, when he stumbled on the grass edge of the track at the start of his relay. Nor would form White, had he been sent to the track with a well-planned schedule, have produced the burst when he did which enabled him to finish ourse when he did which enabled him to finish only fifth at 600 metres in the excellent time of 1 min. 51½ secs. Douglas Wilson, I think, overtired himself by winning his 1,500 metres heat, quite unnecessarily since six per heat qualified for the final, in which he finished sixth in time approximating to 4 min. 11 secs. for the full mile-a fine performance.

Alan Patterson was said to be too inexperienced to win the high jump on such a big occasion, but that I consider nonsense. The lad has had plenty of competition in the highest European company. He cleared 6 ft. 5½ ins. to lose by an inch to Bolinder, of Sweden. It was not lack of experience in big company, but the way he manages his legs from below the hips in the lay-out position that cost him the

European title.
D. C. V. Watts did himself and his country credit in the long jump and the hop, step and jump, but a heel that he bruised badly after the championships produced the bugbear of jumpers of his type. He got sixth in the long jump, well below his best known form, but the sixth man in the hop, step and jump did nearly 50 ft, and was well above Watts's present calibre.



A. PATTERSON MAKING HIS HIGH JUMP OF 6 ft. 51 ins. TO GAIN SECOND PLACE

THE REVIVAL OF THE HARVEST HOME

By LAURENCE WHISTLER

WHEN the horses returned to the field to the last time there were garlands to their necks and ears, and sunflowers and scarlet tibbons to their blooms to their blooms to the blooms to the tibbons to th

And so the harvest came home, attended by all who had been at work in the fields, with flags and ribbons from the top, with pipe and drum beneath, and with songs and laughter. The would be no serious work on the farm for a week. "It is donne with great joy and merriment," says Aubrey, "and a Fidler rides on the loaded Cart, or Wayne, playing," In the farm-ward the mistress and her daughters and maids, busy all day about the evening's banquet, were out to see it arrive, and as the symbolic load came to a standstill, as likely as not a young man leapt on the shafts, to baw! —

We have ploughed, we have sowed, We have reaped, we have mowed, We have brought home every load, Hip, hip, hip, Harvest Home!



FLOWERS AND CORN SHEAVES DECORATING A CHURCH FOR THE HAMVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICE

and the last two words would be ahouted by everyone. Then cake and beer were handel round by the girls, the load was driven away to the stackyard, the team unarnessed and put in the stable, and the men washed and spruced themselves up in new shirts and ships boots. "They joy before 1The according to the joy in harvest," observed Isalah.

At last, under the protection of the Corn Baby,
propped in a corner with
muslin arms outstretched,
or revolving softly from the
ceiling with its one archaic
gesture of fruitfulness, the
whole company sat down to
supper on equal terms, disintiction of class forgotten,
master beside man, and "the
stranger within the gates";
for farmers generally helped
one another to bring in the
corn, as they do to this day,
and the visiting labourers were
treated like those of the house.
There was rosst beef and plum

pudding and a limitess flow of beer or cider. Presently they were all on their feet again toasting the farmer's wrife in a sing-song catch, then the farmer himself, then his daughters-someone altering the words on the spur of the moment—then the plough, the sickle and the flails; and if anyone at this stage was too fuddled to remember the trick of the

rhyme, the proper forfeit was imposed: he must drink again. At some time in the evening the farmer would distribute gifts to all his helpers : money or tobacco to the men; lace, ribbons and rows of pins to the girls. And there would be singing of the harvestsongs, interrupted by brief bellows of chorus: old favourites called for; old voices, one after another, rasping away through interminable ballads. relishing the ancient crudities that never failed to enchant the men or to embarrass the young women. But how many of the living can remember these things?

To-day, except for the not To-day, except for the To-day, except for the role over the stubble-fields. They are bringing in the last load of corn, but there will be no one to welcome it in the yard. It comes in like any other consignment from the soil of England, that roofiess food-factory, and the employees who walk behind it do not expect a week's holiday, or even a banquet with the sound to pass in our island that "the shouting for Thy summer fruits and for Thy harvest is fallen. And gladness is tenden away, and joy out of the plentiful field."

Yet who will convince the up-to-date countryman that he has lost anything at all, duped as he is by the notion of infallible Progress? The delusion is carefully fostered



"SO THE HARVEST CAME HOME, ATTENDED BY ALL WHO HAD BEEN AT WORK IN THE FIELDS"

by the newspapers, most of all when they speak with feigned regret of the quaint set of duaint oid days." Songless and joyless in his work he may be, and cut off from spiritual union with his fellows and with the earth—but the Grid is coming to the village, and in the new cottages there will be H. &C. Who will convince him that an attempt to restore that union is not the same thing as antiquarian sentimentality, for which he would reasonably claim that he has "no time?" "Man shall not live by bread alone." We do. And we find that, made without art or love the bread itself becomes tasteless.

It is said that most farm labourers in the eighteenth century would not have worked for a master who failed to provide them with supper and song at the end of harvest. Such men preserved the dignity of the Common People and had not acquired the outlook of wage-slaves. But we must be careful not to exaggerate. There are still farms in which a true sense of fellowship survives, and a smaller number in which it finds expression in some sort of harvest meal, though generally without much meriment. There may even be one or two in which the old gods look for crumbs of comfort under strange name; though to know that would be merely amusing! At the beginning of the conputy a traveller in the North discovered a corn puppet or Kern Baby, placed in a wheatfield to keep away storms. The farmer's wife explained that prayers to God were all right, but "We mustn't forget owd Providence. Happen it's best to keep in wi' both parties,"

The last corn to be littled will always remain

The last corn to be lifted will always remain the emblem of completion, and this moment is one of those in the year which ought to be underlined, if only in the awareness of a country childhood. Children are naturally fond of cornony, and with a little encouragement they would make of the last load an event nearly as festive as that already described. But here is an actual Harvest Home of the 1830s, recorded by Mr. Rolf Gartliner in his book, England Herself, It is one of many, not at all designed for the enjoyment of children only.

"A great procession would be formed of carts and waggons, and these decorated with boughs and garlands, the horses with dahlias in their bridles, and the workers of the estate in the waggons, the sixty campers on foot. All would sally forth to the field where the last stook of corn remained, and there the sheaves would be tossed up and then horne to Springheed and the church. Everyone Johns in the service,

and the camp might contribute a chorale. Afterwards campers, workers, their wives and guests would ascend the hill for the Harvest supper in the descrated barn. A flower-decked garland of corn hung from the lintel of the great doors, and within, com-sheaves and flowers made feative that glowing hall of brick and flint, fire and candlelight."

Good food, speeches and songscame after.
This is also rate, but the harvest supper is so good an institution in any form that one cannot help thinking it will survive, and would even recover in a happier countryside. Two misfortunes caused it to decline: the decay of farming, and the decay of mutual respect between master and man. Clearly, without prosperity one cannot hope for a richer habit of living. 'Master and man' will remain as long as humans collaborate. But in theory the Harvest Home could be kept as happily in a Collective Farm as in a freehold. It affirms that the prime sward of labour is not seconomic.

At the Springhead Festival the Harvest Home was timed to follow immediately on the Harvest Thanksgiving—a practice introduced in Victorian times when the farm-house suppers had disappeared and the farmers and their men met after Service to carouse in a big tent or barn. It was then many centuries since the English Church had taken an interest in the harvest. Once ahe had blessed its "creatures" of

she had blessed its "creatures" of wheat and bread, and permitted a corn puppet to be fixed above the chancel arch, probably because it had been fixed in the pagan temple that first occupied the site. And there the straw manikin gradually straightened itself into the form of a Cross.

But the Reformation swept all this away. The 18th-century Church cared little or nothing for the harvest, and we owe our Thanksgiving

COUNTRY



CORN BABIES, FROM HEREFORDSHIRE (left) AND FROM WORCESTERSHIRE

Service to Hawker of Morwenstow, it seems. In the summer of 1843 he issued a notice to his flock inviting them to receive the Sacrament on the following Sunday "in the bread of the new corn"; and it is clear from his wording that the idea was novel. Writing thirty years later, his biographer observed that "there is scarcely a church in England in which a Harvest Thanksgiving Service is not held." And that is no less true to-day. Generally it is now an evening

WOMAN'S

service, but of course the lavish decorations have been there throughout the day from early Eucharist. Whether we owe these also to Hawker of Morwentstow is not certain, but it may well be so, for he was fond of embellishing his Corniah church, even on quite unecclesiastical occasions like Midsummer.

Blood-dark dahlias, bronze comcoloured chrysanthemums, mauve Michaelmas dasies—these are the flowers that wrangle with the loud saints above them in hot-coloured jubliation. Bunches of grapes hang from the pulpit over bowing sheaves, or from the lectern, where wheat and barley are crosstand along the window ledges, and each side of the Chancel steps, there are pools and tumul of apples, melons, plums and peaches; potatoes, turnips and cucumbers; baskets of figs, currants, raspberries and strawberries and nuts; great dropicial marrows; and loaves of bread confessing to sheaves. And all these have been sent by parishioners, and will afterwards be given to the hospitals or distributed in local charity.

As at Christmas, it would be interesting to attempt in some part of the church a more formal treatment than is customary—say a strict pyramid or cone of fruits on the font, crisp and regular as those seen on the hands of worshippers in certain Egyptian wall-

reliefs, but larger. And in the corn lands the Corn Baby might be revived, not necessarily as a doil, but as a formal device, something ingenious and beautiful, worked from the best ears of that harvest, and hung up prominently in the church. This festival remains one of the beat attended in the English year, with its air of earth-loving generosity, and with its solid and eminently singable hymns.

() By EILUNED LEWIS

T's it fancy that paints the memory of September days with a brighter hue than any other of the year? It is, of course, a holiday month, but then so is August, which yet seems in retrospect to have been characterised by summer thunderstorms, flower-shows in damp tents and the sound of rain falling on sodden grass tennis courts. But about the ninth month of the year there is a perennial verve and sparkle, a tang of blackberries and mushrooms, the sight of stocked corn and distant blue hills, "clear in the cool September mong," a taste of cider and farm-house bread and the whirr of partridges disturbed on the stubble.

Against this background moves, for all time to those who knew him, the sturdy, corduroyed figure of "Little John," an old game-keeper who died this summer without waiting for the grain to ripen in the little upland fields round his home on the borders of Radnorshire and Montgomgyshire. Skilled and wise in the ways of every bird and beast, he had his own manner of speaking of them. A dove would be "the bird out of the ark"; cows and calves were "Kyows and Kyalfs": moles and mole-hills became "oonts" and "oontie toompe"; lads were "lumpe" and "when I was lumping" meant "when I was a farm boy."

It was speech of the land, the true mother tongue, untainted by the written or printed word, since John could neither read nor write. Yet when on some rare occasion the gamekeeper deputised as coachman (for least the perfect handyman) and drove into the market town with countless errands, all that was needed was to read the long list to him once; he forgot nothing. Did he, we wondered, know all the hymns by heart or was he singing la la when, at Harvest Festivals he was pressed into the church choir, and with his round roey face topping the stocky figure in a surplice looked for all the world like a little boy in a night-gown just out of a very hot beth?

THE distances he covered on foot from the "top end" of the Radnor border to the fringe of farm-land along the upper Severn were immense, yet his short legs never tired. He was known to say that only two things upset him, opening his bedroom window at night and being deprived of his pipe, which he smoked immediately on waking. The wild, fleet partridges and woodcock and shy hares of his native hills were the main theme of his life, but a story of him is remembered on hunting days, for once when hounds had checked on the road near his home, John came bowling down it driving his spirited black pony to market. "Stop, John, stop!" called the Master. "I canna stop," shouted John, hauling at the reins of his excited animal, and he disappeard round the bend of the road scattering hounds and followers to right and

So now he goes round the lifet bend of all and with the mind's eye we see him pause to give for the last time that characteristic wave, arm straight up and then a dip. He left no child behind to inherit his skill and learn his ways, and they are old happy ways now quite out of fashion. But to his old wife who adored him he seemed all the family she wanted, and she would draw a chair forward for him by the hearth saying "Come and sit here, little dearle."

THERE was a time when gleaning took its place as a festival of the year, and I have heard my old neighbours tell how all the willagers went out into the fields on a certain day and then carried their gleanings to the windmill at the far end of the village street, and how in the big families of those days this little harvest of corn was something on which to reckon. That particular windmill has vanished, but gleaning—this time for our poor hens now more than ever threatened by the proximity of the pot—has returned to fashion, and a very pleasant fashion it is, provided it is done openly with the consent of the farmer and on one of

the rare days of sunshine in this variable harvest

Here, surely, are all the ingredients of happiness. To be out of doors away from the concerns of the house and in a gracious field with the sun on our backs, fingers useful employed and mind free to wander where it will on the fringes of old associations and half-remembered poetry.

You sun burn'd sichlemen, of August weary, Come hither from the furrow, and be merry: Make holiday; your rye-straw hats put on, And these fresh nymphs encounter every one In country footing.

In country footing.

But the two "fresh nymphs" in the company felt otherwise. Six-year-old, with tresses to match the yellow wheat, stuck dutifully to be task for a time and then begged leave to desist. Rebellions eight-year-old found a dozen reason for not filling her sack and filtted here and there like a fickle butterfly. For the grown-upe it was a golden afternoon to remember; for the children it was a dull task in a hot field where the sharp stubble scratched their bare legs, and that probably is exactly what the village children of a hundred years ago felt about gleaning.

IT seems to me that the accruing wealth of growing old. What life loses in zest it gains in flavour. This thought was lately emphasised in the pleasure afforded by a meal of apples, chees, bread and red wine. The cheese was the same old mouse-trap variety we have caten for six long years; the bread of course rationed and of a doubtful colour, but the wine was a tressured bottle of vintage claret and the apples our first welcome windfalls from the orchard, very sweet and clean on the palate. Such food and driak, because they are age-long as well as satisfying, link us with the part and breed in the mind a contentment that comes from taking our place, soher but rejoicing, in the long procession of mankind.



1.—THE NORTH SIDE OF THE HOUSE AND STABLE RANGE (Infi) FROM THE COURTYARD

RADWAY GRANGE, WARWICKSHIRE-I

THE HOME OF LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H. STARKEY

The successor of a grange of the priory of Coventry, the Elizabethan house enters into history at many points—as the home of an ancestor of George Washington, as a suriness of the Battle of Edge Hill, and as the scene of Sanderson Miller's early essays in the revival of Gohic.

By ARTHUR OSWALD

THE red soil and the orange-red stone of Edge Hill are both conspicuous at Radway, the stone in the walls of the Grange, the soil wherever it is exposed all around. The name itself recalls the time when the red way climbing the hill caught the eye of anyone in the vale below. "The red colour of the earth," wrote Dugdale, "sheweth itself at a good distance upon that road by reason of the ascending ground." Although

the track still climbs the hill, it is grasscovered and green to-day, as is the great Red Horse, which was formerly cut out of the hillside a few miles away, above Tysoe. The Red Horse gave its name to the vale lying under the escarpment, as the White Horse does to the vale of North Berkshire. Other changes have taken place in the landscape since King Charles drew up his army on the top of Edge Hill. The country was then unenclosed, the



2.—THE APPROACH FROM THE NORTH-WEST

hill bare and its edge sharp and well defined; now it is blurred by the hanging woods planted by Radway's 18th-century owner (Fig. 3). Indeed, so altered is the scene, so consciously devised the romantic landscape with the "castle" on the hill peeping over the tree-tops, that Cavaliers and Roundheads are forgotten and in their place Roundheads are torgotten and in men piace one sees only the dilettante squire, the "gentleman architect," "the Great Master of Gothick" as he was called by his friend, the Great Commoner. Yet, if Sanderson Miller has left an indelible impress on Radway and Edge Hill, it was not pride or egoism that dictated his activities. In Gothicising (and spoiling) his house, in building his toy castle on the summit, in laying out his woods and plantations, with Pitt sometimes beside him proffering advice, he believed quite sincerely that he was ennobling the scene and heighten-ing its historic appeal, which he felt deeply. And his many enthusiastic coadjutors and friends were equally untroubled by doubts. The doubts are left to us, who would prefer the house without his trimmings and the hill with its edge sharp and bare as it was when the Civil War opened in the peaceful War-wickshire countryside. To the historian Sanderson Miller is a distraction, although an entertaining one, and the beauty of his plan-tations to-day hardly reconciles one to his drastic remodelling of the landscape, still less to his Gothic folly.

Radway Grange before the Dissolution of the Monasteries was a possession of the cathedral priory of Coventry. Higher up the hill there was another monastic estate, Egge Grange, which belonged to Stoneleigh Abbey, but this has disappeared. In 1545 Radway Grange was acquired by Francis Goodeere. Twenty years later it belonged to Walter Light, who, though unknown to fame, can be claimed as a direct ancestor of George Washington., In 1941 there was found in an old leather trunk in a solicitor's office at Banbury a series of deeds relating to Radway and the Washingtons' home, Sulgrave; an account of the discovery has been given by Mr. H. Clifford Smith in The Commoisseur (June, 1944). The earliest of the deeds, dated 1564, is the original marriage settlement signed by Laurence Washington of Sulgrave, for the marriage of his eldest son, Robert, to Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Walter Light. There is now in a window at Sulgrave a quarry of glass with the impaled shield of Washington and Light. In 1593 another marriage was arranged, between Walter Washington, third son of Robert and Eliza-beth, and Alice Murden of Ratley. Old Walter Light was still alive, and he promised the pair that Radway Grange should be theirs at his death, and, meanwhile, after the marriage, he undertook to set apart for them in his house "sufficient rooms with all manner of necessities fit and convenient for housekeepers" as well as meat, drink and firewood, but not apparel; a flock of sheep was also to be given to them.

Walter Washington died four years after his marriage (in the same year as his grandfather Light), but his son, John, lived to see the battle of Edge Hill fought over his acres, and the story goes that he rode out to join the Royalist army in the field. It was from Walter's eldest brother, Laurence Washington, that the President of the United States was descended, but in the person of Walter Light Radway can claim a direct torbear among its former owners and thus has had its influence on American as well as on English history.

After the Restoration Radway belonged to a younger branch of the Goodwin family, who were seated at Arlescote, only a mile or two away. Their ownership lasted until 1712, when the property was bought by Sanderson Miller, the father of the architect and youngest son of John Miller of Boycot near Buckingham. A wealthy merchant of Banbury, he was High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1728 and married Maria Welshman, the daughter of a clergyman. Their son, Sander-



3.—THE WEST FRONT AND, IN THE DISTANCE, THE "CASTLE" ON EDGE HILL

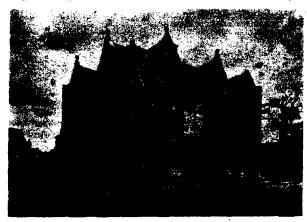
son, was born at the Grange in 1717 and was only a young man of twenty when he succeeded his father. His antiquarian and architectural tastes seem to have developed at Oxford, where he was at St. Mary Hall under the High Tory and Jacobite master, Dr. King; but no doubt the historic associations surrounding his Warwickshire home had their own influence on a naturally romantic temperament. His interests and his career can be considered more conveniently next week when we come to describe the building of the "castle" and his planting of the estate. In and his planting of the estate. In this article we must confine ourselves to the house, his alterations to which were designed to be in harmony with his Gothic buildings on the hill.

Before Miller made his addition to it, the house was nearly square in shape, presenting four almost precisely similar elevations each with twin gables divided by a deep valley, as on the north and least altered side [Fig. 1). At the four angles the walls are built up to form a parapet, but this is one of Miller's changes. Three storeys high, the house has the compact, wingless plan of certain Cotswold buildings, but the type is commoner in towns than in the country. A single, central stack housed all the chimney flues.

The north side (Fig. 1), where the mullioned and transomed windows remain unaltered, gives a good idea of the original appearance of the house in spite of the additions to the left. The west side is also relatively unchanged except for the verandah-like porch (Fig. 3). A late 18th-century date suggests itself for the building, and Walter Light was probably responsible for it, although the architectural character would not be inconsistent with John Washington having undertaken the work after coming of age. Presumably, the monastic grange occupied the same site, originally no doubt chosen on account of the perennial spring beside which the house stands.

Miller's earliest operations at Radway consisted of fountains and cascades in the grounds. His alterations to the house were in progress in 1745, as we know from a letter from his friend and client, Lennard Barrett, afterwards Lord Dacre. He wrote: "I think it would not be amiss to set up the Phenix for the sign to your new house, as it ries again out of the ruins of the old one, and more magnificent and conspicuous." Lord Guilford in 1752 refers to Miller's new door, probably the one on the south front (Fig. 6). The main alteration was the addition of a new east front, one room thick (Fig. 7). It has two-light windows under square hood-moulds, not unlike those favoured by Wilkins 70 to 80 years later, but for some strange reason Miller allowed each of the mullions to be made of wood.

Slender octagonal turrets, from which the tops have been removed, frame the elevation, the central section of which is much elaborated and crowned somewhat incongruously by a triangular pediment. Under the pediment are six "Perpendicular" lights in a row; then come three tall sashed windows under ogee heads; at the bottom is a triple entry with arches of



4.—FROM THE SOUTH-WEST. THE ELIZABETHAN HOUSE WITH SANDERSON MILLER'S GOTHIC TRIMMINGS

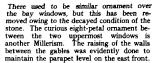


5.—DOORWAY LEADING FROM THE GARDEN TO THE COURTYARD

four-centred form. The enthusiasm for "the Gothick" is apparent, but the result with its ill-related parts is hardly a success and it is now decently covered by a veil of Virginia creeper.

This addition suggested changes on the south front to make the transition less abrupt (Fig. 4). Here were pushed out a pair of two-storeyed bays with panels of Gothic ornament between ground and first floor windows. Plate glass has been substituted for the original glazing bars, which probably intersected at the top.

The doorway, for the time, is a creditable attempt to reproduce a late mediaval design, even though it is given a cornice whose classic profile is not disguised by the brattishing over it.



Miller died in 1780 at the age of sixtythree, but his widow, "the Little Woman," whose quiet charm and good management earned so many compliments from her husband's correspondents, lived on until 1804. Miller's descendants owned the Grange until the early part of this century, although for some years before the first World War the house had been let, and among its occupants was Field-Marshal Earl Haig (General Haig, as he then was).

After the war the property was acquired by Captain Henry Fenwick, who, with the late Mr. Morley Horder as his architect, carried out additions and alterations that have made the house much more attractive and convenient. The approach, which is from the north, formerly swung round to the entrance on the west side (Fig. 3) where now there is a lawn with flower borders and flagged steps. An entry was pierced through the old bakehouse and brewery range, shown in Fig. 2, forming a gate-house



6.—MILLER'S GOTHIC DOORWAY AND ONE OF THE BAY WINDOWS

Caractacus, however, proved to be too large for the niche for which he was designed. He was placed in the grounds instead, and after

suffering several moves was eventually rescued from oblivion in a bed of nettles by Earl Haig's gardener. The broken left arm carried an uplifted shield now leaning against the right leg. Another relic of Miller's

Another relic of Miller's days is the stone urn under a yew close to the house (Fig. 8). On being repaired in 1908 a sealed bottle was found inside with a note recording the fact that

In the year 1754 the Right Honourable William Pitt Esq planted three ashes, two Scotch Firrs, and one Mountain Ask, being then on a visit to Radway with Sanderson Miller Esqre.

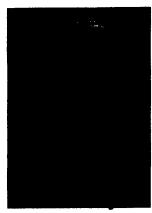
It went on to state that the urn was given in 1774 by



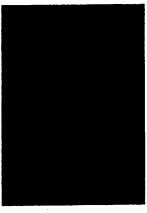
7.—THE EAST ELEVATION, ONE OF THE EARLIEST ESSAYS IN THE GOTHIC REVIVAL. Circa 1745

under the spreading canopy of a great beech tree. On passing this you find yourself in the courtyard (Fig. 1) with the house on the right and the long stable range in front. House and stables were skilfully linked together by the addition seen in the angle, and here the entrance now is. On the north side of this courtyard is a 16th-century stone dovecot, gabled and stone-slated and crowned by a weathercock (left of Fig. 2). The rusticated doorway (Fig. 5) is in the wall that shuts off the courtyard from the gardens to the west and south. The scroll work of its wrought-iron gate is copied from the staircase balustrade.

In a little enclosed garden, entered by the gate seen on the left of Fig. 2, is what remains of the figure of Caractacus (Fig. 9), intended by Miller to occupy a niche in the room in his tower. Bishop Pococke refers to it in his account of his visit to Radway in September, 1758. "In one of these niches is to be placed Caractacus in chains, modeled, under Mr. Miller's directions, by a countryman of great genius now established in London; it is executed in the yellow freestone."



8.—THE URN SET UP IN 1779 TO COM-MEMORATE THE PLANTING OF TREES BY WILLIAM PITT



9.—CARACTACUS, MODELLED IN LOCAL STONE AND INTENDED FOR A NICHE IN THE "GASTLE"

Thomas Pitt of Boconnock (afterwards Lord Camelford), who sent it from Bath to be placed under the trees planted by his uncle, and that it was set up on April 12, 1779. The urn has lost its base, which (like the mullions) was made of wood. The letters GVL. COM. CRATHAM and the date are fainful visible.

As the new entry on the north side is at a lower level than the ground-floor rooms, you go up to the ball by a short flight of stairs, for which Mr. Morley Horder obtained a graceful late 18th-century wroughtion balustrade (Fig. 10). The interior of the housewas much altered and redecorated by Miller. Fig. 11 shows the dining-room with its Gothic alcove under a four-centred arch. The charming conversation piece, inherited by Mrs. Starkey, has been attributed both to Zoffany and to Stubbs—to the latter on account of the painting of the dogs. The principal figure in the composition is Francis Dashwood of Hall Place, Bexley. The Romney over the side table is of Mrs. Barry, a lady with whom Sir Francis Dashwood of West Wycombe was on terms of intimacy.

There was an old tradition in the Miller family that Henry Fielding, when on a visit to Radway, read over the manuscript of Tom Jones in this room when Pitt and Lyttelton were among Miller's guests.



10.—A LATE 18TH-CENTURY WROUGHT-IRON BALUSTRADE

Miss Lilian Dickins and Miss Mary Stanton, the editors of An Eighteenth Century Correspondence, from which nearly all our knowledge of Miller and his circle is derived, refer to the statement of a Mr. Wills, who, writing in 1750, speaks of Radway as the original of Squire Alworthy's seat, but that distinction is usually claimed for Prior Park. It is possible, however, that both houses were in Fielding's mind.

The Gothic fireplace (Fig. 13) is in a bedroom which was also redecorated by Miller. It is of Hornton stone and, like his doorway, is given a classic cornice. Although no doubt closely following Miller's design, the mason has managed to impart some of his own individuality to the curiously flat carving.

the mason has managed to impart some of his own individuality to the curiously flat carving. In the drawing-room (Fig. 12) there is no hint of Gothic. For the delicate late 18th-century decoration of frieze, doorway and freplace, the architect's son and successor, Flenes Sanderson Miller, was doubtless responsible. The painted panels and medallious (of the Senses and the Arts and Sciences) were brought by Mrs. Starkey from an almost contemporary room at Halcot, near Baxley in Kent. They go very happily with their new surroundings in a room of great charm.

(To be concluded)



11.-THE DINING - ROOM, AS GOTHICISED BY SANDERSON MILLER



12.-IN THE DRAWING-ROOM



18.—ONE OF MILLER'S GOTHIC PIREPLACES

WATERFORD GLASS-II

By Major-General H. T. MacMULLEN

THE quantity of Waterford glass—or rather the lack of it—formed the main theme of my first article. It now remains to tackle the formidable obstacle of recognition. And formidable may well prove to be too mild an epithet. For the truth about flint glass production, during the period of which I write (1783-1851), is that the methods and materials used in Creat Britain and Ireland were too similar to admit of any clear distinction being drawn between Irish-made glass and English-made glass, let alone trying to single out the products of Waterford from those of Cork, Dublin, Belfast and the rest.

Cork, Dublin, Bellisst and the rest.

If there are any clues that would help to determine a Waterford piece from other contemporary makes they should seemingly first be sought in the cutter's shop. It was a feature of the 1802 site in the Old Tan Yard, and Mr. John M. Bacon wrote of it in COUNTRY LIFE on January 25, 1946, that Waterford was a pioneer in being the first to possess one of her own. Yet there is no evidence that this exclusively Waterford ideas. As Mr. G. Bernard Hughes has stated, "there never was any purely Irish style in cutting" (COUNTRY LIFE, January 4, 1946). All the motifs he gives as characteristic of old English cut; glasses are to be found also in the known Waterford pieces. The different styles



1.—PART OF A REGENCY SERVICE IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE. Believed to be Waterford.

By gracious permission of His Majesty the King

of diamond cutting (Fig. 2), the horizontal prisms, the printies,* the stars, the splits, the blazes, all are there and without any novel addition such as the conventional flower sometimes found in Cork glass.

The problem, then, is to discover if there was any arrangement of these familiar pawns on the fint glass chess-board that could be said to be peculiar to Waterford alone, for the pawns themselves have no secret to give up. Mr.

* It seems that this term, which has become current recently, should really be "purities," which is used in the Waterford pattern sheets. So called from resemblance to the ground-off mark on the base of old glass satisfacts left by the possil from. In Jitah glasshouses the possil iron was referred to as the pauly or punits. There is also a reference in a Waterford account book to a "punity jugi" (Fig. 4).

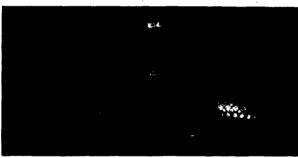
Dudley Westropp has two suggestions. "A continuous arched design, consisting of two pillars and a connecting arch, all in fine diamond cutting, generally with splits between the angles of the connecting arches, and a star within the arch." (Fig. 3). Secondly, "A continuous semi-crular patter pendant from a trasight horizontal patter pendant from a trasight horizonal patter pendant from a trasight horizonal patter pendant from a trasight horizonal patter pendant with two or three diamond cutting, generally with two or three splits between (Fig. 3). In Mr. Westropp's book will also be found some of the pattern sheets used by Samuel Miller, foreman cutter at Waterford during the 1820s and 1830s. So far as my knowledge goes these sheets are the only relics of originals used in an Irish glasshouse, but those bound in book form bear the title." English, Irish and Scotch Patterns, "which is not exactly a pointer to Waterford ingenuity.

Next for consideration is the thickness and generally tactile qualities of the glass. Mr. Bernard Hughes's quotation from Thorpe that "the luxnry types of England became the commercial types of Ireland" Isaves us with the picture of the Irish manufacturer indulging his possibly English foreman cutter, during the years of England's repearation (1780-1825), by providing him with a thicker metal into which he could cut deeper diamonds and horizontal prisms. There was, no doubt, a measure of truth in this assertion though it could not be applied to all Irish-made glass, in particular moulded decanters and wine-glasses. Thickness is probably nowhere more pronounced than in pieces like the oval-shaped dessert dish in Fig. 7 in my previous article, and one of the most attractive features was its varying degree. It was not uncommon in a service of this sort for the edge on one side of a dish to be twice as thick as on the other.

An even more interesting sidelight is to be found in solidity, for when the heavy excise duties came to be applied to Ireland from 1825 to 1845, there was no appreciable decrease in the weight of Irish-made glass. An uncut decanter in Mr. Dudley Westropp's collection, believed to be Waterford and dated about 1840, weighs no less than 7 lb. One possible explanation of this paradox may be that Irish manufacturers were unable to adapt their ghampagne tastes to their new beer incomes. There is ample evidence to support such a possibility in the number of Irish glasshouses which either went bankrupt or changed ownership during this period. The Waterford Manufactory survived it by six years but never really recovered from its effects.

Where the great majority of people find a ready means of recognising Waterford glass it lies, not in thickness or solidity, but in colour. Space does not permit of an examination here not the origin of one more legend whereby posterity has come to regard a dark blue tint in old glass as the undisputable "hall-mark" of genuine Waterford. It must suffice, therefore, to state categorically that this belief is a fallacy. Judged by the standards of the day the texture of Waterford slass was distinctly while

genuine Waterford. It must suffice, therefore, to state categorically that this belief is a fallacy. Judged by the standards of the day the texture of Waterford glass was stistinctly white. There is a theory that tills blue effect in old glass was studied, and produced by introducing oxide of cobalt into the mixture. An old reference book states: "So great and diffusive is the colouring power of this material that as much as



2.—A STUDY IN DIAMOND CUTTING. (Left to right) Sugar bowl (cross cut), scent bottle (large shallow, fine, plain sharp); colery glass (strawberry, with split bands); glass dish (strawberry). In Mrs. White's collection at Waterford.



8.—CUT AND MOULDE ECANTERS. NOTE THE SEMI-CIRCLE PENDANT AND ARCHED CUTTING BIGNS. NOS. 1 TO 3 ARE STAMPED "PENROSE, WATERFORD" ON THE SEE. IN Mr. Dudloy Westropp's collection at Dubin.





4.—A CLARET JUC CUT IN "PRINTIES" OR "PUNTIES" Probably Waterford, circa 1820. In the National Museum, Dublin. [Right] 5.—TWO DECANTERS, TWO PUNCH GLASSES, AND A SALAD BOWL. Note the perpendicular sides and horizontal prismatic cutting of the decanters, circa 1830-45. In Mrs. White's collection at Waterford

will lie on a sixpence will give a distinctly blue tinge to a ton of molten glass." Mr. Dudley Westropp has effectively disposed of this possi-bility in Waterford. No one is in a better posi-tion to do so since he holds the original recipes passed on by John Hill to Jonathan Gatchell in 1786, and the revised versions used in 1828. He has stated that they contain all the ingredients used and that oxide of cobalt is not mentioned. He regards the presence of this blue tint in old glass as being accidental, and possibly due to an impurity in the oxide of lead or manganese used in the manufacture.

Such being the case we have another argument for the whiteness of Waterford since none but the best materials was used. The sand came mostly from Lynn in Norfolk, the lead at first from Newcastle and later from Bristol, and the potash from Quebec. To the mixture of these basic ingredients was added a small quantity of saltpetre, and only a tincture of purified manganese sufficient to counteract the discolouring greenish effect of iron in the sand. The results did not have the hucless translucency of modern glass but the evidence of the proved historical piece, and of the marked piece, is that of "a good white metal.

Finally there is shape. Here I propose to confine my remarks to the decanter, partly because its stouter build tends to make it the most frequently met survivor of a fragile art, and partly because it holds a bitter memory for the writer. Nearly twenty years ago I bought one at a sale at Dungarvan, County Waterford, under the delusion that it must be genuine Waterford, under the delusion that it must be genuine Waterford because the vertical height of the wessel. happened to coincide with the measured circumference of the broad circular lip. For years I nursed this belief until finally disliuntioned by the author of Irisk Glazs, who discound that my accret was nearest and "ittle closed that my accret was nearest and "ittle closed that my secret was no secret and "utter nonsense" into the bargain.

Many Wagerford decanters of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries undoubtedly had lips of considerable circumference, usually surmounting necks on which were superimposed three rings of the "triple" type to ensure a firm grip for three-bottle men.
But it would seem that this latter feature, taken in conjunction with the barrel-shaped body (Fig. 3), is a better clue to a Waterford decanter than the futile formula by which I was deluded. Nor would the lip theory stand the strain of scrutiny in a still earlier model (Fig. 1 in the previous article), where the rim is so perceptibly small as to make comparison abound with the long, ringless neck and straight tapering sides of the body. Not that either of these styles is of the body. Not that either of these syses as proof. They were a mode, but not a monospoty, of the Waterford glasshouse. If selection had to be made from shape slone it would be from the straight perpendicular sides of yet another model (Fig. 6) that I would draw most conviction, though hereagain the outline is an indication more to a date (1890-1895) than to an identity. My case, then, is that too much similarity

to other makes prevents sure diagnosis of Waterford glass. There can, in my vis w, be only two possible occasions when one could say without fear of contradiction that a certain piece is Waterford, and both cover such a limited field waterport, and both cover such a immed neight as to be of little use to a collector. To one I have laid claim already: possession of a collection or individual piece with an irrefutable history sheer, a difficult thing to establish from an age that took little interest in recording and less in the intrinsic value of flint glass. The other is to come upon that rarity, the marked piece, shaped in an iron mould whose base was stamped with the name and town of the manufacturer (Fig. 3): the name and town of the manufacturer [Fig. 3]:
a limited number of decanters, juga and bowls
only belong to this category. Everything else
must be relegated to a catalogue of conjecture in
which authority to make entries marked possibly
Waterford, or probably Waterford, is strictly
limited to the few who are competent to judge.

It was as no member of such a tribunal, but as a pilgrim in search of the historical, that I was accorded the privilege to view a service of old glass in Buckingham Palace, believed to be Waterford and traditionally connected with the Prince Regent (Fig. 1). In all there are 128 pieces left in this service: 44 decanters (20 large, 24 medium), 71 wine-glasses in three sizes all the same design), and 13 finger-bowls. The high proportion of decanters indicates the usual heavy casualty list and this is confirmed by the



6.—CHANDELIER IN WATERFORD CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBER. ved to be a gift from glassbouse in 1788

presence of only nine stoppers. Age is estab-lished by the weight and thickness of the metal. A large decanter weighs 6 lb. 4 oz. with stopper and 5 lb. 10 oz. without. The chief motif in cutting is the plain, sharp diamond, and on the underneath side of the base of each piece is cut a large multi-pointed star—an indication of the

later years of the Regency period.

Association with the Prince Regent comes from the engraved Prince of Wales's Feathers, but there is no history to connect this collection with Waterford or indeed with the "long cherished Isle which he loved like his bride," to quote Byron's reference to the royal visit to Dublin in 1821. The Waterford diagnosis was made by an examiner who came, appropriately enough, from Stourbridge. On what grounds he based his verdict I was unable to discover. I hope it was not the dark shade, which is pronounced, and against which a small personal service used by Queen Victoria stood out in con-

trasting whiteness.

Where dark shades become a feature of Waterford glass they take the form of shadows falling across the revealing light of information and casting doubt where doubt ought not to be. Four generations have accepted the chandelier hanging in the Council Chamber of the Water-tord City Hall (Fig. 6) as being a gift from the Glass Manufactory about 1788, when the present building was erected. Yet no record has been preserved to give the full satisfaction of confirmation.

No one could have done more to disperse this particular shadow than Mr. Alan Downey, founder of the Waterford Historical Society. number of the waterior ristorical Society.

At my request he has recently retraced the beaten tracks of investigation but, alas, to no purpose. Darker still is the story he has to tell of how souvenir-hunting tourists have reduced the splendour of this work of art to a skeleton of its former magnificence. It may well be, however, that some good has come out of the evil of vandalism, in that the absence of orna-mentation has thrown into greater relief the plain cylindrical branches. In some chandeliers, especially the smaller ones, the branches had hollow notches cut out so as to break up the plain surface.

In the 1914 edition of the Illustrated Guide to Waterford there was a photograph of a chan-delier owned by Lord Cloncurry which was said to be the most beautiful example ever produced by the Waterford Manufactory, but in March, 1931, the Dublin Independent claimed this honour for the chandelier formerly in the Irish House of Lords. Some years after the latter piece had been acquired by the Bank of Ireland it was disred and carefully examined. It gave the impression of being very made up, some parts having the "Irish" dark tint while others were naving the in man cars the white commence whiter. It is unlikely that either of these ornamental specimens will ever supplant the ravished Luminary in the City Hall as the acknowledged memorial to a famous Waterford industry.

The first article on this subject appeared on August 30.

BETTER BRITISH SHOW-JUMPING

Written and Illustrated by JOHN BOARD

The popularity, both as a sport and as a spectacle, of show-jumping, already great, is rapidly increasing. Not only that, but the standard in this country is improving steadily and, I believe, would compare without shame with that of any other. The British Show-Jumping Association, which now controls nearly all jumping events in Great Britain, has achieved a remarkable success. As a result it seems probable that, when the next Olympic Games are held in 1948 in England, we shall be able to enter a team that will give a good account of itself. For many years had the mortification of being consistently beaten by foreign teams and individuals at the International Show, but, once we had realised that the theory that all Englishmen are superborsemen by right of birth was entirely fallacious, we set to work to learn and began steadily to improve.

steadily to improve.

Show-jumping is a separate art, demanding enormous patience and application. The Frend and the Italians had long developed it and evolved a technique (in their several ways) that put them head and shoulders above their opponents. To be sure there were giants in the manner of the several ways that the several ways the several ways that the several ways that the several ways that the several ways that was the several ways that the several ways that was the several ways the several ways the several ways the several ways the several w

Of all influences that affected our appreciation and practice of jumping I think it true

to say that the Army School of Equitation at Weedon was the greatest. Largely as the result of depressing experience in South Africa, the teaching of equitation in the Army vas revised and improved. In 1914 the Army could ride: in 1925 it was riding better. The effect of our successes in the Prince of Wales's Cup, with such horsemen as Maise Graham, Min; Talbot-Pousonby, to mention a few outstanding, to represent us, had a quick reaction.

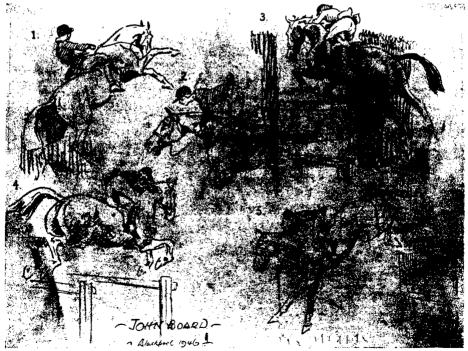
The Pony Clubs also had an enormous influence. For the first time our children were properly taught to ride, as we ourselves were not, with the result that there has been and a growing up a generation of young horsemen and horsewomen who will fill adequately the gaps as these occur. The performance in the Juvenile Championship at Biackpool last month was really exceptional. As a compliment to the rising generation a most testing course was decreed, with jumps as high as 4 ft. 6 ins. at the gate and with really testing spreads, well placed. Even so there was a tie with clear rounds by three competitors and several others were not fat a behind.

The success of Mr. L. Lockhart's iron-grey mare Jean, ridden by Master Norman Swinnerton, with only three slats displaced in the jump off, was a really remarkable performance. Only one fault behind in the jump off were Miss Pat Moss's Hairpin of White Cloud and Mr. Edmund Makin's short-tailed Springbok. To me this consistent excellence was better even than the outstanding performances done in the Ocen.

I have, with no little trepidation, hinted that Irish homemanship is, in fact, inferior to our own in many respect. This belief has been strengthened by comparison of what I saw at Dublin and what I have seen at the White City and, most, at Blackpool. I am relieved to learn that this belief is shared by one whose name deservedly famous in international jumping, himself an Irishman of the deepest dye. I doubt whether a single entrant in the Dublin Children's Class would have qualified for the Juvenille Championship. I doubt equally whether any Irish competitor at Ball's Bridge, with the honoured exceptions of the Irish Army team and, perhaps, Miss Iris Kelleth and Mr. Jack Bamber, would have survived the Elimination Competition in the Open.

I am certain that, with horsemen such as

I am certain that, with horsemen such as Ir. Ted Williams, whom I place at the head of the list, Mr. Curley Beard, Mr. R. Hall, the Carter brothers and a few others we have the makings of an international team that may shock the world. We have, too, some really outstanding, consistent horses; and one young-ster, Mrs. J. Woollam's chestnut gelding Bartestree, which won the North of England championahip under Mr. C. Beard, seems to me to have the makings of a renowned champion. Mr. Hall won the championship with his big bay horse Sparky. Sparky tied with Mr. F. W. Foster's bay mare Peggy, ridden by Mr. Donald Beard, who is almost as good a horseman as his brother, with the only clear rounds in the competition. In the jump of Peggy, which jumps



(1) JOHNNY B., LAST YEAR'S WINNER, GAVE UP HALF-WAY ROUND IN THE CHILDREN'S CHAMPIONSHIP. (2) ANY ONE OF US AT ANY TIME! (3) MISS PAT MOSS'S HAIRPIN OF WHITE CLOUD (SECOND IN CHAMPIONSHIP) AT THE STILE. (4) MASTER NORMAN SWINNERTON PILOTS JEAN TO VICTORY. (5) DAVID BARKER ON SPRINGBOK TIED FOR SECOND PILACE, BUT WENT LAME AND RETIRED



MR. R. HALL ON SPARKY AT THE LAST JUMP IN THE OPEN

in blinkers, which I have never admired, became unbalanced and committed 10 ½ faults to the 5 of Sparky. Mr. Woollam, formerly well known as an amateur golfer and now equally well known as an amateur of horseflesh, gained third place with his bay Gay Lady ridden by Mr. C. Beard for only half a fault. The imagination of the President of the Association in the selection of jumps and their sequence must be admired by all interested in this fascinating art. An International all-British Event, which

An International all-British Event, which followed the Open, was won by England with a total of 2 faults, Wales being second with 7½ faults, Scotland was third with 17½ faults, and Ireland, represented by Commandants Corry and Quinn and Mr. R. J. O'Neill on Milto City winner Andsome, brought up the rear with 20½ faults. Bartestree under Mr. C. Paeard cava, another magniferent performance Beard gave another magnificent performance, completing the championship course without a fault and being the only one to do so. The teams jumped, one at a time in due sequence, so that the interest was maintained until the last individual entered the ring.

Next year the championships will be held at Newport, Monmouthshire: in 1948 it will be Blackpool's turn again, and in the following year the White City will see this event, which has made such an enormous impression on the British public. For those events we may confidently expect even further improvement, but it is important that British jumpers should be

given every opportunity for competitive jumping on the Continent and under International rules during next year.

TRICKY

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

HAD a letter the other day from a correspondent who, after saying kind things about a golding something I had written, propounded, by way of postscript, a question which was as follows: "With what did Mr. Weller, sen., stir the fire after the lamented death of his wife?" As I pride myself on knowing my Pickuick pretty well and the question referred to perhaps the greatest chapter in that great work. I had no intention of being beaten if I could help it. Vanity dies hard, and I puzzled my brains a long time, but at last I had humbly to look at the book. Anybody else who thinks he knows it well had better not read the next sentence, for I propose to give the answer. The answer is "With a meditative visage," and when I first discovered it I roundly accused my correspondent of unfairness. On reflection, however, I came to the conclusion that such an accusation was always the refuge of the defeated, and that I had been fairly beaten. But though I acquit
my conqueror of unfairness. I do think he was a bit tricky.

This distinction between unfairness and trickiness has its application to golf courses. I doubt if there is, strictly speaking, such a thing as an unfair hole, though I have often in my wrath called Heaven to witness that there was. I assume of course, a certain familiarity with the course on the player's part. Holes can-not be laid out with a too ecrupulous regard for the man who plays them for the first time, or a least they will be very dull holes if they are. And when a man knows the hole and so knows the risk he chooses to run he has no right to call it unfair. I have mentioned before a hole at Hendaye, where the second shot is across an arm of the sea. If the stranger takes a driver from the tee he finds the carry for the second beyond his powers, so that he must play round. If he takes a mashie from the tee he can get home easily enough, since, unobserved by him, the chasm is much narrower at one point than another. That

much nerrower at one point than another. That is not unfair; it merely puts a reasonable premium on local knowledge.

Guide flags can sometimes perhaps be accused of unfairness, even though they be inanimate, and animate guide can certainly be unfair. A friend of mine once played golf in Japan against a local champion. This story could not discreetly have been told before the war, but I imagine (t is permissible now. Having the honour, he asked where the hole was, and

was directed over a heathery hill-top. He was therefore somewhat surprised to see his adversary drive about a hundred yards to the left of it. The reason was soon apparent; he was up to his neck in heather while the local champion's ball reposed on the turf. In answer to his mild protest he was told that he had asked where the hole was; the line, as the local champion smilingly admitted, was in quite another direc-tion. His conduct, I am disposed to think, decidedly crossed the border line between the tricky and the unfair. I remember a distinguished New Zealand golfer telling me how he was trying to hole a putt when the ball on a perfectly flat green came back to the spot whonce he had struck it. That was owing to the sudden intervention of a small carthquake. Whether it was unfair or merely tricky on the part of Pro-vidence I must leave to the reader to determine.

There are pleasty of tricky holes in the world and some of them are very amiling; indeed some may even approach to greatness. There is applicable to them the obiter dictum of Mr. Michael Finsbury on a festive occasion: "One drunken man, excellent business-two drunken drunken man, excellent business—two drunken men, all my eye." When there are too many tricky holes they cease to be amusing and become simply a bore. I met a lady the other day at Stoke Poges who reminded me of a certain short hole I had once described from my memories of Eastbourne in prehistoric ages; the ball always, as the local proverb ran, came back from Beachy Head, and the trick consisted in playing sufficiently to one side of the green. As I remember, it never failed; sooner or later the ball trickled safely down the slope. "The hole ball trickled safely down the slope. "The hole is still there," my lady said with a proud patriotism, and I was sentimentally delighted to hear it, but one hole of that kind is as good as a Once upon a time we had three cons tive holes at Aberdovey, the 15th, 16th and 17th with their greens in bollows, where a kindly disposed ball might from the second shot make the complete circuit and lie dead. When I once had three consecutive threes there, turning a bad round into a medal-winning one, I thought it round into a medal-winning one, I thought it capital fun, but my maturer judgment approves the alterations that have long since been made. Trickiness is good only in homocopathic doses. In abort, one tricky hole is excellent business, but too many are all my eye.

Lack of appreciation of this truth was probably the cause of the too violent reaction of seeling against blind holes, which at one time

swept over the country. The early makers of courses, who were hardly to be called by the dignified name of architects, thought that because some particular blind hole was dramatic and exciting it was impossible to have too much of a good thing. So as soon as they saw a hill they put a tee on one side of it and a green on the other. Thus blind shots became a bore and too many of them were to my mind swept out of existence, the good suffering with the bad. Generally speaking the golfer likes a little of everything. He likes a certain number of honest straightforward holes where he can see exactly where he is going and what he has to do, with no hidden difficulties. But he also wants every now and again something entertaining and mildly deceptive. He does not want to use his wits all the time nor to be kept on perennial tenterhooks as to the fate of his ball, but every now and then it pleases him to be made to think and to have a little drama and luck for his money. The most popular architect will be he who can provide these various ingredients of the golfing dish in the proportion which meets the public taste. I may add that there are some players who do not like to be made to think at all, but their weight, as they say in mathematical problems, may be neglected.

. . . There is one exception to the rule against too much trickiness, and that is on short garden courses, whether they consist purely of putting courses, whether they consist purely of puring or of picting and putting. On them the designer can hardly allow himself too much licence in twisting the player's tail. I have vivid memories from the opening day of one of the most amusing and delightful of such courses. The distinguished architect, an old friend of mine, was to take part in a foursome by way of inaugural ceremony. All the neighbours had been summoned to see it, and he was armed for the occasion with his most precious Philp putter. At the very first hole—a long putt along a narrow path up a slope—his ball, alightly misa marrow para up a siope—ms ball, signtly fills-directed, took off from the edge of the path, plunged down into an abyse to one side, and ended fully fifty yards from the hole! He had been holst by his own ingenious petard, and that is the kind of thing and the kind of hole that is the sinh of thing and the kill of note that is the making of garden golf. Perfectly straightforward putting, as in clock golf on a lawn, can quickly become wearisome, but on that course of devillash cunning the players were always left with too little time to dress for dinner. It was impossible to resist just one more round.

CORRESPONDENCE

KENT'S EYE-CATCHER

SIR,—The photograph of the sham ruin at Rousham sent by your correspondent R. W., which appeared in your issue of August 23, leads me to wonder whether any of your readers can interpret the following MS.

TO GENERAL DORMER ON HIS BUILDING IN ASTON FIELDS. A gallant youth ('tis he, 'tis Litchfield's line)

To Spain's proud capital shall hand his

way, And hear some cringing Don rehearse

for pay.
"Here England fought, and there you
Portal stands,

The monument of Spain and valiant Dormer's hands."

Dormer's kands."

A neighbour, one of Lord Litten-field's sons, was evidently on his way to Spain on a "grand tour." A local historian, the late Rev. C. C. Brookes, in his History of Sieeple A thou says:

"I would seem as though the author of the control of the control regarded not as a "Folly" but as a glorious memorial of General Dormer's martial prowees in the way in Spain."

garious memorial of General Dormer's martial prowess in the war in Spain."
A triumphal arch, in fact i—T. COTTRELL-DORMER, Newbottle Manor, Banbury, Oxfordshire.

THE STORKS DEPART

SIR,-The local storks are due to leave SIR.—The local storks are due to leave this city every year on August 15. This year they were still here on the eighteenth, but had gone by the morning of the nineteenth. During the morning of the nineteenth. During the inght I was lucky enough to hear a number of birds calling to each other as they passed overhead in a manner rather reminiscent of geese. Never having heard storks produce any machine-yun clatter. I should be interested to know whether works so machine-gun clatter, I should be interested to know whether storks do, in fact, call as they start on their emigration flight.—T. VERSCHOYLE, clo The British Council, Anhara, Tur-

TOO MANY WAGONS

SIR.—I send you a photograph of a Suffolk wheelwright's yard taken some fifty years ago. It speaks for itself of an age now passed. It has been in the same family for many generations, some members of which came to London and filled positions of responsi-London and filled positions of responsibility in Long Acre. Three sons of the wheelwright seen in the picture still run this yard, though not with the abundance of work as here depicted. Undertaking and the repair of a piece of furniture go side by side with the wagon work, as coopering did in the child dearen. old days.

I was told that the wheelwright of the picture used to sigh with relief when

a passing wagon drew out of earshot, as he lived in constant dread lest one should come into his then too-full yard.—Allan Josson, Beau Collage, 21, Crown Dale, S.E.19.

CUCKOOS AND HOUSE-MARTINS

Sir.—With reference to my letter in your issue of July 12, describing the lkying of cuckoos' eggs in two housemartins' nests and to Major Comeros' comments (August 16), I am afraid the sequel is rather disappointing.

I had asked that the house I had asked that the house-martins' nests containing the young cuckoos should be undisturbed; but I fear that the cook's wish to see justice done overcame the restraint due to science, for she ascended by ladder, enlarged the entrance hole of one nest, and executed the cuckoo. She nest, and executed the CUCROW. One could only just reach the other nest, and could not extract the other bird, but admits damaging the entrance hole: this young cuckoo got away. It would have been interesting to see if they could have got away through the tiny entrance holes, if left undisturbed. Subsequently a pair of martins repaired one nest, and have since suc-cessfully raised a family.

If, as Major Congreve suggests,

the hatching out of a cuckoo's egg in a house-martin's nest is unique, this has at least been doubly established in this case at Alwoodley.—Hugh Burty, Alwoodley Golf Club, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

CUCKOOS' EGGS

SIR,—Capt. J. Lichfield Speer's letter about "the theory recently advanced that cuckoo's eggs are laid by the hen host" reminds me of the story of the schoolboy, asked in an examination paper, "What do you know about the cuckoo?" He wrote, "The cuckoo is cuckoo?" He wrote, "The cuckoo is a bird that lays other birds' eggs in eggs in its own nest, and viva voce."
G. MURRAY LEVICE, Surgeon-Commander, R.N. (Retd.), White Barn, Old Oxted, Surrey.

CORNCRAKES IN SUTHERLAND

Sin,-Early in July, at the end of a Six.—Early in July, at the end of a long day's motoring, we arrived at our destination on the west coast of Sutherland. Our hotel, mainly occupied by fishermen, stood back from the bay, and from two sides of it stretched countiess little fields, mostly standing in bright green corn or long, uncut hav.

As I climbed stiffly out of the car I was thrilled to hear the unmistake-able voice of a cornerake. I could not able voice of a corncrake. I could not remember having heard one for at least 30 years, though before the first world war these birds were common enough on the lower slopes of the Pentland Hills. In my excitement I



A SUFFOLK WELLWRIGHT'S YARD FIFTY YEARS AGO

seised my son's arm and said:
"Listen." He smiled and answered:
"Grand sound." I was surprised and faintly disappointed, as I felt sure that faintly disappointed, as I felt sure that I was introducing him to a new bird,

I was introducing him to a new bird, or, at any rate, a new "orice." I discovered that he-thought that it was a fishing-reel and that somebody must be drying his line!

During the next few days and nights I began to wonder why I haben so pleased to hear that sound again, for we soon found that even field harboured at least one cornerake. field harboyred at least one corncrake, and that while by day their craking was intermittent, about midnight they would settle down to a steady competition. Round about two o'clock in the morning every bird in the place seemed to be stiting just outside our window, all working them-selves up into a perfect frenzy, getting continually and maddeningly in and out of time and "tune" with each other.

We all tried to see these birds we all tried to see these birds without success, till one day a fellow guest at the hotel recalled that some-one had once told her that by lying in the long grass and rubbing two stones together you could attract them. Rather as a joke we walked along the read and, leaning on a dry stone dyke, we rubbed and rubbed two stones. Very soon someone pointed, and there on an open knoll stood a cornerake in view, his head raised, singing for all he was worth. He stood there so long that he collected quite an audience—until the hotel gong called us to dinner.

audience—until the hotel going called us to dinner.

We tried again later with no result, so I cannot say whether on the first occasion we hit on two stones which produced the right note, or whether it was simply a coincidence.

During the second week of our stay we heard very little of the cornection of the second was the second of the second control of the following Sunday afternoon a friend staying with us suggested that we should try the effect of a fishing reel. After some discussion my reel was chosen as having the best "tone," so we lay in the edge of the long grass. The first series of double jerks on the line produced an answer from the middle of the field. We waited for several minutes and tried again. This time the bird rose and flew straight over the bird rose and flew straight over the bird rose and flew waited in into the next field.

We continued this experiment in different fields until my line, backing and all, was completely unwound and hopelessly tangled. We got almost instant answers in every field—one other bird flew over us and two birds flew across in front of us. In spite of a good pair of field-glasses, we never managed to see another bird on the ground

I do not advise anyone to try this experiment, for that night we were treated to the most devastating chorus of all. Whether they were just getting a little of their own back, or whether they were still looking for the unknown girl with the golden voice, we shall never know. But this I do know, that corncrakes are in no immediate danger of becoming extinct in Sutherland What the state of the I do not advise anyone to try this

the Orkneys, etc., in good numbers, is a mystery ornithologists strive in vain to explain.—ED.]

AN EIGHT-SAILED MILL

AN EAGHT-SALLED MILL
SIR.—You recently published a letter
in Courtry Lirz regarding a fivesailed windmill. I enclose a photograph of the mill at Heckington,
Lincolnshire, which I am told is the
only one in the country with eight
salls. When I visited iffjust before the



THE MILL AT HECKINGTON See letter: An Eight-Smiled Mill

late war it was working and seemed to be in excellent condition, and the miller was kind enough to show me round it. It will be a great pity if these picturesque landmarks are allowed to fall anto decay and disappear from the countryside.—W. Hodson, Little Orchard, 59, Battenhall Road, Worcester.

LONDON SOUARES

SIR.—We now have four seemingly opposing ideas for dealing with the squares of London:—

- I. Mv own, that of quick-set
- hedges; 2. Mr. Peter Fleetwood-Hesketh's,
- who advocates wooden railings;
 3. Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis's,
- Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis's, who advocates moats;
 Lady Winifred Renshaws, who assumes railings and suggests borders of flowers immediately inside, instead of the usual shrubs (generally depressingly dirty privet).
 would seem that the best way

out is not to generalise. I am quite prepared to admit that in certain circumstances and in some squares, e.g. Berkeley and Munster Squares, Bryan-ston and Montagu and some of the Bloomsbury squares, railings are right and appropriate, but inside these railings should be plain grass lawn only, with trees and no shrubs.

On the other hand, the effect of On the other hand, the effect of the dense overgrown hedges round Belgrave Square garden, even though mainly privet, produces a most satis-factory air of mystery and an almost luxuriant forest effect, which, I main-tain, would be rendered even more beautiful and certainly more effica-cious were the hedges to be quick-set than the same applies to Exton and Grosvenor Squares, while St. James's Square would probably be more appro-priate to Mr. Fleetwood-Hesketh's plan.

plan.

I feel Mr. Williams-Ellis's moats (however much in keeping with the military defence and security note which was sounded by Mr. Hesketh !) might be difficult, but I can imagine it might be difficult, but I can imagine it developed and becoming a really beautiful feature round Hyde Park and the Green Park, rather in the same way, but on a smaller scale, as the Regard's Canal serves as an about Regard's Canal serves as a manual to the control of the cont tea gardens (and may we hope beer gardens as well!). If surrounded by Mr. Williams-Ellis's most, they might come to resemble the famous tea house in the Chinese city at

There are many hundreds of squares in London and almost every one different in character. They should each be considered individually.

—John Coddington (Lt.-Col.), 22, Ealon Mews South, London, S.W.1.

SHEIKHS OF ARABY

Siz.—The enclosed photographs which I took when serving in the Trucial Oman in 1942, show very well the natural dignity of the Arab ruler. The Sheikh of Sharjah rules over about 5,000 people living in or around the town of that name.

Ajman is a smaller town also lying on the coast of Trucial Oman on the Persian Gulf. It may be recalled that this coast is also known as the Pirate Coast. Until finally suppressed by the British in 1819, Arab pirates from coast towns such as these harassed from the earliest times ships sailing in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.—F. L. N., Willskire.

THE ELEPHANT AND CASTLE

Siz - A whole book could be written about the origin of the celebrated tavern at Newington Butts. Visiting it shortly before the war, I remember being palmed off with a tale that the sign must be a corruption of Infanta of sign must be a corruption of infanta of Castile, the house being so named after Henry VIII's prospective bride who, it was alleged, halted there on her journey to London.

If the original perpetrator of this legend had troubled to consult an old map of London, he would have found man of London, he would have found that the tavern in question was built and named, not in Henry's time, but in the saventeeth or early eighteenth century, on land belonging to the cutters' Company whose arms are an eighbant and castle. The emblem tiself can be found in an old psalter belonging to Queen Mary Tudor. It was not to be a supported by the property of the property of indicating the strength of an elephant, states "he could carry a castle, as it were, on his back."

Perhans one of your readers may

Perhaps one of your readers may be able to account for its adoption by the Cutlers' Company. To the average be able to account for its adoption by the Cutlers' Company. To the average merchant in the Middle Ages the two symbols would, of course, be familiar as pieces on the chasaboard. Anyone who has played that game with an Oriental to-day will have noticed how



THE ELEPHANT AND CASTLE AT RIPON See letter : En Ripen Minster





THE SHEIKH OF SHARJAH AND (right) THE SHEIKH OF AJMAN

See latter: Sheikht of Araby

he still calls our knight" the elephant." and our rook "castle."—DAVID C. RUTTER, Exster College, Oxford.

IN RIPON MINSTER

SIR.—In your issue of August 16 you publish a photograph of a garden ornament representing an elephant and castle. Your correspondent asks for suggestions as to the origin of this combination.

The subject is to be found in the carvings of several of our old churches, Beverley St. Mary, Beverley Minster, Gloucester Cathedral, and, perhaps the finest of all, in the Bishop's stall at Ripon Minster, dated 148s. I enclose a photograph of this and would refer your correspondent to the First Book of Maccabees, Chapter vi, for an excellent description, which may have excellent description, which may have suggested the subject to the carvers. Ripon Minster has a fine library of ancient books, and the proportion of scriptural subjects on its misericordes is much above the average. Is it not likely that the Ripon carvers had access to these books in selecting their subjects. The same school of carvers at a later date did the Beverley work and carried the idea with them.

Another suggestion is that the idea was brought from the East by the returning Crusaders. Other readers may offer different explanations.—H. E. Illingworth, Carl-rayne, 11, Leadhall Lane, Harrogate,

A WET AUGUST

Sir,-The enclosed photograph was taken on August 31, 1912, a very wet taken on August 31, 1912, a very wet August, as many of your readers will remember. It shows part of a sheaf of wheat grown out in the ear, owing to there being so much wet weather before the harvest could be gathered. This August has also been a month of very bad weather in many parts of the weather in many parts of the country, and no doubt some farmers have had similar results with their corn.—Mary Hare (Miss), Greengates, 328. Pinkoe Road, Whipton, Exster,

CLOUD OF BUTTERFLIES

BUTTERFILES

Siz,—In last week's issue you published a letter describing a donac cloud of cabbage white butterflies seen howering over a field of cate. The writer obviously witnessed a sight that very few people have ever seen, and this is the first landing place of a migrant swarm of butterfles. About this time of year the large cabbage white, P. brassics, often crosses the Channel in large numbers from North France or more usually from Belgium and Holland, crossing the North Sea and arriving along our East Coast

shores, where they are observed flying inland in small droves or a steady stream. They do not swally fly at all high up, and for this season do not give the effect of a "cloud" of butterflee; in fact, they usually pass by unnoticed unless an entomologist the stream of their migratory. recognises them on their migratory

fught.

As the oats were damp after the rain it is quite possible that the butter-files congregated at this spot to refresh themselves before moving on, but closer observation should have been made to see if many were settling and sucking up moisture through their tongues. Also the time of day would have helped, and in which way the wind was blowing. If the butterfiles were seen fairly early in the morning, wind was blowing. If the butterflies were seen fairly early in the morning, were seen fairly early in the morning, they would have been flying from early dawn from the Continent, or even travelling all night, which is by no means unusual in some species, and, as already been suggested, this damp oat field was their first "port of call." It would have been also interesting to know how long they stayed in the vicinity. By father, when he was a vicinity. By father, when he was a vicinity of the control of the contr



REMINDER OF THE SUMMER OF 1912 See letter : A Wet At

be seen anywhere. They had refreahed themselves with nectar after a long might journey, and then moved on and distributed all over the county during the course of the day.—L. HUGN NEWMAN, F.R.E.S., Baskey, Kent.

DO ROOKS REMEMBER?

BUCKS REMEMBER:

Six.—I was interested in Mau Garvey
Batten's letter about rooks, published
in your issue of July 5. However, I
do not agree with him in his conclusion
that the older rooks passed on to their
voung the fear they felt regarding the
first rookery. It is natural for young
rooks to build where they were raread
and if the second rookery were just as suitable as the first there is no reason why any of the rooks should leave it.

A simple test of my explanation would be to shoot some of the rooks in the scond rookery, and see whether they returned to the other side of the river or not.—B. J. H. McROBERTS, 18, Victoria Street, Armagh, N. Ireland.

THE SCENTING POWERS OF A DALMATIAN

Six. 1 have been much interested in the letters about the somting powers of retrievers, having had a somewhat smilar experience with my Dalmatian, Road Coach Jeremy of Clinford's Inn. One night, while crossing a meadure of less the glass and chromium-plated metal end from a small torch. It boured with rain all night. The next day I went there and swill to the Jerems of the less than the less I have been much interested in

"Seek for your master's toy." He ranged around for a minute and then went straight up-wind and found it. We used to try little experiments on these lines. We arranged with a friend, not well known to the dog, a frend, not well known to the dog, to buy some small sweets without much smell, such as acid drops, and to throw one as far as possible into the long grass while the dog was not looking. The dog would then be told, "Seek for your present"; and he would go about the matter in the same way and generally picked it up within a minute or so. Chocolate was barred, as he could obviously smell it in the pocket.

as he could onvously small it in the pocket.

Rubber seemed a very potent some to Jeremy and also is to my present to Jeremy and also is to my present Dalmatian, Robin of chasening below, perhaps owing to both having play, Jeremy could see the consultation of examing pulse put in an safe tray on a fable and would get up and ask for it. He would also find a ball anywhere in the open and if it were thrown over the side of a hill when he was not looking, he would pick up the seem there is the open and if it were thrown where it bounced and then seek for the next spot; he generally found the ball in a few minutes.

In view of the apparent case in

picking up the scent of rubber, I was rather surprised to read that in some experiments with hounds, rubber boots were worn by the assistants in order to isolate the scent of the TENUTETE

Here is another instance of the Here is another instance of the Dalmatian's powers of soent. Jeremy picked up the trail of my wife when I took him through Swanage half an hour after she had been shopping, first of all going into the fahmonger's, then into the grocer's and then into another shop. This seems remarkable in view of the conflicting scents, particularly as my wife does not use

potent perfume.

Although kept in very hard condition, Robin does like his comforts, and I am glad to be able to say for the sake of my own reputation for veracity that I have one or two independent witnesses of the following. When in the spring the sun begins to get a little warmth in it but the ground is still cold and damp. Robin quite spontaneously, without a hint from anyone, will take his rug from the settee, work it into a rough bundle; salk down the gravlen with it, spread stalk down the garden with it, spread it out with his nose and lie on it with an extremely satisfied air.—MORGANATIC, Dorset.

HOW TO HOUSE BULLS

-Your recent article was headed How to House Bulls, but as the special difficulties arise largely from the vicious tendencies of bulls, may 1 (though admittedly having very little first-liand knowledge) make two suggestions?

First, the excessive bumptiousness of bulls arises partly from the conditions of their life and would be much reduced if the animals were not merely exercised (most of them lack even that attention) but were given a fair amount of hard work. I once read that bulls were in the past sometimes used in the old roundabout machines by which power was obtained for threshing corn, slicing turmps, cutting threshing corn, slicing turnips, cutting chaff, and even churning butter. Whether or not that was so, it should be possible to make such a machine perform some useful task, and the work, as compared with the mere walking exercise provided by some of the modern roundabout bull exercisers, should be all to the good of the built.

Secondly, one of the chief troubles in the actual handling of a bull is that, if the brute gets his head down in an aggressive or defiant way, it is exceedaggressive of denant way, it is exceed-ingly difficult to touch him, with stick or pitchlork, in any sensitive spot. Now I have read that in America, in the Chicago stockyards, for example, it is the cuatom to use, instead of sticks which leave bruises, a kind of mild electric shocking apparatus: a baton with a battery in the handle. This is for non-aggressive animals, about to be butchered, but might not some similar device with more "kick" be devised for bulls? If the electric staff were quite distinctive, and were





TWO BEESWAX MOULDS USED FOR PARGETTING See letter: Pargetting Mould

used a few times when carrying its full load, the mere sight of it would then be sufficient to induce obedience or sub

Perhaps somebody more closely concerned with the subject will com-ment: there may be cogent objections. But I have been much impressed by the frequency with which common-sense possibilities remain untested.— J. D. U. W., Oxford.

A THREAT TO A DEVON BEAUTY SPOT

SIR,-We have heard quite often that there will always be an England, meaning the England of the lovely countryside, the valley of the Dart, countryside, the valley of the Dart, for instance, at such a spot as Staverton Bridge. At present, not in the interests of the working men of the neighbourhood, since all the labour comes by bus and car, Messra, estaverton Builders are erecting a factory within a biscuit's throw of the beautiful mediaval bridge over the

Dart.

Why is it that, when there are so many ugly places where smoking chimneys and other abominations would not be out of place, one of the



THE MEDIÆVAL BRIDGE AT STAVERTON OVER THE DART See Letter: A Threat to a Devon Beauty Suo



HERALDIC PLASTER CASTS OF ORNAMENTS USED ON THE ERIDGE ESTATE See letter : Pargetting Moulds

prettiest spots in Devon must be spoilt?--I. M. JEFFERISS, Totnes,

We reproduce a photograph of this fine bridge and its lovely sur-roundings as they used to be.—Ed.]

PARGETTING MOULDS

Sig. - In May you published a most interesting article dealing with the craft of pargetting. Since then a number of correspondents have sent you further details, but no one has said anything about the tools used to create the picturesque designs.

It may be a surprise to most of your readers to know that the work is your readers to know that the work is done with moulds made of beswax These moulds measure roughly 4 ins. by 3 ins., and are about ¾ in. thick. It is astonishing how light in weight and yet how strong these moulds are, and they do not easily chip nor break. The photographs show two of these moulds

My other photograph shows a number of plaster casts "in the raw" number of plaster casts "in the raw" before being attached to exterior plasterwork. The pargetting moulds and the plaster casts here illustrated and the plaster cases here interfaced are those used on the estate of the Marquess of Abergavenny at Eridge, near Tunbridge Wells.—J. SOUTHEY, 11. Cavendish Avenue, Sevenoaks, Kent.

BEES AND COLOUR

Six.—The question whether birds can distinguish colours has been asked by one of your correspondents, and last week another told a story of a rabbit that "saw red." May I raise the subject of bees and colour? The inference that bright colours make flowers conspicuous to insects as well as to humans, has been disputed by many biologists who claim that characteristic scents are the main attraction Recent research, however, has proved that many insects have a colour vision not unlike our own. For example, it has been shown conclusively that hive bees can distingush blue and yellow from each other, and from all shades of grey. Most flowers exclusively polimated by bees are blue or purple, less frequently yellow and white, Experiments abow that, although live bees and humble-bees can dis-

Experiments show that, although hive boes and humble-bees can distinguish scents which we can distinguish scents which we can distinguish scents which we can distinguish scents with the section of the sense of smell particularly acute in the bees. In view of these facts, I was extremely interested to find, on a recent visit to Kew, that in one part of the gardens, nearly all the bees had been attracted to the small vellow and almost scentiess flowers of inalternm, while brightly coloured delphiniums, lepins and sweet peas Ferhaps your readers can supply an explanation of this anomaly. Thalictrum, is a wind-pollinated plant, recently derived (in the evolutionary sense) from entomophilous ancestors. Geitonogamy (the phenomenon of

pollination by another flower of the same plant by growth of the stamens) may take place if normal pollination does not occur.—J. L. CLOUDSLEY-THOMESON, Cambridge.
[That bees have a decided preference for blue was well demonstrated.

by Lord Avebury in his patient experiments with them, which were set forth in his well-known book on set in in this were known book on ants, bees and wasps (1902), and have been confirmed by more recent workers; why, therefore, the bees watched by our correspondent turned to inconspicuous yellow flowers is difficult to imagine.—ED.]

TO INCREASE FRUIT YIELDS

 One frequently encounters people one requient you counters people who are disappointed with the meagre yields of their fruit plantations. Although every care and attention has been given to the trees, they complain of barren orchards or faulty fruit.

Experience has shown that too

often this trouble is due to a long tap root—the bugbear of all good gar-deners and horticulturists. As the deners and horticulturists. As the remoty—digging down and shortening the tap root—is not only laborious but disturbing to the tree, I have thankfully adopted a planting method used by an elderly friend, whose pear trees are a joy to behold.

At the bottom of the prepared site—a hole two feet deep—a square of the strong time from the property of the strong time from the strong the strong that the placed on this, and the hole, with a good percentage of small stones, is

good percentage of small stones, is filled in with sun-warmed soil.

The tin at the base prevents the tree from putting down a tap root, which robs the fibrous and life-giving roots above of much nourishment. The life-givers, spreading just below the surface of the ground, are easily unearthed and pruned when necessary.

This is one of those rare instances where a square in a circle is advan-tageous. Obviously, a round piece of tin at the root of a tree would prevent adequate drainage.—M. A. S., Brackley, Northamptonshire.

HOW DO YOU SLINGS

HOW DO YOU SLING?

SIR.—Have any of your readers any knowledge as to the use of a sling? In ancient times, of course, their use was common in warfare, and Monckton in cords of a sling of the sling on the sling and used it on the sands at Worthing, but I rarely got the stone even to leave the sling, and when it did it usually hit the sand within a few yards. I once got the stone to carry about 80 yárds. Perhaps your readers have some knowledge of the possible accuracy and distance now of formerly attained by slinging.—CLARENCE HILLS, 5, New Squeeze, Lincoln's Inn., London, W.C.2.

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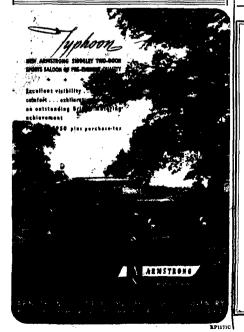


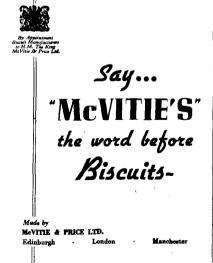
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NEW BOOKS

FIGHT TO SAVE THE COUNTRYSIDE

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

BEYOND the vigour and humour with which the case is put, there is, alas! little that is new in Dr. C. E. M. Joad's The Uniutored Townsman's Invasion of the Country (Faber, 8s. 6d.). No one who sensitively knew the England that was and observes the England that is; no one who is aware through the Press of the 'threats" that are daily reported to "beauty spots"; no one who gets around the country and sees the abominations of all sorts that are happening to it; no one who has bought a picture postcard and swigged

any countryside worth bothering about

Why bother anyway? Because, says Dr. Joad, "man cannot live by movies and radio alone, but by the spirit of God as it manifests itself in the visible scene that He has set before us in hills and valleys and rivers, in the air and the sky, in fields and flowers, in meadows and woods, and in greaf trees ranged in an avenue along a road or standing brooding and solitary in a field." Put thus, it is, like most important questions, fundamentally a religious question, for religion a bottle of pop in the shadow of is a matter of choice between touch-Stonehenge; in short, no one at all able and intangible "values," with

THE UNTUTORED TOWNSMAN'S INVASION OF THE COUNTRY By Dr. C. E. M. Joad

(Faber, 8s. 6d.)

AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By Gilbert Thomas (Champion and Hall, 12s. 6d.)

THE RIVER. By Rumer Godden (Michael Joseph, 7s. 6d.)

save the mentally deficient is unaware that the spoliation of England has now reached that point of acceleration where mere momentum threatens to carry it to the ultimate and logical death of all that we understood by the beauty of the countryside.

The word countryside must not be too narrowly used. It includes more than fields and cottages, hedgerows, hills and village churches. It includes the lovely towns that men once knew how to build, and know no longer, though they know how to deform and deface, sticking incongruous legs and antenna on to forms already perfect, with as much logic as one might paint a parrakeet on to the shoulder of Mona Lisa. That certainly would give her something to smile about.

A FIFTY-YEAR BATTLE

It is part of Dr. load's case that those who knew and loved the beauty of England as it was before motor traffic became the prime factor in playing the devil with it are now a diminishing number, and that generations are arising who are quite literally unaware that anything is wrong. Therefore, he thinks, the next fifty years are of critical importance in the matter. That the untutored townsman will continue to invade and violate the countryside he does not doubt. Indeed, he rightly warns us to prepare for an invasion greater than any we have yet known. It is his notion that The process of what he calls Butlinisation should be encouraged. If the locusts are to eat up the land, concentrate them in chosen patches of the land, and meanwhile proceed vigor-ously with education. Then, in fifty and, and meanwhile proceed vigor-ously with education. Then, in fifty years the battle will be lost or won. The townsman will either be tutored and fit to be entrusted with the countryside or there will no longer be

this as an uncovenanted mercy: that those who choose the intangible find. in the long run, that material good has been "added unto them." To apply this thought to the present case: what could not be achieved by a people nurtured on wild and noble and beautiful images—achievements surely incapable of realisation by those who accept as normal low standards of environment and enjoyment.

WATCH THE CARETAKERS!

But who will take care of the caretakers? One shudders, reading this book, at the manifold tales of betrayal by those who, one might have hoped. would make the preservation of our heritage a first concern. From rural district councils to government departments, from the heads of business concerns to university authorities, the tale is the same: apathy or hostility frustrate the efforts of those who would preserve while yet there is time something of an inheritance which, once equandered, can never be

Dr. load uncovers the whole lamentable story, from the scatterer of orange peel and paper-bags to the dictatorial and rapacious attitude of the War Office, selsed by the chance of war of large areas of loveliness and fertility that, it seems, will never be

With old cities and wild tracts of land his remedy is simply: "Do nothing. Leave them alone," except, indeed, that he would compal them to be left alone. He would have legislation on many of the matters here concerned compulsory and not permissive. If some of his suggestions for curing the disease are open to argument, one must thank him for so fully and frankly exposing the disease in its growing horror; and it is not the least tribute one may award shim to say that

throughout his discourse he has a liveliness and wit that make one feel as though the diagnosis of a cancer had been written by Puck

PROMISE UNFULFILLED?

Mr. Gilbert Thomas's Auto-biography (Chapman and Hall, 12s, 6d.) is a story of promise unfulfilled. author's father had been an assistant in a draper's shop. His industry gave him his own shop in Leicester, with, in due season, branches in several other towns and thus the boy was brought up if not in affluence at any rate in what are called "comfortable circum-stances." It was a Methodist home It was a Methodist home. and the atmosphere of Methodism nearly half a century ago is well understood and recorded.

From Leicester young Thomas went to the Leys School at Cambridge and was deeply unhappy there. He seems, for one thing, to have had a profound inhibition about exposing his lanky body to other boys in the swimming-bath. This, and a few other such matters affected him to a degree that will seem disproportionate to balanced minds.

He was fortunate on leaving school, to find work that was utterly congenial. He went to the publishing house of Chapman and Hall and blossomed under the benign and humane influence of Arthur Waugh. He began, very young, to write. Poems, essays, journalistic articles, book reviews, poured from his pen. He published a few books, he knew many influential and distinguished men of letters. One who was among his friends in those days said later "he was much impressed by my early success, and even a little jealous. Indeed, it looked at this time as though Mr. Thomas might, as they say, make a name for himself

IN GAOL

The war of 1914-18 disrupted this evenly successful career. Mr. Thomas became a conscientious objector, and though he was able to show that this was no matter of current convenience. but that he had made his position clear long before the war broke out, he was imprisoned at Wormwood Scrubbs and later, more leniently, at Knutsford. Perhaps the best thing in the book is the account of what life was like in those days for a conscientions objector in rank

After the war, Mr. Thomas went back into publishing, though not with his old firm, to editing, to writing; but one has a sense of something lost, of an impetus not regained. Eventually, provided for by the death of his parents, he retired, now a married man, to the Devon coast, where a model railway book-reviewing and meditations upon the world about him

occupy his days.

He has written a quiet, thoughtful book, the book of a man who is well satisfied with the choices he has made as life presented them to him, and one wonders after all whether the phrase used in the first sentence of this review is the right one. For what is fulfilment? Mr. Thomas, I have no doubt, would answer that it is "the attainment of an integrated personality." That attainment has cle been, at first sub-consciously and finally with full intention, the object of his mental strife. That he is a long way on the path to its realisation no one can read his book and doubt. To have the strength to step out of the main stream of traffic may not be unwise. Some may find that fulfilment lies that way.

Miss Rumer Godden continues

with each novel she writes to win my enthusiastic admiration. She is one of those novelists who are content with little of contemporary happening, because they know that the fund mental things of human life do not change from generation to generation. however much the social integument may alter its shape or colour.

A BEAUTIFUL BOOK

In her new short book The River (Michael Joseph, 7s. 6d.) we have life, love, war, birth, growth, death, all considered in their impact upon the mind of an imaginative English girl growing up in her parents' house on the bank of an Indian river.

The child, Harrict, is already a writer, and is clearly going to be in time an important one. She is at a most impressionable age. The coming to the house of a soldier wounded in war, his love for Harriet's sister, transferred in the end to herself, the death from snakebite of her little brother. the birth of her little sister: all these things, touched on by Miss Godden with the lightness but certainty of art, make up the brief chronicle.

The river, flowing always, certain but unhurried, is the symbol that runs through the book. "We can't keep it, and to-day was so lovely," says Harriet's sister; and "We can't keep so trite, so true is what Harr is discovering all the time. The acceptance of the moment with all its content of joy or agony, and perhaps at last its crystallisation in art-this is what Harriet is learning all the time; and the author builds the lesson up into a book that is as beautiful and brittle as a bubble with the sun on it.

"NUCLEUS BREEDING"

AN instance of the way in which the complete severance of communications with the Continent during the war has acted in the scientific world is shown in the issue of a new second edition of Dr. A. L. Haagedoorn's book Animal Breeding (Crosby Lockwood 15s.). The book was originally pub lished in this country in 1939, and when Holland was liberated and con-tact with England re-established its author found to his surprise that it had meanwhile been reprinted several times and had become a textbook in countries overseas. Naturally he countries overseas. Naturally he wished to bring it up to date, and that has now been done.

In his Foreword, Dr. John Hammond, of the Cambridge Animal Hammond of the Cambridge of management of a book which is based on importance of a book which is based on the principle of selecting livestock according to how they look or perform. This and many other discoveries in the science of genetics are set out by Dr. Haagedoorn in a form which will appeal to compare the second of the average broader. He is well qualified for the task, for he is not only a distinguished geneticist out a progression of the second of the seco advocates what he calls a "nucleus scheme" in the breeding of the larger domestic animals. The principle can be most simply considered in the case of poultry and ducks where a poultry and ducks where incleus" of one male in every gene "nucleus" of one male in every gene-ration is sufficiently large to produce all the males required on the farm. The analogous application to the larger animals is that the males should all come from a "nucleus hard" which shall be served by as few males as possible. The forwar males we use the stricter can be selection and the greater stricter can be selection and the greater the slice of impurity done away with in each generation. Dr. Haagedoorn carries his proposal so far as to suggest the ultimate step of making it obliga-tory within a breed to use only males from the "nucleus group." W.E. B. tory within a breed to us from the "nucleus group."

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FARMING NOTES

ROYAL SHOW NEXT YEAR

AFTER much coming and going between 16, Bedford Square and 55, Whitehall, the Ministry of Agricultural Society of England cash hold an austerity, Royal Show at Lincoln next year. The dates fixed are july 14. Mr. Tom Williams, the Minister, has himself been anxious all through the discussions that there should be a National Show next year. No doubt what he saw at the Swediah No doubt what he saw at the Swediah Centenary Show at Whitsun helped to convince him that a national show can be most stimulating and well worth while. There will be little of the pre-war garden-party atmosphere about the Show at Lincoln. Buildings must be limited to a minimum owing must be limited to a minimum owing to the priority domands of housing for labour and material, but the R.A.S.E. has a good many buildings which are moved around from place to place for the Royal Show each year. Presumably these have been stored and are still in serviceable condition. I wish a more accessible spot than Lincoln had been selected placed to the selected should be selected should be selected to the selected should be sel Lincoln has little accommodation for visitors, and it is distant from the industrial centres whose interest in modern agriculture we must encourage now Somewhere in the Midlands, near Birmingham, would have been a

There should be strong emphasis performance in the livestock on performance in the livestock classes Fashionable pedigrees, unless backed by a good performance, hold little interest for the present generation of farmers, and the R.A.S.E. must keep step with the times. It is, I understand, the littention that a condition of entry for the Show will be a clean bill of health in tuberculosis and contagious abortion. This is certainly most desirable. I hope, too, that means will be found, despite the paper shortage, of including in the catalogue particulars of lactation records of dairy animals. Stress is to be laid on the educational aspects of the Show and the results of recent agricultural research. The Agriculagricultural research. The Agricultural Research Council may even be persuaded to bring its fruits into the open for appraisal by the farming

Beef Cattle Exports

THE Shorthorn breed has suc-THE Shorthorn breed has suc-ceeded in finding an export mar-ket for 288 animals this year; 109 Aberdeen Augus and 55 Herefords have also gone abroad. The Argentine has again been the best customer, fol-prising to find that only 3 Herefords were taken for North America. The Hereford is the main beef breed in the western ranch country of both the western ranch country of both the United States and Canada, but I suspect that the farmers there believe that they have developed for them-selves a type of Hereford that suits local conditions better than the Herefords we can offer.

Hothouse Talks

ONE of the sessions of a Fuel and Future conference convened by the Ministry of Fuel and Power is to be devoted to the discussion of heat be devoted to the discussion of heat for agriculture and horticulture. Heat for glass-houses will be the main topic. Class-house construction, including double glazing, various methods of glass-house heating, the mechanics of soil warming and artificial rain, as well at the driving of grain, grass and house soil warming and artimizat rain, as well as the drying of grain, grass and hops will also be covered by short talks by those who are well up in modern methods. The N.F.U. has a hand in organising this conference, and those

interested can get fuller details from 45, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Canada's Policy

UNTIL 1 read Canadian Agricul-isual Policy, I assumed that agri-culture had always been since the early days of settlement the prime concern of Canada. Now I learn from Professor C. Fowke's book, published Concern of Canada, Now I learn from Professor C. Fowke's book, published by Mr. Geoffrey Cumberlege at the Oxford University Pros., published the Canada's leading conomic activity. The profitable and attractive opportunities were of other sarts, such as fur-trapping and fashing for cod. Farming was a necessary but ancillary industry and indeed to-day newsprint and minerals vie with Canadian wheat. The limits of what Professor Forke calls "the wheat economy" tend to shrink. I am not sorry to learn this. Obsession with wheat has not swited the economy of other countries besides Canada.

Ploughing Leys

ALTHOUGH the ploughing up sub-sidy on 3-year leys has been extended, the process of qualifying for the £2 an acre on land which has been the £2 an acre on land which has been never been a complicated affair. Owing to the wording of the Act, land seeded in 1943 or earlier is eligible now, but land seeded in 1944 is only now, but land seeded in 1944 is only idigible if ploughed between January I and March 31, 1947, when this sectended subsidy period is due to expire. This does not seem a very clever arrangement. The Government is wanting wheat for the harvest of 1947 and the thin one in 1947 and the land now in 1947 and 1947 and 1948 in 1949 dentally if is still the Ministry's rule that the sowing of leys to stand for more than one year must be approved by the W.A.E.C.s. It cannot, of course, be an offence to sow a 3-year. seeds mixture without informing the seeds mixture without niorming the committee, but the committee may come along after one year and say that the field must be ploughed again. I cannot imagine, however, that any sensible committee member would do so if a satisfactory sward had been

Harvesting Costs

HARVESTING is reckoned to account for 12-15 per cent. of the total cost of growing grain. All the operations involved in the culti-vation, harvesting and threshing of straw crops represent about 45-50 per cent. of the total cost and the remainder is made up of charges for manures, seed, ront and overheads. These are economists' figures. They must be interpreted with regard for conditions that may make nonsense of an average. This year, for instance, controls that may make honsense of an average. This year, for instance, many of us are having to spend money quite uneconomically on salvaging laid crops and this, with militarian prisoners, at \$4 a week, must peak up harvesting costs. On the other hand the man with a combine-harvester who can find full employment for his equipment, possibly on his neighbour's farm as well as his own, should be able to cut harvesting costs below the average figure of 12-18 per cent. The proportion of the harvesting costs in the total figure must also wary a good deal with the expenditure on cultivation and fertilizers.

CINCINNATUS.

DINNE

COCIAL changes are inevitable if the present movement for the break-up of estates, or their transference to the State, or their gift to the National Trust continues to the National Irust, continues, to say nothing of the great number that will pass, as so many have lately done, to County Councils and other bodies for what are called "institutional uses." Modern business methods have made an end of some once cherished made an end of some once cherished institutions, notably the rent audit dinner. For 50 years or more the farmer has availed himself of the facilities afforded by the banks and the Post Office to forward his rent to the land agent's office, and neither the owner nor the tenant would care to

owner nor the tenant would care devote half a day to dining and speech-making at the mansion. It was formerly the rule for the tenants of farms to assemble on a particular day to pay the rent and be regaled with a heavy dinner. These occasions have been described by novelists and caricaturists, and very droll or often very dull they must have been. Two disamilar events of that kind may be cited. Cowper, in The Yearly Distress; or Tithing Time at Stock in Essar records how—
The farmers come jog. jog,

Along the miry road, Each heart as heavy as a log, To make their payments good... The dinner comes, and down they

To make their payments good ... The dinner comes, and down they war.

We e'er such hungry folk? There's little talking and no wit; It is no time to joke. Surtees, whose denneations of early Victorian life have now a truly historical value, is reniforced by a picture by John Leech, in his allistion to Jawleyford: 'one of the rathernari-ink landowners. His communications with his tenant were chiefly confined to dining with them twice a year in the great outrance-hall of Jawley-ford Court, after Mr. Screwemtight had eased them of their cash in the steward's room. Dressed in the height the lie to ha words, he would expatitate on the delights of such meetings of equality; declare that, next to those spent with his family, the only really happy moments of his life were those when he was surrounded by his tenantry. he doated on the manly character of the Light TenARN'IS.

WELSH TENANTS DISAPPOINTED

SOME of the tenants of the Watkin Williams-Wynn estates in the neighbourhood of Bala seem to have neighbourhood of Bala seem to have been hoping for an opportunity of purchasing their holdings, and they have expressed their disappoint-ment in unmistakable terms. Their hopes were frustrated owing to the acquisition of gevry large acreage by the Government in consideration of

death duties.

Of course, here as elsewhere, the question would have arisen, whether some at least of the tenants would have bettered their position by whether some at least of the tenants would have bettered their portion of beauting would not bettered their portion of the second of the secon speaking, on the larger landed estates, the rents have by no means undergone adjustment proportionate to recent increases in the profit derivable from efficient farming. Another considera-

too which has leen rather tion forcibly brought home to some farmers by the inclemency of the present season is that the traditional service of a good landlord, in acting as a buffer between a tenant and the results of a disastrous year's work, may yet be rendered, difficult as owners are finding it to obtain a fair net income from ir possessions

THE PAYMENT OF TAXES IN LAND

COUNTLESS cases show that, if to the annual exactions of the tax-collector are added the exceptional levy which must from time to time be made in respect of succession duties, the landowner has no alternative but the landowner has no alternative but the landowner has no alternative but to surrender part or the whole of his property to find the necessary money. Such have been the changes that it may be, and probably is, the case that tenants can no longer expect much help from owners in the event of adverse seasons. Some owners may be able to allow a hard-pressed tenant a able to allow a hard-pressed tenant a short extension of the time in which to pay the rent, but if it can be shown that a tenant had enough capital to contemplate purchasing his holding; the should seem only logical that he found in the should seem only logical that he had be season. Thousands of acres of a had season. Thousands of acres of presson of investment corporations. In these instances there is no tradition of investment corporations. In the instances there is no tradition of investment corporations in the pressure of the season of investment corporations of ownership and business, as formal and imperative as an insurance company's demand for premiums on a policy. For these and other reasons tonants may often feel uneasy when they learn that their landlord has sold his estate. Some short extension of the time in which to landlord has sold his estate. Some perpetual corporations undoubtedly compare favourably with the best individual landlords, but there are exceptions to every rule.

POWERS OF THE STATE

FOR the time being the efficient farmer enjoys a kind of fixity of I farmer enjoys a kind of fixity of tenure, which operates in his favour in preventing re-adjustments of rent, though over and over again the assertion is made in offers by auction that "the tenants stand at old rents which are far below an economic level in present circumstances." Supposing the recent inovement to surrender

the recent movement to surrender landed property to the State to defray death duties gathers force, it may be that the protection formerly enjoyed by tenants will come to an end. Weish treamts are not too well satisfied at having been handed over to the State, and they are demanding that they should be enabled to nominate a committee that should play an important part in administering the Glan-llyn estate. They suggest also that such a committee should have as Gian-lyn estate. They suggest also that such a committee should have as its secretary the open on the secretary who happened to be chosen as agent of the estate. Any agent trying to officiate in such circumstances would seem to embark upon the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the transference at Lianuwchilyn, in the vicinity of Bala, to debate various aspects of the transference of the property to the State. The second secretary of the Treasury (Sir Bernard Gilbert) strended on behalf of the Government of experts from different departments, and certain officials of the National Trust, for the latter organisation is to take a very special responsibility regarding at least the Lake and particular matters affecting the amenities of the district. It was with reference to the mode of management of the property that the keenest discussion essent.



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ANTHONY BUCKLEY

THE popular wool jersey frocks and cardigan suits are in the shops again for this autumn in many new designs and weaves; the frocks in pastels or gay colours with all shades of red leading—terra-cotta, rust, lacquer, geranium and carnation plaks. They are often draped slightly somewhere on the hipline of the skirts, crystal-pleated, sunray-pleated, box-pleated, or tubular with horizontal tucking about the hiplines. The simple tops are yoked, tucked, seamed and flapped. That look of mathematical symmetry has gone. These dresses, though equally simple in that they have no fussy triumings, are much more feminine with their subtle cut, many dressmaker details. They make the perfect under-fur-coat dress, are easy to wear, soft, warm, becoming, comparatively inexpensive. They are one of the big priority items on a woman's shopping-list.

Two-pieces featured by Wolsey are immensely practical as the outfit can be split and the cardigan type of jacket worn with almost anything else in the house in winter, outdoors over a tweed skirt or cotton frock in the summer. Jersey jackets galore are being shown in the stores. Marshall and Shelgrove have sude jersey cardigans, impecably tailored, long enough to mould the hips with two deep flapped pockets set in below the waist. Finely ribbed knitted suits styted by Dorville are also shown by Marshalls in dark shades. Jackets are long, skirts straight; the jersey is thick and taut as a tweed; hems are finished with a double or ow of stitching and a double edge. These suits are practical, hard-wearing, easy on a larger figure and extremely smart. At Debenham and Streebody there are some charming jersey suits with black pleated skirts and straight hip-length jackets in a bouclé weave that is so curly it looks as though it were woven with a mobair curl. The jackets are vivid—tilleu], cinnamon, emerald or cyclamen. Fitted cardigans are also featured, and a series of soot-black jersey frocks combined with black taffeta, designed for dinner and theatre going under a fur coat or sequin jacket. The dresses are tight skirted and mould the waistline; the taffeta is applied as deep bands at the hem and hip, or inlet to make an all-over trellia design. Country jersey suits are plainly tailored in tweed colourings and patterns. There are also at Debenham's some excellent Utility jumpers and cardigans in bright tones, coral, ice blue, gold, leaf

More good news for winter shoppers is that furs are also much more plentiful, as the great London marts re-open and the craftsmen go back into the industry. With the exception of the Utility furs, which are incredible value, furs are expensive, as the tax is heavy. Mink is still the best seller among the expensive furs and seems likely to remain so. The National Fur Co. are featuring a new sleeve on their mink coats, a sleeve that is set in to an epaulette fold and then ballooms out at the wirst; sometimes this epaulette continues as a square shoulder

Jerseys and Furs

(Left) Jersey two-piece from the Welsey winter collection, agate, matrix bine, erretal being with dark collect and held



Pale blue and pale gray fleshed jensy drase with gappides stud buttons, a surray-planted front. Spenster



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voke. Shoulders are wide on all your. Shoulders are ware on any the coats, but not much padding is used. It is the soft, luxurious quantity of fur used that is what strikes one in these new models—the full flares in the back, the enveloping wrap-overs in front and the huge sleeves. Nutria is cut with wide flares in the back and out with wide hares in the back and under the arms to give the widest possible skirt effect. The flares con-verge on a small flat V at the base of the neck at the back; the sleeves on this coat are immense balloons. Few belted models are shown among the Persian and India lambs. Blue and silver fox is starred for evening jackets. The Utility furs at the National Fur Co. are magnificent, especially some beautifully worked moleskins with wide, cuffed sleeves and fullness in the back.

HE wide sleeve that can be turned back almost to the elbow is styled by Molho on many of his winter models in dark mink, Persian lamb, raccoon, skunk. A glorious dark Canadian mink jacket, worth a king's ransom, had these wide, very becoming sleeves worked vertically. On the shoulders the skins were dovetailed smoothly into a shallow shoulder yoke with a ripple of fullness below the shoulders. The back was worked so that there was a slight flare. Full-length Persian lamb coats for town were cut in two on the neat for town were cut in two on the near waistlines, given wide armholes and cross-over tops and swinging flared skirts. The silhouette is in effect two triangles with one base along the shoulders, the other at the bemline and both apexes on the waist. Sleeves



Silver fax jacket, the round yake at the back giving the effect of a cellar. National For Co.

on these Persian lambs were all exuberant, wide at the wrist, melonshaped and caught with elastic at the wrist, or so wide at the armhole that they run into the waist and then taper to a tight wrist. This width at the top and then again at the hem is very easy to wear. Collars were flat and tailored. Mr. Molho also showed fulllength straight coats in crisp, dark skunk with the wide-cuffed sleeves, and raccoon for winter sports with a huge wrap-over and the skins stranded vertically from shoulder to hem. An amusing tippet in red for had a stole attached to a waist-length cape, and pockets in front into which the hands could be slipped.

Luxurious furs were shown with town suits and coats in the winter collections of the Mayfair couturiers. At Stiebel's narrow sable and mink stoles were wound round the shoulafternoon outfits and matched fur toques and bonnets. Hardy Amies trims his cloth coats lavishly with flat fur and sometimes lines them throughout as well. Hartnell makes a town coat from putty-coloured velours and nutria, using the cloth for the fronts and back and the fur for wide sleeves and side panels. He showed his afternoon ensembles with immense flat muffs and flamboyant bonnets in fur. Fur hats and bonnets are styled everywhere, the toques large and round as a heroine in a Wilde play or a Canadian trapper, the bonnets curving upwards like the Snow Queen's or the illustrations in a Russian fairy tale.
P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

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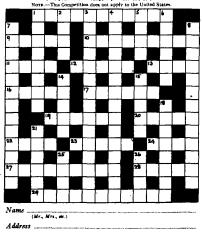
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CROSSWORD No. 867

seas will be awarded for the first losed envelope) must reach "Cre vistock Street, Covent Garden, Lo first post on Thursday, September 12, 1946.



SOLLITION TO No. 200. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of August 30, will be announced next week.

account in the interest of August 20, will be commonted need seach.

ACROSS.—I. Bashfulnerses, 9, Tramp; 10, Rambler rose; 11, Poker;
12, Sects; 15, Paths; 17, Hor; 16, Otto; 19, Agent; 27, Arrace; 22, Weish;
28, Secut; 36, Tees; 17, Owar 28, Stern; 36, Speck; 38, Alto; 38, Accesser
ates; 36, Clubet; 37, Free and easy. DOWN.—2, Agent; 3, Habit; 4, Uses;
ates; 36, Clubet; 37, Free and easy. DOWN.—3, Agent; 3, Habit; 4, Uses;
13, Chambersein; 14, Shade; 18 and 16, Pechen; 20, Twins; 24 and 25,
Cotton; 28, Staff; 29, Reeve; 21, Plate; 32, Crewr; 34, Jean.

provided in a total engistes to the Following conditions, namely, that is shall not, without
yet of Trade except as 48 in Hill retail price of 1/4 and that it shall not, without
the cover by way of Trade creating to or as part of any pedidention or developing.

ACROSS.

- It is not their weight which is striking but their beam (11) 9. Ordain (5)
- 10. The archaeopteryx, for example (5, 4)
- 11. "Under the hawthorn in the——"
 —Milton (4)
- 12. Early version of Mr. Facing Bothways (5)
- 13. It is one foot long (4) 16. One of the leguminous tribe (5)
- 17. Ruined (anagr.) (6) 19. An overhead more or less heavy to all entrants (6)
- -themselves"
- entrants (6)

 20. "He was indeed the glass
 "Wherein the noble youth did—t
 —Skakespear
- 22. It was threatened by the Pagimist with his 13 (4)
- 23. To be unsatisfied for more than 12 months (5)
- 24. Mary shifts into a Yorkshire town (4)
- 27. A home lost (anagr.) (9)
 28. It may make a groan when out of order (5)
- 29. The argument for sliage? (3, 3, 5)

- Lighter than bombs (8)
 A way to restrict an undergraduate's movements (4)
- 3. The Mothemanan (3, 3, 2, 3, 4)
- Novel name for the universal provider (3, 6, 6)
- 5. Heavenly isle (4)
 6. Cause of offence but evidently not serious (6)
- A precipitate move (4, 4, 5
- 8. Raved ten times (anagr.) (13) 14. "He drops the silver—of se
- "Of many links without a break "
 Moradith (5)
- 15. Progressive city by the sound of it (5)
- Range indeed! It is all disordered (8)
 Not necessarily a Jewish form of art (6)

The winner of Crossword No. 865 is The Hon. Florence Hamilton-Russell. Cleobury Court.

Bridgnorth,

Shropshire.

that given, be been





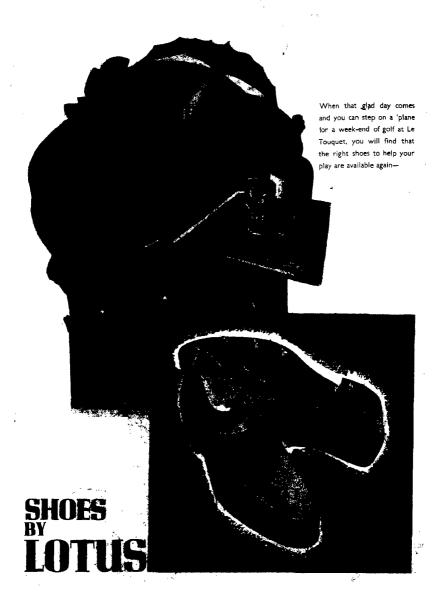
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The Trops Mr. and Mrs. OREENIALL.
CLARGES BY. 18. WI, close to RTZ. PiccaCdilly. Ideal for shopping, theatres and
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PATING GUESTS. Large bedrooms and private sitting room offered to couple as paying guests, in a very comfortable and well-run Country Bouse—Miss BARBOUR, Bankhead, Broxton. Chester.

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Old world, new hablonds, good food, choice wines.

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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2591

SEPTEMBER 13, 1946

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY 64

THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION WILL BE HELD

ON FRIDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 20

At 20, Hanover Square, W.1, at 2.30 p.m.

By direction of Dr. H. R. Ricardo

SUSSEX. 5 MILES FROM SHOREHAM

TOTTINGTON MANOR ESTATE, 217 ACRES

Including the MODERATE-SIZED RESTIDENCE with VACANT POSSESSION, containing entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Staff quarters of 4 rooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating.

A DAIRY FARM. COTTAGE AND AMPLE BUILDINGS. 98 ACRES PASTURE
Let on annual:Michaelmas tenancy at £140 per annum. WOODS AND DOWNLAND

(In conjunction with Mesers, J. Eliman Brown).

WEST SUSSEX. 11/4 HOURS LONDON

FRYERN, STORRINGTON, 132 ACRES

A well-built Residence, overlooking Chanctonbury Down and surrounded by well-timbered pleasure grounds and parkland.

Four reception rooms, 13 hed and drassing rooms, 5 hathrooms. Central heating. Private water and electricity supply. Modern drainage. Stabling and garage. Chanfleur's configure and two todgets and the stable of the residence and land in hand.

Also HORMARE FARM, a smallholding of 44 acres. Over 400 yards frontage to the main road. (In conjunction with Messrs. Frank Newman & Sons).

By direction of Prince Littler, Esq.

MID-SUSSEX. 5 MILES FROM HORSHAM

ELLIOTTS, NUTHURST, 125 ACRES

An attractive Residence standing in well-timbered parkland. Very compact, fully modernized and built on labour-saving lines.

Hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 principal bodrooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' quarters. Companies' water and electricity. Modern drainage. Chauffeur's house, garages, stabling, 3½ acres of well-kept gardens.

Model Dairy Parm with 90 acres of rich pasture. Modern cowshed and range of buildings Bailiff's cuttage and Old Sussex farmhouse. VACANT POSSESSION on completion (In conjunction with Mesers, J. Eliman Brown).

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An attractive and well-appointed House on high ground facing south-west with beautiful view to Hindhead

Three reception rooms, billiard room. J bedrooms and 3 maids 'rooms, 4 bathrooms. Companies' electric light, gas and water. Central heating, Stabling
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At the George Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 2.30 p.m.

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PULLEY HALL FARM, 184 ACRES. PULLEY FARM, 210 ACRES. IVY HOUSE, 4 ACRES

Brick and tiled farm building two old-world, half-timbered Farmhouses

Brick and tiled farm buildings planned for dairying, one having a model milking shed of modern design.

IVY HOUSE is of the Georgian period. The land has long main road frontages. Main electricity.

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BROCKHURST, CHURCH STRETTON. ABOUT 30 ACRES

Formerly a famous Proparatory School for Soys, and having every requirement for this purpose, also suitable as Horsl or for a high-class Institution

Six large living or class rooms, offices and domestic quarters, 19 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms. Chapel, gymnasium, and other buildings decrirely and drainage. Control heating, Garage and outbuildings of the control heating control heating. Patture and oak woodland. Vacant Possession

SOUTH VIEW, CHURCH STRETTON

A modern brick-bulk and tiled Residence occupying a most pleasant position

Three sitting rooms, b bedrooms, bathroom and very compact and convenient offices. Main water, gas, electricity and drainage. Garage

In all HALP AN ACRE, with layer, fruit and flower farden. Vecant Possession

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The very attractive moderate sized Besidential Property, BOXLEY HOUSE Near Maldetone

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The whole extending to about SSS ACRES. Practically all with vacant possession. Particulars (price 1/6) of the Auctionesers : JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, & Hanever & L. London, W.1. (Tel: Mayrish 231 is 7). Solicitors: CLIPPORD TURNER & CO., 1, Queen Visionis &t, London, E.C.4. Land Agents: H. and R. L. COSE, Castio Chambers, Rechesters

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Containing 2 reception rooms, closkroom, 3 bed-rooms, bathroom, labour-saving offices. Garage.

Lovely gardens. Main elec-tric light. Company's gas. Excellent water supply. Septic tank drainage, inde-pendent hot water services.

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Which Mesers. JACKSON STOPS will submit to Austion (unless previously sold by Privats Treaty) at the Grown Hetst, Faringdon, on Thrusday, October 3, 1964, at 3 p.m. Austioneers' Offices: Old Geunell Chambers, Castle Street, Circnesster. Tel. 334/8. Selicitors: Mesers: MORRISON AND MASTERIS, Report Circus, Swindon. Tol. 3862.

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Modernised old Cotawold House, 5 bedronns, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, Riectricity, Central heating, Servatus' flat, Farm (let at £520 p.a.) with modern farmhouse and 2 cottages, 2 sets of good buildings, 336 ACMES.

Auction on September 23, 1946.

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FIVE COTTACES and GARAGE BLOCK in Stat-class HOME FARMS of approximately 1,800 assess HOME FARMS of approximately 1,800 assessment of the provided shocking, fore calling, Americal fee of winder sports. The conditioned after war period consecution of the condition of the call fee of the calling in all to about 6,800 ACRES. To the extending in all to about 6,800 ACRES. To the extending in all to about 6,800 ACRES. To the extending in all to about 6,800 ACRES. To the extending in all to about 6,800 ACRES. To the extending in all to about 6,800 ACRES. To the extending in all to about 6,800 ACRES. To the extending in all to about 6,800 ACRES. To the extending in all to about 6,800 ACRES. To the extending in the exte

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Lying right in and round the village and comprising a gentleman's pleasing Georgian Farnhouse, having 5 bodrooms, 3 recopion rooms, and Queen Anne dairy house. Modern block of Accredited Farm buildings with attested insone, including range of Cowstalls to the 120, Calves Bores and Calving Pens. Barna. 5-unit Milking Parlour and Dattr. 10 first-class Cottages.

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Auction Thursday, September 26.

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(Tal. 1985).

THE MANOR HOUSE, COLERNE, Nr. BATH

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Wednesday, 1982. V. 1948.

Illimitated particular, (rice 2/-) from the Joint Auctioneers: #OLLY & SON, LTD., Sillicom Street, Sath (Tel. 2391); JACKSON STOPS, Castle Street, Collegeoster (Tel. 234/8).

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BADGERCROFT, STORRINGTON Three reception, closic-rous, b detroma (fitted basins, excellentiglometic offices. Displayme. Main services. Garage and out-buildings. Well-laid gardens. Displayme. Main services. Garage and out-buildings. Well-laid gardens. Displayment of the comparison of th

AUCTION WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1946
At the Town Hall, Hersham, at 2 p.m. (unless previously sold privately)
The attractive Country Residence

By direction of Lady Shephard.

AUCTION PRIDAY, SEFTEMBER 27, 1846
At the Maccole Hall, Segon Pagis, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

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The interesting Europau Residence,

SELAIR, SELAIR

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A MODERNIENT CONTROL VIVOE CONTROL VIVOE CONSISTENCE OF CONSISTENCE CONSISTENCE CONTROL VIVOE CONTRO Fisied besize in all bedrooms; central leading, 2 cottages, stabiling, gazage, form Divertible gardens, with hand tenuts court, park-five posters, etc., in all abo 160 Agents, FOR SALE Sole Agents; WRENWORSE & CH., 48, Chrysn Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

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Pacing South, with fine views over an area of Common.

1½ miles from Station, with electric trains taking under 1 hour to town.



On high ground and reached by a drive.

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Model Residential and Farming Estate in perfect order.



ELIZABETHAN HOUSE in centre of farm

with 3 reception, 5-6 bed-rooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electric light. Central best-ing. Billiards and games room. Garage for 4 cars. Four cottages. Two bungs-

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Estate of 800 ACRES altested in the Highlands of Kenya

STONE-BUILT HOUSE containing 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 reception rooms,

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43 acres of pyrethrum, e it market darden, forest and market PRICE A7.000 OR OFFER.

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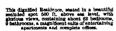
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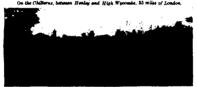
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Lovely pleasure gardens, fine walled garden and parklike surroundings.

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If desired extra land comprising 2 cottages, apple orchard and meadow. 28% Access in all can be purchased in addition.

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A GENUINE QUEEN ANNE OR EARLY GEOMOTIAN HOUSE with 8 good sized recopion rooms, not more than 4-6 bedrooms,
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A PERFECT MODERNISED XVIII CENTURY RESIDENCE Mainly stone-bullt, with exposed timbering, mellowed tiled roof and latticed windows, containing many unapolied features of its period. Louinge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Main electric light. Ample water supply: Central heating throughout. Telephone. Gernge and picturesque outbuildings (capable of use as exten bedroom accommodation). Old-world gardes, kitchen gardens, orohard, RIVER GARDEN with frontage to the Thamps, and large paddook

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A MOST ATTRACTIVE, HEAVILY THMBERED, RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTAYE

QUEEN ANNE STYLE RESIDENCE

Containing, briefly, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 14 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and servants' accommodation.

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In a pretty village between Canterbury and Horne Bay. Good situation and outlook.



Attractive Modern Residence Hall, 3 reception, 4 bed, tiled bathroom. ALL MAIN BERVICES. GARAGE.

Well inki-out gardens of PREEHOLD 44,000 OR NEAR OFFER

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In the beautiful Hindhead district adjacent to the fur-formed Devil's Punch Borol and Golden Valley 800 ft. above set

Matured Residence with every Modern Comfort.

Hall, 8 spacious reception, 7 bed, 2 bathrooms. Kit-chen with Aga and good offices. 2 garages. Out-buildings. Well-timbered grounds with lawns.

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BEAUTIFULLY EQUIPPED HOUSE MODERNISED BY PAMOUS ARCHITECT

Entrance and tounge halls, 5 degant reception rooms, compact offices, 2 staircases, master suite with bath-room, 5 family bedrooms and staff accommodation, 3 other bathrooms.

COMPANIES' GAS AND WATER.

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Pair of lodges, Gardener's cottage, Garages and stabling, Charming pleasure grounds. Walled kitchen gardens. Wood and grass land in all nearly 23 ACRES

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Solicitors: Masers. TAMPLIN, JOSEPH & CO., 52. Bishopsests, E.C.2. Particulars from the Joint Auctioneers: GIDDYS, Summingdals, Berks., and HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1 (Tel.: Regent 8222).

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Containing hall, 3 reception rooms, conservatory, 5 bed and dressing rooms, 2 baths, compact offices. All Com-pany's services and main drainage. Wash beauns to some bedrooms.

Greful outbuilding suitable for enlargement as garage. Delightfully secluded gar-dens and grounds of about 1/2 ACRE

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tors: Messrs. BARNETT TUSON & CO., 35, New Broad Street, E.C.2. Particulars orditions of sale from : A. W. MARTIN ; A.L.P.A., Easte Agent, Main Road, aton-on-Sea, Sussec; and HAMPTON & SONS, Auctioneers, 6, Artington Street, St. Jemes's, London, S. F. 1.

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of charm and antiquity in a lovely situation. Abounding with old oak beams, half timbering and reputed to date from the thirtwenth century. Modernised and containing hall, dining room, iounge, kitchen, claskroom, 3 bedrooms and bathroom. Gazage. Pleasure and kitchen gardens, paddock.

MAIN WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT, MODERN DRAINAGE.

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Solicitors: Mesers. AGAR-HUTTON & CO., 21, Wigmore Street, London, W.I. (Tel.: Langham 2052). Periloulars from the Austicesers: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Artington Street, N. Jeneré, S. W.I. (Tel.: Repent 2014).

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extending to about 400 acres and including about 8 miles of salmon and trout fishing in the Elver Frome, good wild fowl shooting. 2 flarms (let), modern keeper's house, 8 cottages, etc.

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RAWLENCE & SQUARRY will offer this attractive coasts for Sale by Auction in Dorchester, as a whole or in Lots at an early date.

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By order of Exore, of Gaspard Parrer, deed.

"THE SALUTATION," SANDWICH, KENT



Hall, 5 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms with bathrooms, separate domestic wing. COTTAGE. Garage, and outbuildings Gardons just over 3 ACRES

In excellent order through-

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A Lovely Old Tudor House in Glos. A LOVELY OF INDIAN IN GIORN IN GIORN
Comprise a fine position adjoining a get course and
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COMPLETELY RESTORATE AND NOW IN PIRSTCLASS ORDER.
3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bethrooms.

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Fine Old Barn. Garage. Outbuildings.

lightful pleasure gardens, grate serroces, ponde,
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ABOUT 39 ACRES

FOR SALE PREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION. Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER,

SURREY (under 25 miles from Town) spying a quiet position in the delightful Kingen district within a fee minutes' walk of the station, AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

with 8 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom. Companies' electric light, gas and water.

Large garden, but this has been ploughed up during the
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PRICE PRESHOLD 45.000. POSSESSION NEXT DECEMBER

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In a fine parition 500 feet above see Israil with enhanced winner An ideal Property for a Solvel, Institution, Country Club sts.



Large entrance ball, 4 r-ception, 20 bedrooms (most having fitted hasins, b. & c.), 5 bathrooms, sphendid, domestic modes with servate ball. Rev. 50 Extractions of the content of the con

20 ACRES. FOR SALE PRESHOLD.

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ATTRACTIVE OLD-PASHIONED BRICK BUILT REGIDENCE known as

WIDBURY HILL, WARE

containing 8 reception rooms, 10-11 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All Main Services.

SUPERIOR ENTERNOL LODGE

Stabling of 4 lease bases, large garage with biffiards reem ever.

Well-timbered grounds with partly wailed kitchen garden, vogetable garden, orchard, an area of market garden land, the whole extending to

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To be Sold by Public Auction at the Canona Metel, Ware, on Thursday, September 18, 1848, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

Joint Agents: Mesers. W. H. LBE & CO., 21, High Street, Ware, and Mesers. OSHORN & MERCER, 28s, Albemarie Street, Piccadilly, W.1.

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UNIQUE RESIDENCE OF CHARM AND ATMOSPHERE,

Pormed from original farmstead of the Old Bower House. Skilfully adapted and completely modernised, 10-12 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, founge, dining hall with gallery, 3 reception rooms, studio and up-to-date offices.

Main electricity, gas and water. Central heating throughout. Basis (h. and c.) in bedrooms, Wardrobe cupboards, etc.

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Cardens of exquisits beauty (maintained by one man). Fascinating water sarties, ornamental pools, wide grass terraces and mellowed brick retaining walls. Highly productive kitchen garden, in all about the contract of th

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ISLE OF WIGHT, ADJACENT TOTLAND BAY MAGNIFICENT MARINE VIEWS OF THE NEEDLES AND ENGLISH CHANNEL. EASY ACCESS SANDY BEACH AND SAFE SATHING.



MODERN HOME OF ENCHANTING CHARACTER. MADE PERFECT REGARD-LESS OF COST

8 reception rooms, 7 bed-rooms, 3 bathrooms

Parquet floors, central heat-ing, running water in bed-rooms. Main electricity, gas and water.

Grounds of 4 ACREE which are described as an outstanding feature FREEHOLD CR. SEC OF NEAREST OFFER (INCLUDING BRALL BUNGALOW WHICH IS LET). Sole Agests: F. L. Mascus & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Report 3481.

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BEAUTIFUL DISTRICT SOUTH OF GUILDFORD 600 /t. up. South slope. Prescremic view for 20 miller. Architect-built Residence in 4 serve of beautiful grounds



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Garage and 8-roomed flat

Delightful gardens and grounds including a quantity of ornamental trees and shrubs, lawns, orchard and kitchen garden.

The whole extending to an area of about

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PRICE £7,750 FREEHOLD

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The well-situated semi-detached Freshold Residence

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Occupying a good position and commanding fine open views over delightful country. 3 bedrooms, 2 small bedrooms, bathroom, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen and offices. Main electricity, power, water and drainage.

The property stands on land having frontage of about 65 ft, and a depth of about 150 ft.

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5 principal bedrooms (h. and c.), 4 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 8 reception rooms, compact domestic offices.

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The delightfully situated modern Freshold Residence

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SEA VIEW ROAD, HIGHCLIFFE-ON-SEA

5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen and offices. Companies' electricity, gas and water. Main drainage, Garage.

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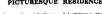
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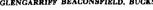


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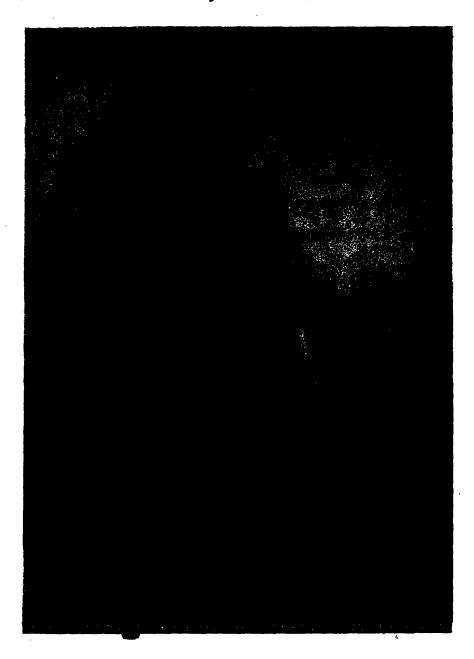


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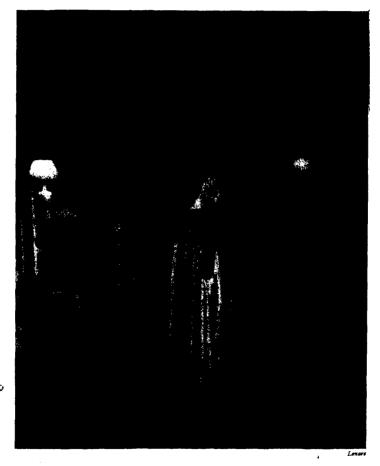
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2591

SEPTEMBER 13, 1946



MISS ELIZABETH BUXTON

Miss Buxton is the eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. Anthony Buxton of Horsey Hall, Norfolk. She is here photographed in the dress she wore at the ball given by her mother and Mrs. Gerald Constable Maxwell, at which H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth was the chief guest

COUNTRY LIFE



The Editor reminds correspondents that communications requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisits stamps, MSS, will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

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PRIVATE WOODLANDS

IT is not unnatural, now that the administration of forestry has passed under the Parliamentary control of the Minister of Agriculture, that the owners of private wood lands should ask for another review of the terms of subsidy and control sketched in 1943 in the Commissioners "Fifty-Year Plan," and hammered out at subsequent meetings with the Forestry Societies and other interested bodies of landowners. The terms were accepted faute semient, and recent advances in wages have greatly affected the figures of costs and maintenance. The Minister, who is dealing gently with an almost exactly similar problem in agriculture, will presumably be sympathetic to the pleas which have just been put forward by the Private Forestry Committee. Clearly the owners deserve sympathetic treatment. In the interests of national security their property has been sadly devastated, and there is no sure foundation on which to re-build a long-term venture apart from individual enthusiasm for silviculture. The alternative of complete expropriation and administration from Whitehall is not a practical reciber to each of the collect to dealer.

proper timinate should be arrived at of the extent to which public funds should be employed in reporter instants and be arrived at of the extent to which public funds should be employed in rentoring private woodlids. If a should be neither too large to secure sconomy nor too small to promote efficiency. The overall value of restoration is in no doubt. Private forestry has not only provided timber which could not be done without, but has maintained a body of trained woodcutters, hauluiers and sawyers who were equally indispensable. There are also other national benefits in the provisions of recreation, the establishment of new fields of employment. In the inter-war period our State forests were run on the basis of producing between 3 and 3½ per cent. interest on the capital involved, and forestry in other countries is generally expected to rorduce the dividends of any long-dated investment. This computation, however, of the private owner's possible profit? In few private extent offices could the books provide a full and fair profit-and-loss statement covering such values to the landowner as ornament, shelter and covert, which must all be brought to account before a true balance can be struck.

The Private Forestry Committee, in asking for a further review of the Government's terms, submit that their case has been established on broad considerations of justice which cannot be disputed. Costs of clearing and replanting have increased since the rate of

grant was agreed in 1943, and though in the pursuit of flexibility the Government has already agreed that grants should be reviewed in five years on a basis of accertained cestimated the state of the part of the state of the s

REVERIE

A FUNNY thing, sadness.
The blood moves dark, heavy, and slow:
The heart goes down the a sun;
Like stars, come out memories, one by one,
And, round about,
In the wind of the evening, longings flow.

A strange thing, gladness.
From our thick lears instantly drains
The hot sail, and empressed
In the lambent opal's vapouring flames,
Burst from the breast
Durst he glittering freshets of the dancing voins.

F. HARVEY VIVIAN.

MURAL ADVERTISEMENTS

IT is some time show since the Minister of Town and Country Planning first promised to put an end to offensive outdoor advertising in the country and in towns of special character. He has recently repeated his laudable resolve. He has recently repeated his laudable resolve, but has given no indication as to how he proposes to carry it out. Equally important is it to know within what limits Mr. Silkin wishes to impose his ban. We shall all agree about those monstrous appartitions on hillsides and in cornfields which announce the virtues of this pattern medicine or that patent food, but there are many other advertisements of a local and sometimes topographical nature which are of real value to the public and particularly to the travelling public. The "towns of character" to which the Minister refers are at present defiled—or were when there was lots of coloured paper about—by hoardings, the surfaces of which very definitely need pruning and control. But it may be unwise to press local authorities are to be left to regulate these things themselves. If Mr. Silkin gets his way, and we hope he will get a good deal of it, there seems every prospect of much contention between local standards of asthetics. One possibility, of course, is that the advertisers themselves, led perhape by the incorporated Society of British Advertisers, might impose a code of rules upon their members. But what of those who refuse to abide by self-denying standards? Unless, indeed, some system of licensing is to be imposed.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY

THE controversy over the proposed restoration of Fountains Abbey goes on, and as we anticipated a week or two ago, it has not been lacking in vigour. There has been much talk, on the one hand, of "sentimental decay," and on the other of well-meaning sestors who wish to prove the vitality of their faith at the public's expense. As we see it the issue, although delicate, is essentially simple. Can the transfer to sectarian use of what has become virtually a national possession be justified on any ground, and can it be restored without injuring its unique beauty? The answer to the first question, we believe, is that it cannot be justified, and the answer to the second, is that the weight of architectural opinion is all against the scheme. It is natural, and laudable, that the Church of Rome should wish to demonstrate its strength in an age in which there is too little faith, and we can well understand, and respect, the motives of those who wish to see the Abbey restored to its ancient use. But we would urge the Duke of Norfolk and those associated with him to reconsider whether it is wise to proceed with their project in the face of such widespread opposition as has already manifested itself, and whether their Church would not gain more than it would lose by building a new monastery elsewhere.

HOMES FOR THE ELDERLY

ANY factors have combined to make the present plight of so many old people an urgent social problem, the importance of his has considered. Problem, the importance of his considered. The difficulties of getting domestic help, the rise in prices and fall in interest rates which bear heavily on those dependent on small incomes, the housing shortage and the tendency of housing authorities, precupied in providing young married couples with accommodation, to overlook the needs and claims of the elderly—all these hardships are making life a burden for those who in a better organised world might look forward to spending their remaining days free from worry and in comparative comfort. The problem will not be solved by the increase in old-age pensions which comes into force this autumn; it will need a large and concerted effort in which voluntary societies and housing associations, many of which are doing excellent work already, can take a leading part. Those who founded alma-houses in the past did not confine their charity to the poor of one class, and in providing for our growing population of the elderly-varlety and imagination are needed to suit differing needs. More flats and small houses for old people are one requisite. But the chief need is for hostels of various sizes, in town and country, where old people can live together, enjoying the privacy of their own rooms with their own belongings, but having meals in common and, perhaps, a common room or library. Such charming homes for the deriy as Cobbam College, Morden College, Blackheath, and the old Charterhouse (now in process of reconstruction) show how well our forefathers understood the problem, and can supply as with hints in bringing the alms-house idea up to date.

"THE REAL THING AGAIN"

THE time of League football is come again, and on the first Saturday, despite tempestuous weather, hard on a million partisans surned out to watch their heroes. War-time football was one thing, and gave to many thousands of people a brief surcease, but this is quite another, more serious and more commercial, with big transfer fees and big issues depending on every match. It is yet afar off, but there looms ahead the desperate fight to artain promotion or avoid relegation which makes the last weeks of the long season so painfully anxious a time for clubs and their supporters. League football has begun again where it left off seven years ago, so that it comes as something of a suprise to find some teams, Birmingham, for instance, who were at the top of the tree in the war-time seasons, now back in the Second Division. The struggle will be all the fiercer on that account, and there seems severy reason to think that, in point of keenness, whether of players or omlockers, this first season of real peace-time football may put all its predecessors in the shade. There may be many things about professional football not wholebeartedly to be approved, but that it produces the greatest excitement for the greatest number there can be no possible doubt.

COUNTRYMAN'S Notes

Bν

Major C. S. JARVIS

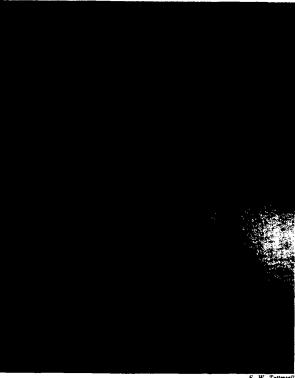
N the good old days when one went forth to fish, one was usually too fully occupied to notice any natural history manifestations, unless they took place somewhere on the river' or lake's surface, and within the area under the angler's observation. To-day, however, it would seem that on most occasions the rod has become little more than an unnecessary encumbrance which one carries when one goes forth to watch wild life on the river's bank; and in the early summer this year, just after the so-called may-fly season, I had a most successful day observing Nature, which was only interrupted on one occasion by the necessity to cast over a trout who so far forgot himself as to rise to a fly. As a matter of fact, I do not ammade actually rose to a fly, but merely went through

the motions to annoy me.

The first thing that happened on this blank fishing day was on the way across a watermeadow to the stream, when I disturbed a mallard duck, who had presumably a brood of ducklings close at hand, and, though I have often seen mothers of this species acting the part of wounded birds most convincingly. I have never seen anything to equal the display given by this duck. I suppose that, having been taken un-awares over fifty yards from water, she considered some very special histrionic display was necessary to lead me away from her young, and with ago-nised quacks she flopped across the meadow with a left leg and right wing broken, until she fell into an irrigation ditch. When she had struggled out of this with difficulty, it was the right leg and left wing which were damaged, and it was made quite clear to me that only the slightest activity quite elear to me that only the singness activity on my part was necessary for the provision of a meal of roast duck. While all this was occurring, I imagine, the family were making their way abstrusively through the long grass to the river, and thence to some recognised rallying point, where, when the danger was past, their mother would join them. I did not make any attempt to look for them, as the least one can do when an accomplished actress is playing a difficult part, and putting her whole soul into it, is to pretend that one thinks it is the real thing.

ABOUT an hour later when I was changing my fly, I witnessed the meeting of a grass anake and a water-rat in mid-stream. They had both taken off from opposite shores at the same moment, the rat from my bank and the grass snake from the other, and as their routes lay along the same straight line they met more asy acrit the salitway point, the snake's rate of progress being slightly more rapid than that of the rat. Neither showed any signs of surprise, and, as the rule of the river presumably is the same as that of the road, they both moved slightly to the left, and passed each other apparently without comment.

Towards evening, when crawling through a gap in a hedge, I intruded on what I can only conclude to have been a conference of bud-mashes, though I cannot say that I actually surprised them at the round table. A pair of jays rose almost at my feet with a series of jays rose almost at my feet with a series of screeches, a solitary magnic winged his wobbly way to a neighbouring oak as if his long tail were more than he could manage, a pair carrion crows walked in a leisurely fashion towards the centre of the field, and I noticed a stoet retring down a path in the neighbouring spinney. I looked everywhere for the rat, with out whom no assembly of countryside gangeters could really be complete, but failed to see him. though I have no doubt he had taken the chair



F. W. Tattereall

HORNING FERRY ON THE BURE, NORFOLK

if there really had been a conference. I wondered if I ought to call in at the keeper's cottage on my way home and warn him that there was dirty work in the offing!

EXPECT I shall be called over the coals by natural historians of the old school for referring to a "mallard duck," as in other days the mallard was always the drake and the female was officially known as the wild duck. This designation may have been satisfactory on nine-tenths of the shoots in England where the only other member of the duck family likely to en was the teal, but when one is dealing with days on Egyptian marshes, where there are probably some eleven varieties on the wing during the morning, or even on our local river, the Avon, where after Christmas specimens of five different species are frequently shot, the use of the word "mallard" to cover both male and female is essential.

One of the peculiarities of duck-shooting on the Egyptian marshes is the manner in which the different varieties keep themselves strictly to themselves, as the saying is, not only with negard to feeding-grounds, but also over the choice of lines of flight. It is not unusual, in fact it is almost the rule, that the bag of a gun incer it is almost use rule, that the eag or a guin in one hide will be composed of different species from those in the bag of another only a matter of two hundred yards distant. That is to say, the first will come in with some fifty duck practically all of which are widgeon and teal, while will have much the same number of birds in his bag, composed almost entirely of shoveller and

The mallard, incidentally, is the rarest of all the varieties one meets in the Middle East, and though, as the season goes on from Novemand though, as the season goes on from November to the end of January, the teal, widgon, pochard, shoveller, ferruginous and even the pintail predominate in the bag, the mallard almost invariably appears at the bottom of the inst. One day, while crossing the harabest and most waterless part of the Sinai desert, I saw seven birds walking about among the scrub bushes not far from the track. To my amazement they proved to be seven drake mallard in full plumage, and I cannot explain what it was that ad caused these birds to come down on a spot where there was no water that they could reach within fifty miles. I had my gun with me, as it was one of those occasions when, unless I bagged a brace of chikor partridges before 6 p.m., we should be doomed to eat pigeon for dinner, for this easily cooked bird is the invariable choice of the Berberine cook when nothing else seems to be available; but, though in those luxurious desert days I loathed pigeon, the Bedouin custom of respecting the lost wayfarer prevented me from pulling the trigger as they rose.

TOW that the Board of Trade, in confiscating gift parcels sent from abroad, have established the precedent that one may seize, or steal, with impunity, provided that the article taken is handed over to a good cause without payment, I feel inclined to follow in without payment, I reel inclined to follow in their footsteps and take an action which I have long contemplated, but which, owing to my respect for the laws of the country, I have feared to put into effect before. One of the

many things that farmers have the greatest difficulty in obtaining bo-day is that very essential adjunct to the harvest—the rick cover; and in every farm-yard in this district I see wheat, barley and haystacks deteriorating for lack of proper protection from the weather. On the deserted aerodrome nearby, which has been unoccupied for over a year, are three hangars, and in each doorway or opening of these there are two huge waterproof curtains, making twelve in all, and each one of these would cover two ricks with case.

These almost priceless curtains of the finest material have been blowing in the wind with their lower parts sunk in mud for the last twelve months, and, as the Royal Air Force show no signs of appreciating their value, I am sorely tempted to steel them and hand them over to the local farmers without payment. When, in due course, I come up before the magistrates on the local Bench, I hope they will bear in mind that I am a first-offender, and that I am a merely following in the footsteps of my betters, but, all the same, I do not expect to get away with it as successfully as the Board of Trade, even though most of the J.Ps are friends of mine.

BUT for the fact that the story of the "gazelle boy," recently found in the eastern Syrian desert, is vouched for by reliable and competent witnesses it would be

impossible to believe it. With a stretch of the imagination one can envisage one of the lagraceremora adopting a human baby, and there have been one or two authentic causes of this since the days of Romulus and Remus, but animals, such as wolves and tigers, have permanent lairs in which their young are raised, and which serve as nurseries from year to year, so that the alower growing human has some chance of surviving. The doreas gazefile of the Syrian desert, on the other hand, is very much a nomad, and in search of the sparse grass and scrub grazing on which it exists the herd probably moves on an average ten miles a day. When the fawn is born, the hind (leaves it hidden behind a bush while she feeds in the vicinity, but in a very short time—a month or less—the little animal is well established on its legs so that, like our English lambe of the same age, it can cover considerable distances. One can only conclude that the Arab boy was lost and adopted by a gazelle when he was four or five years of age, and even then it is difficult to imagine his keeping up with the herd, and still more difficult to understand how a timid gazelle overcame its instinctive fear of the human being.

 Λ CONSIDERABLE proportion of the roadduring the invasion days of late 1940 for the "Home Guard, use of," constitute a danger to traffic, and if their demolition has not been completed, they are marked down for early removal. There are two, however, outside our small town, on which some sixteen men complete with drills and lorries have been working for the best part of a week, and as these are set well back into the hedgerow—for just occasionally the amateur Engineer officers of 1940 did site them where they would not be detected by the enemy at artillery range—they do not imperil road traffic or hinder pedestrians. It is a pity that these should hed demolished. I can think of no more interesting relic of the 1939-45 war than these solid reminders of those perilous days, when the invasion of this country seemed certain, and when every able-bodied, and quite a number of disabled-bodied, citizens rallied to the defence of their country.

A Severy town in the length and breadth of the land is guarded by a dozen or more of these pill-boxes, the local authorities might select a suitable, yet conspicuous, one for preservation, and, instead of spending a considerable sum on wages for its demolition, devote the money to a small bronze tablet to be inserted into the wall bearing a brief account of the reason for the small building, which for a generation a hundred years hence may be unknown history.

SOME ANCIENT MONUMENTS OF THE OUTER HEBRIDES

Written and Illustrated by ALASDAIR ALPIN MACGREGOR

A CURSORY glance at the distribution map of cairns, stone circles and standing stones in the Outer Hebrides, reproduced in the Inventory of Ancient and Historic Monuments and Constructions (Edinburgh, 1928), is interesting in that it shows how, in times pre-historic, these remote and largely sterile islands carried a population much in excess of what is to be found there to-day. This, perhaps, is not to be wondered at, when one realises that this land, composed so largely of primordial gueiss, is regarded by competent geologists as being the oldest part of the earth's

In relation to area, the greatest concentration of such monuments occurs in North Uist: the least is in North Harris and in Lewis. Many of them are sorely dilapidated, of course. Soft as a Lewis is concerned, it must be borne in mind that peat, several feet in thickness, now overlies much of the ground that, in some pristine era, may have been cultivable and habitable, and that buried beneath this peat are probably the remains of many ancient constructions. It should be added, too, that the denuded state of not a few of them has resulted largely from the way in which, from time to time throughout the centuries, their stones have been carried way by the inhabitants, so as to provide ready material for the building of house, dykes, sheep-pens, jetties and the like.

Scattered throughout the Outer Hebrides are chambered cairus, small cairus, duns or forts built in lochs, by the seashore, or en promontories, but circles, earth-houses, beehive shielings, galleried duns, brochs, standing stones, stone circles and ancient ecclesiastical buildings.

Let us look, if but superficially, at a few of these ancient remains.

Good examples of defensive duns constructed upon ialets in fresh-water looks are to be seen in Dun Cromore, in the Locks region of Lewis, and in that situated in Lock Bharabhat, in the Uig parish of the same island. A stone causeway connects such with the nearest point on the shore of the loch. Such causeways seldom on scraight across: they are usually curved, or proceed in signay sashion. Some of them have gaps, made for the purpose of ensanging or impeding a nearny; some-have a knocking-stone—a stopping-stone so polsed that the weight of the human foot upon it rollsed it.

sufficiently to warn the inmates of the dun that someone was approaching. Nowadays, many of these causeways lie submerged. In the case of the two duns just mentioned, however, they are clearly seen, especially in time of drought. In most cases, the islets chosen for such constructions were exceedingly small, with the result that their walls encircled the entire area.

Pre-emment among the brochs is that known as Dun Carloway, standing among grey rocks overlooking Loch Roag, in western Levis. Experts assign it to Neoithic times. After the broch at Mousa, in Shetland, it is the finest example of its kind in Britain. Though considerably fallen on one side, it still stands thirty feet high on the other. Four internal galleries are traceable. The walls at the base are over ten feet thick. The entrance is no more than 3 feet 6 inches in height, and less than 3 feet in width. Brochs are characterised by the narrowness of their single entrance. The origin of Dun Carloway has been the subject of much speculation; and the folklore and legendary of Lewis are rich in allusions to it.

Near the head of Loch Roag is an interest-

ing concentration of stone circles. It includes that famous Bronze Age monument, that Standing Stones of Calierish, which, with the exception of Stonethenge, is regarded as the most of the course of the control of the control of the course of the course season of the course season of the course of the course season of the course of the

The tallest of the Callernish megaliths, more than 15 feet of which show above ground, stands in the centre of the circle. Its weight has been estimated at about six tons. The shortest stone—one of the nineteen comprising the avenue—is but 3 feet 6 inches.

To the natives of the Outer Hebrides, as also of Ireland, such standing stones are known as Na Fir Bhreige, the False Men. There are



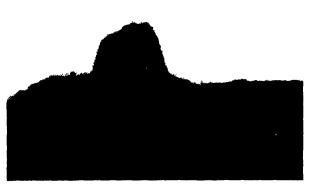
THE RUINED DUN IN LOCH BHARABHAT, IN WESTERN LEWIS, WITH CAUSE-WAY LEADING TO IT

THE ANCIENT BROCH KNOWN AS DUN CARLOWAY, ON A ROCKY EMINENCE OVERLOOKING LOCH ROAG, IN THE NORTH-WEST OF LEWIS

many traditions in Lewis concerning those at Callerniah It is said, for instance that no two persons counting them at the same time ever arrive at the same number and I must confess that my own attempts to enumerate them have caused me some confusion. I have often counted as many as fifty though I believe there are no more than forty eight. (Or is it forty nine?)

Seven of the eleven stone circles in Lewis are stutated on the moorland within four miles of the Standing Stones of Callernish Some of these now consist of no more than three or four stones. To these wend mouments of an age long past the natives refer as the Tursackin a Gaelie word denoting mourning and wailing and they ascribe them to the Druids

Here and there throughout the Isles are studing megaliths that would seem to have had no connection with stone circles. These also are spoken of as the False Men as in the case of a group of three of them at Blashval in North Uist. The best known single monolith



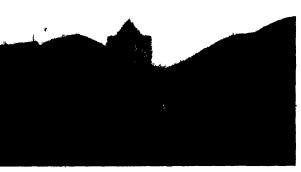


THE STANDING STONES OF CALLERNISH, FROM THE WEST

is the Clack an Trussel—the Thrushel Stone—in Lewis nearly 19 feet of which stands above ground

Although ecclesiastical structures are num erous exigences of space will permit of my mentioning but three of the more important

On the summer of a hillock at Carmish in North Unst stand the massive runs of a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity and widely known as Tasmpull na Tronsaid Temple of the Trinity They measure approximately 61 feet from east to west and 21 from north to south The walls built of rubble in lime mortar to a mean thickness of 3½ feet still stand nearly 20 feet in height. This Temple of Carnish as it is sometimes called dates back to the four teenth century though the runs we know belong to a later period—to the sixteenth it is believed in 1389 Godfrey wan of Anne MacKuair and overlord of Usit Confirmed a greant of year Chapel of ye Holy Trinity in Usit and ye whole land of Karynche and four pennylsads in Illeray to a house of Augustimiar canous known as the Monastery of St. John the Evangelist in Inchaffiny In 1410 this grant was confirmed A century and a half later, we find that in the rental of the Bashope of the Isless and Abbaty of Iona, "Carmisch" and the same pennylands are lated among the lands of the Abbot of Ions. The most outstanding



ST CLEMENT'S, AT RODIL, IN SOUTH HARRIS



TOMB OF ALASDAIR CROTACH (died 1547), A CHIEF OF THE MACLEODS OF SKYE AND HARRIS. Dated 1528 and prepared by him in the chancel of St. Clement's at Rodil (Righs) EFFIGY OF ONE OF THE CHIEFS OF THE MACLEODS OF LEWIS. On the south wall of St. Columba's at Aignish; believed to be that of Roderic MacLeod Vilth of Lewis. Late

fifteenth century

ecclesiastical building in the Outer Hebrides is St. Clement's, at Nodil, in the south of Harris. The church itself was constructed so as to conform generally to its irregular rock site. It is cruciform in plan, and comprises nave, choir, two transceptal sisled and western tower culminating in a pyramidal slatted roof built within an embattled parapet. Church and tower possess many activation of the church and the properties of the MacLeods of Skye and Harris (the Sui Tormoid, the Seed of Norman,

As St. Clement's was the burial-place of the Chiefs of the MacLeods of Skye and Harris (the Siol Tormoid, the Seed of Norman, as distinct from the Siol Toreuil, the Seed of Torquil, which is the patronymic of the ancient MacLeods of Lewis) it is not surprising that it should contain some interesting tombs. The most remarkable of these is the one which the Chief known as Alasdair Crotach

prepared for himself in 1528, nineteen years before he died, and which is built into the south wall of the choir. It comprises nine finely sculptured panels, and the recumbent effigy of a warrior clad in armour, with ornamented bascinet and camail, and sword held by hilt and quillon perpendicularly between the thighs, and a highly ornamented hip belt. The feet of the effigy are placed in round-toed sabbatons, and rest upon a large reptile of the lizard order. Lions are represented where the tomb projects at head and foot. The lion by the head is considerably worn.

St. Clement's has been restored at least thrice. Repairs were carried out in 1784, and again in 1787. The most adequate restoration was that sponsored in 1873 by the Countess of Dummore, who did much to help the Harris people and to establish the tweed industry.

Down by the sea at Aignish, or Eye, within a mile or two of the town of Stornoway, are the roofless ruins of St. Columba's, where no fewer than nineteen of the Siol Torquil Chiefs are said to lie buried. Little that is authentic is known of its early history. In 1906 John Poylson (Polson), precentor of Caithness, received a presentation to the rectory at Eye. The rector some thirty years later was Si Magnus Vaus.

Formerly this church consisted of a single apartment, oblong in shape. Toward the end of the fifteenth century, or during the opening years of the sixteenth, an extension, measuring roughly 23 feet by 16, was made at the western extremity, the original west gable having been reconstructed so as 70 admit of an arched doorway between the two man chambers of the building. The entrance to the church, now much overgrown with dockens and nettles, occurs near the centre of the south wall.

Two beautifully carved slabs that formerly lay on the floor of the church are now affixed to its walls. Only a few words of the inscription engraved round the edges of that in the north wall are legible. When complete, it is thought to have read thus:

HIC JACET MARGARETA FILIA RODERICI MEIC LEOYD DE LEODHUIS LACHLANNI MEIC FINGONE VIDUA OBIIT M° V° iii.

OBILT M V 111.

Affixed to the south wall, immediately opposite, is a slab carved in high relief. It depicts a figure wearing a quilted coat reaching down to the knees, a tippet of mail on neck and shoulders and a pointed bascinet on the head. The right hand holds a spear: the left rests upon the hilt of a sword. This effigy, which is late fifteenth century, is thought to represent Roderic MacLeod VIIth of Lewis.

The Outer Hebrides possess few secular structures of interest.

Not a vestige remains of the Stornoway Castle that defied the
artillery of the Earl of Argyll in 1554, that held out against "The
Gentleman Adventurers" from Fife and that fell gloriously to the

Gentleman Adventurers" from Fife and that fell gloriously to the MacKenzies when ultimately they succeeded in dispossessing the old MacLeods of Lewis by trickery and charter. The castle's site lies concealed beneath the timbers of one of the wharves at Stornoway. The last fragments of it were demolished about seventy years ago, when the wharves were extended and the port enlarged.

On a rocky islet at Castlebay, however, stand the picturesque ruins of Kisimul Castle, for centuries the stronghold of those pirate Chiefs, the MacNeils of Barra. This, to be sure, is one of the loveliest and most romantic settings in all the Western Highlands. It was from the top of the tower of Kisimul, according to tradition, that a grandiloquent trumpeter, when the Chief had dined, used to deliver himself thus: "Hear, O ye people! and listen, O ye nations! The great MacNeil of Barra, having finished his meal, the princes of the earth may now dine!"



KISIMUL CASTLE, ISLE OF BARRA, ANCIENT STRONGHOLD OF THE PIRATE MACNEILS, CHIEFS OF BARRA

WHY CLIMB?

Written and Illustrated by G. RIDSDILL SMITH

As the Cambridge clocks chimed six one bright summer morning in the 1920s two rough-looking men clattered down the steps of a shuttered house and hurried, as best they could with the burdens on their backs, through the cool, sleeping street towards the station. Thus did my brother and I, bent double under the weight of huge rucksacks and camping kit, with new ice-axes in our hands and old khaki on our persons, leave cloistered Cambridge for the wilds of the Pytenese on our first mountainsering expedition.

It all came back the other day when I was

It all came back the other day when I was clearing out a cupboard, after six years' neglect, and found, among much moth-corrupted stuff, a climbing rope and a folding lantern with blackened

rupted stuff, a climbing rope and a folding lantern with blackened windows and Spanish candle-grease still stuck to its base. As I examined it there flashed back into my mind that village shop where we three (Alexander our leader, my brother and I) bought our first week's provisions; and I smelt again the cheese and garlic, black sausage and goat mercilly hidden from our sun-dazzied eyes. And I saw our first camp that might, with the tent (whose weight we were later to curse) pitched by a rushing stream and the Pic du Midi d'Ossau beyond rising from sombre forest through layers of cloud to a pinnacle of fire.

Of all the nights I have spent in the mountains—in tents, without tents, in huts—none is clearer in memory than that first night under the gleaming mountain we were to climb the next day. Flery it looked then, and fiery it was as we climbed its red rock; red-hot in the sun. Of all the summits I have reached none stands out more clearly than that cool summit surrounded by cloud-choked valleys, with blue France to the north and shimmering Spain to the south, where we lay in Olympian ease on a shady ledge and slept.

Though technically easy as a climb it had been our first high mountain. Much harder was a foul ascent up the rotten rock of the Marboré, where we had to unrope to allow the leader his full 100 feet and I, the last man, swung out on that rope when a bit of the mountain came away in my hands (as the self-tied knot might also have done). Much grander a belated descent of Mt. Perdu, all black and white in the montlight which silvereght the snow peaks and sparkled in rifinbow lights all over the glaciers. Much hotter a 12-hour scramble the glaciers. Much hotter a 12-hour scramble

the glaciers. Much hotter a 12-hour scramble with full pack and empty stomach through the waist-high scrub of the trackless Paso del Oso (Step of the Bear, which, I expect, knew the way rather better than we did! to the inn at Sallent, where we sated a five days' hunger with a meal one dreams of nowadays.

Other mementoes were in that cupboard A Swiss map wrinkled with contours—red in the valleys, blue on the white of perpetual snows—some dried paint tubes in a tobacco tin and a few pocket sketch-books full of samdged penci and vivid water-colour sketches. With the sketch books were diaries scribbled over with money sums and technical details of climbs. But in one was a series of extracts I conce made, when laid up after a climbing accident, from an esormous leather-bound guide-book to Swiss hotels. This book invited the English visitor to take his ease in "friendly, nobe-fitted absons with sightful balconies" or explore the "numerous, much-extended, nizmost plain or smooth scooth scooth scooth scooth and plain or smooth scooth scooth and plain or smooth scooth as continued.

that wasn't quite his line let him try the "caves of deep darkness and floating lights. hollows and cupolas with the many dispersing and groaning waterfalls," or sample some of the "favourable opportunities for trout-catching." Or even a "cyre-pare—center of amusing bath-life "where he would be delivered from all "hystery, melancholy and palsy," And if once of these things was pleasing let him go to Slom and try its terse offer of "shadowy walkings : grapes—cures."

Notwithstanding the grapes (and/or gripes

Notwithstanding the grapes (and/or gripes which the sour fixed gave us), camping out and getting as close to Nature as possible appealed more to us who were young and fit, although

THE PIC DU MIDI RISING TO A PINNACLE OF FIRE.

after all-night thunderstorms—more majestic in memory than in the dripping tent—or nights of wind that roared over the pass in furnous squalls and fore the tent out of our hands, we felt a bit tired of the intimacy. But only tenporarily tired, In camp one owned, for a few nights, that salishrious site specially chosen for shelter and view, for wood and water. There the camp fire encircled one in its charmed ring of light; and the stars swung round the tent pole as earth rolled east. There, too, one acquired an air of superiority, quite unjustifiable, over other men, especially non-climbers.

It amuses me now to recall my calling value opinion of families we saw crowding by car and carriage and even donkey to gaze on the Cique de Gavarnie, that magnificent amphithearte of rock whose iced walls we had descended from Spain through the howling Betche de Roland. As a family man myself, I am now more tolerant

Yes. But the mountains still call, in spite

of those grim 2 a.m. starts by lantern-light, those heart-cracking struggles up sorothing screes at midday, the exhaustion that sets one's arms and legs ashieve on insecure holds. For the rewards of these trials are so bountful, from the simple, physical joy in the rivthm of limb and lung and the rough honest feel of rope and rock to the glory of a glissade; from the gargoti-look of one's fellow climbers peering from pinnacles above, to the vertical view, through rents in the cloud screaming past on the wind, of a static world below. Poised thus in tormented cloud one is in a sort of limbo, a no-man's land between the world of seen and the world of mountains whose frontiers may be

this belt of cloud, or may be the tree line, or the snow line or a line not outwardly marked. But its crossing is unmistakable. For above that line one is in a presence, face to face with the mountains majestic on their thrones of ice with the printless snowfields spread at their feet, radiant in the dawning day.

Such majesty we saw on our last climb in Coraica where, after three days and nights of raging storm which blotted out the mountains and brought us near the end of our food, we climbed on the fourth cloudless day Tafonato, the mountain with a hole like a giant's eye right through it. At sunrise we reached the col, a saddle of new anow, frozen and gleaming against the blue sky; by midday we were up at the hole, staring down through a veil of icicles that fell from its mighty arch, at fold upon fold of blue chestnut forest; and by four we were on the top, with the crinkled coastline many thousands of feet below and tiny waves breaking white on the burn-ing beaches. What we saw cannot be adequately described in words, any more than the climb itself, whose physical effort was sub-limated in spiritual exaltation. When people ask why men climb, the easy answers—a spice of danger, physical fitness, a sense of achievement—are none of them the real one. For there are no the real one. I words to fit that.

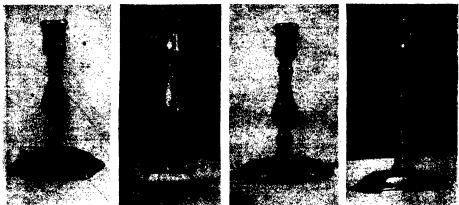
I read a theory recently put forward that people who feel at home in wild places have a corresponding discord in themselves, having failed to find themselves; whereas those who, like Cobbett with his "villatinously ugly heaths full of black, ragged, hideous rocks," prefer a tilled and wellordered countryside have found

concord, and themselves. Half true, like most generalisations, for I know at least one mountaineer who has sought out the wildest parts of Europe (including the Balkans where he said the technique was to pitch your test, sleep some distance away and go next morning to count the bullet holes in the canva's and is yet the essence of concord and self-sufficiency. I once climbed and camped out with him and heard nothing stronger on his lips than: "How excessively inksome!" even when he couldn't remember under which rock he had hidden the breakfast portage the night before.

remember under which rock he had hidden the breakfast porridge the night before. So I prefer to think it is "something quite different that makes us like volcanic scenery the haphasard look of perched boulders and spinntered rocks, the twisted strats and peaks clert by giant tools as if the creator of these wild scenes had been called away in the middle but was coming back some time to finish the job. It is a comforting sight and thought, and makes us feel not too despairing about our own unfinished work.

BRASS CANDLESTICKS IN QUEEN ANNE'S REIGN

By W. G. MACKAY THOMAS



RETAINING DUTCH INFLUENCE (Left to right) 1 to 4 .- QUEEN ANNE TYPES OF CANDLESTICKS; FIG. 4,

S English brass candlesticks are unmarked, A one has to rely for dating them mainly on marked examples in silver or pewter of similar designs. But so far as the productions of Queen Anne's reign are concerned, no help can be gained from pewter, for England at this period had entered on what has been called the Golden Age of Brass, and pewter tals period and entered on what has been called the Golden Age of Brass, and pewter had fallen into disfavour. The silveramith was an individualist and was not strictly bound by the prevailing fashion, while on the other hand the brase founder would not re-instate a design once it had been discarded. Thus designs in brass are more restricted as to period, and the date when the silversmith introduces a new design will be the most important factor in dating brass.

Let us note the main characteristics of the candlestick illustrated in Fig. 1, and see on what grounds it may be ascribed to the reign of Queen Anne. It stands on a base hexagonal in plan, of which the earliest example yet noted in silver occurs in 1800. But this dainty specimen has little in common with the heavier type made in the reign of William III,

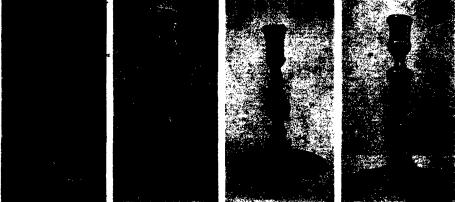
as verified by dated examples in pewter. this specimen is not later than the Queen Anne this specimen is not later than the queen Anne period, for one of the most definite and clear-cut lines of demarcation in candlestick design occurs in 1716 when a new type was introduced and practically all the manifold designs of Queen Anne's reign were discarded. This Queen Annes reign were discarded. Inis important factor serves a useful purpose in enabling us to distinguish the candlesticks of Queen Anne period from those of George I. Not only the base but the stem motive and even the socket underwent transformation.

The stem in our first illustration is a pure baluster and was not in vogue duris preceding reign; nor does it appear after Anne's reign until 1760. The waisted socket occurs in the later years of William III's reign, but frequently with a lateral aperture for removing the spent candle, a feature never seen in typical Queen Anne candlesticks. A new type of socket is introduced about 1716 surmounted by a horizontal flange seen prior to this time only in connection with cylindrical stems. This feature became so popular after 1720 that one may consider a stick in which it appears

as unlikely to belong to the Queen Anne period. In the era of solid stems the tang was fitted with a thread and screwed into the base and in the reign of William III, when hollow and in the reign of william 111, were asserted was continued by making the tang solid. The stem was moulded in two longitudinal halves and distinguished dis then brazed together. A new method distinguishes the Queen Anne candlestick, for the stem is hollow throughout and the end protrudes stem is notice throughout one the end potenties through and is apparently separate from the base, the two being brazed from without and so neatly that no dividing line is visible. This is one of the most reliable characteristics of this period and is not adopted in any other reign, for when the tang is not solid its edges are burred over to fasten it to the base and the line between stem and base is clearly defined.

The main characteristics of a Queen Anne

candlestick as exemplified in Fig. I are a good quality brass of a bright yellow colour, capable of a high polish and soft to the touch; an excellent standard of brazing; the under-base finished off smoothly and not left rough cast; a waisted socket with no lateral aperture and no horizontal



(Left to right) 5 and 6.-VARIANTS ON FIG. 4. 7.-TAPER-STICK, 4½ INCHES HIGH. 8.-OCTACONAL CANDLESTICK









(Left to right) 9.-1702-4. 10.—CYLINDRICAL STEM TYPE. 11 and 12.-LATER VARIANTS OF FIG. 10

flange above it; the whole generally between six or seven inches in height and light in weight, presenting an elegant and dainty appearance well suited to the furniture it adorned.

Fig. 2 is obviously of the same period and has the main characteristics with the exception of the base, the plan of which forms a simple square, a shape used previously for sticks with columnar stems. It was discarded in 1716 when a new design was introduced.

Fig. 3 again presents the same type of stem and socket but in this case rests on a low stem and socket but in this case rests on a low circular base. To belong to the Queen Anne period or earlier a circular depression must surround the stem. circular base.

In Figs. 4-6 the main difference is in the motive. Instead of the pure baluster, stem motive. there is a double ogee moulding reminiscent of that seen round the bases of heavy Dutch furniture. Evidently the Dutch element, so pronounced in the preceding reign, has not yet been obliterated. With this exception these candlesticks show all the qualities of Queen Anne examples. The holes in the baluster in Fig. 5 are due to wear through constant cleaning. Fig. 4 shows the hexagonal base, Fig. 5 the square base and Fig. 6 a different type of square base having instead of a high moulded square base having instead of a high moulded foot a lower type with a slight depression as shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 7, though similar in design to Fig. 3 with the exception of the top of the socket, is a taper-stick about 4½ inches high. Taper-

sticks were placed on the writing-table and fitted with a taper to be handy for melting the sealing wax used before the gummed flap was introduced in envelopes.

Fig. 8 shows a fine example made in the early years of the reign and not yet free from Dutch influence. An important feature of Dutch influence. sticks made in the closing years of the seventeenth century was a duplication of the base plan in the stem and the socket. The base is eight-sided though not octagonal, the most popular type of base in the reign of William III. will be noticed this motive is carried out not only in the socket but also in the baluster.

The octagonal base featured in Fig. 9 was also popular in the preceding reign, but was seldom seen in sticks of Queen Anne period. Examples in silver exist as late as 1728, but this does not apply to brass. The line of demarcation in 1716 is still rigid. Fortunately a distinctive feature of the base enables one to date this example with some precision, for the triangular facets seen in the base first appear in silver in the year 1702. As it is not yet free from Dutch influence As it is not yet free from Dutch influence, 1704 would be the latest date. The popular inverted baluster of the preceding reign is here reversed, but there are still indications of the carrying out of the base motive in the the last example the stem is screwed into the base.

So far I have dealt only with baluster stems, but a cylindrical form was also used,

essential for the inclusion of a slot adjustment essential for the inclusion of a siot adjustment by which the candle could be raised as it burned lower in the stem. This device was introduced about 1650 and was found so efficacious that it has remained in use down to modern times

A typical Queen Anne example is shown in Fig. 10 with the hexagonal base skilfully joined to the stem. The double torus band round the stem was first used in the preceding reign. Fig. 11 illustrates a specimen made a few years later as indicated by the inclusion of a high moulded foot.

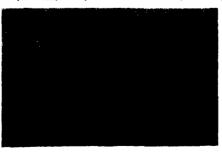
A slight change may be noticed in the stem in Fig. 12 where the double torus band has given way to a single unit, convex above and concave

way to a single unit, convex above and concave below, while the octagonal base with facets indicates the early years of the reign.

In Fig. 13 is seen an interesting example where the base is funnel-shaped, evolved from the bell-top base used by the Dutch before 1600. Still further modification is noticeable in Fig. 15. The appearance of a finge at the top of the socket makes it not earlier than 1710. In Fig. 14 quite a different type known as a In Fig. 14 quite a different type known as a chamber-stick is illustrated. Those made, between 1690 and 1710 have no ring handle; neither is there a stem, the socket fitting directly into the saucer. Those made before 1700 consist of a plain saucer without a ring stand helow

The delicate waisted socket proclaims this example a Queen Anne specime





(Left and right) 13 and 15.—CYLINDRICAL WITH BELL-TOP BASES. Circs 1710

(Above) 14.—QUEEN ANNE CHAMBER-STICK



RADWAY GRANGE, WARWICKSHIRE—II

THE HOME OF

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H. STARKEY

Sanderson Miller's "Castle" on Edge Hill is a landmark in the Warwickshire countryside and also in the history of the Gothic Revival.

By ARTHUR OSWALD

THE "Castle" on the summit of Edge Hill was built by Sanderson Miller to mark the spot where King Charles is supposed to have raised his standard before the battle. But it is doubtful whether in his enthusiasm over this Gothic toy, to which his friends used to be invited to picnic and to survey the fine prospect, Royalists and Roundheads entered very much into Miller's thoughts; and when he looked out of his own windows at the tower peeping out from the trees on the hill, the romantic ideas it summoned up for him were doubtless of barons and knights and times long prior to the Civil War. A more moving reminder of the battle is to be found below

the hill in Radway church. It was rebuilt in 1865, but some of the monuments from its predecessor were moved into it, and one of them is a large incised slab (Fig. 9) to Captain Henry Kingsmill, "whoe serving as a Captain of Foot under his Matie Charles the first of Blessed memory was at the Batteil of Edgehill . . .



1.-FROM THE SOUTH. THE ELIZABETHAN HOUSE AS ALTERED BY MILLER

as he was manfully fighting in behalf of his King and Country unhappily slaine by a Cannon Bullett." The monument was erected by his mother 28 years later. It originally stood in the churchyard and, as described by the editor of Dugdale's History of Warnick-shire, the slab covered a statue of a man "bootted and spurred and in his armour, leaning his head on his right hand." This is, pre-

sumably, the reclining effigy now in the adjoining recess, although the description does not in all respects tally (Fig. 10).

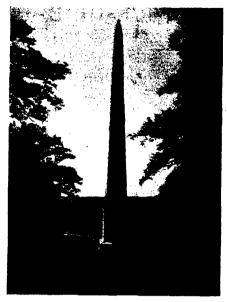
The battle was fought to the west of the Grange, between Radway and Kineton, on ground unfavourable to the Royalists, who in attacking had perforce to abandon their commanding position on the hill. There is no need here to describe again the course of events on that cold October Sunday when the impetuosity of Prince Rupert and his cavaliers robbed the King of a decisive victory. It was at a hedgerow covering the position of the Parliament's troops that the Royalist infantry suffered such heavy losses, and here many battlefield relics have been unearthed. For two nights after the battle the opposing forces remained confronting one another until Essex decided to retire on Warwick. Clarendon describes how the Royalist troops were shrunk up with the cruel cold of the Night (for it was a terrible Frost, and there was no shelter of either Tree or Hedge).

Until Sanderson Miller began to plant his estate, the landscape had probably changed very little. In 1756 he obtained an Act of Parliament to enclose Radway Field, and the local people grumbled not a little. Miller, however, had a sound knowledge of the land and was a capable agriculturist, or at least became one, for in 1755 Pitt was urging him to "let Landskip yield to the usefull but homely ideas of hedging and ditching." "Landskip" was what first received Miller's attention at Radway, and as early as 1739, his friend, Deane Swift, a cousin of the Dean was writing to him about his cascades and fountains. His Gothic essays soon followed— the thatched cottage in 1744, the "Castle" between 1747 and 1750. The plantings probably went on over a long period. Men-tion was made last week of the trees planted by Pitt in 1754, and there are allusions to further planting in letters four years later.

In the history of the Gothic Revival, Miller, though one of the pioneers, was anticipated by Kent, whose Gothic excursions at Rousham, recently described in these pages, were taking place in the late 'thirties and early forties. Wren and Hawksmoor had both used Gothic when it was a case of completing or adding to a medieval building, and Vanbrugh, to whom the picturesque possibilities of Gothic appealed, had not only designed castellated outworks at Castle Howard and a tower at Claremont but also built himself a "castle" at Greenwich on the top of Maze Hill.



2.—THE TOWER-CAPPED HILLS," WHERE THE SWEET AND THE ROMANTICE REET THE EYE"



3.—THE GRANGE AND THE RICH VALE BEYOND SEEN 4.—THE "CASTLE" FRAMED BY A "RUINED" ARCH ON THE FORM THE OBELISK FAR SIDE OF THE ROAD





5.—BELOW THE DRAWBRIDGE: GOTHIC WINDOWS AND MASONRY



6.--THE THATCHED COTTAGE, SANDERSON MILLER'S FIRST GOTHIC BUILDING





7.—WHERE CHARLES I RAISED HIS STANDARD ON EDGE HILL 8.—"CASTLE" AND COTTAGE, WITH RUINATED MASONRY





9 and 10.—INCISED SLAB AND EFFIGY OF CAPTAIN HENRY KINGSMILL, SLAIN AT EDGE HILL

The movement, which was to become an overwhelming flood, began as a select stream, patronised only by two or three small groups which liked to fish in its waters. Horac Walpole, with Chute and Bentley, whom he brought into the Strawberry Hill "Committee," formed one of these groups; then there were Henry Keene's clients, headed by Sir Roger Newdigate of Arbury; but Miller and his circle were enthusiastic Goths before either of these. The delightful book of letters written to Miller by his friends. An Eighteenth Century Correspondence, edited by Miss Lilian Dickins and Miss Mary Stanton, tells us nearly all that we know about Miller and surnons up a vivid picture of the man and his

happy family circle. Unfortunately, it does not tell us how he came to take an interest in Gothic, whether through Vanbrugh's or Kent's influence, or even Batty Langley. The site of his own home had a strong appeal for him, both for its history and landscape, and the mediaval buildings of Oxford when he was an impressionable undergraduate doubtless played their part in shaping his predilections.

Miller's particular friends and clients were the Lyttelton-Grenville-Pitt group commonly known as "the Cousinhood." Two

Essex patrons were Lennard Barrett, afterwards Lord Dacre, and Robert Nugent, whose houses at Bellus and Gosfield he "improved" and partially Gothicised. For Lord Hardwicke he designed a Gothic tower at Wimpole, at Lacock Abbey he built a great hall for John Ivory Talbot; there was the tower of Wroxton Church, which fell down, and there were many other commissions. In 1755 we find Pitt writing to "the great Master of Gothick" on behalf of Ralph Allen of Prior Park "for a very considerable Gothick Object which is to stand in a very fine situation on the Hills near Bath." By that time the Gothic object on Edge Hill was already famous. Miller's most considerable architectural work, Hagley Hall, designed for the first Lord Lyttelton, is, of course, a classic building, but the design first submitted was Gothic, and Gothic Hagley might have been if Lady Lyttelton

had not put her foot down. The County Hall at Warwick, built by Hiorn from Miller's designs, was his other important classic work. Both buildings make one regret that he wasted so much of his time on Gothic trivialities.

The thatched house, now called Egge Cottage (Figs. 6 and 8), appears to have been Miller's first Gothic essay, and it is probably the best. Its mantle of thatch and its nicely coursed masonry engage the eye more than the little affectations of pointed doorway and windows and the ruinated stonework on the side facing the road. There is a drop of several feet behind, and on this side there are two round bastions at the corners disappearing into the thatch (Fig. 6). In a letter of



11.—THE OCTAGON ROOM IN THE TOWER

1745 Deane Swift wrote: "How I long to see your thatched House, but how much more the Architect."

We first hear of the "Castle" in 1747. It was completed in 1780 and "opened" on September 3, when Miller invited a party of friends to celebrate the occasion. The irrepressible Sir Edward Turner, of Ambrosden, one of Miller's special cronies, commented on the choice of date, the anniversary of two of Cromwell's great victories—Dunbar and Worcester—but it was also the day when be "did his country the pleasure to quit this Life in a Storm." "May there be no repetition of the storm which attended Cromwell's departure, test that noble Gothic Structure shou'd share the same fate with the celebrated Tower built by the same Architect."

The structure may be described in the words of Bishop Pococke, who visited Radway in September, 1758, on his tour through England.

I came to Mr. Miller's house at Radway... He has embellished his own house with Gothic architecture, and has made a fine lawn up the hill, with shady walks round it, up to the ruined Castle on Edgehili which he has bull tadjoining to the houses of some tanants. But he has erected a very noble round Tower, which is entire, with a drawbridge, to which there is an ascent as by a ruine, and there is a very fine octagon Gothic room in it, with four windows and four niches, and some old painted glass in the windows.

It is curious how many writers call the octagon tower "round." Its inspiration was evidently Guy's Tower at Warwick Castle. In Fig. 4 it is seen framed in the "ruined" arch from the opposite side of the road, its battlements and machicolations having a decidedly Wardour Street appearance. Seen close at hand the masonry is excellent (Fig. 5). Miller had an invaluable assistant, Hitchcock by name, known to his clients as "the valet de chambre." who was a trained stomemason and acted as his foreman.

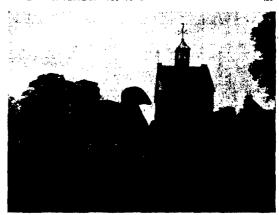
The octagon room for surveying the prospect is now in rather a dilapidated state. Fig. 11 shows one of the four niches which the statue of Caractacus, mentioned last week, would have occupied had it not turned out too big. The painted glass for the windows was probably given to Miller by Lord Deerhurst and is said to have come from a farm-house in Dorset. Some of it is now in Radway chruch. The eight shields which are placed over the windows and niches were painted with the arms of sight of Miller's firings, and clined

with the arms of eight of Miller's friends and clients. While the "Castle" was still a novelty, Miller used to take his friends there to picnic and admire the view and, of course, the architecture. The Norths from Wroxton were frequent visitors, but they did not have to climb the hill. There is evidence that some of the guests were less enthusiastic. George Lyttetlon once wrote politely declining the proposed picnic: "Mrs. Lyttetlon will like to dine at the house better than at the Castle, and my stomach prefers hott meat to cold. . so, if you please, we will dine at the foot of the hill and have the pleasure of looking up at your Castle Old and New." The distant view (Fig. 2) "where," in Pitt's words, "the sweet and Romantick meet the eye in looking up to your Tower Cap't Edge where, "to Loday be far finer than in Miller's lifetime, when the beeches that clothe the edge were still saphings. The "Castle" has long been an inn and does not now form part of the Grange estate. It was sold separately in 1922.

sold separately in 1922. The obelisk (Fig. 3), from which there is a lovely vista of the house at the foot of the hill and the rich Warwickshire country stretching away beyond, was not one of Sanderson Miller's brections. It was set up in 1854 "to commemorate the Battle of Waterloo when the VI Inniskilling Dragoons were commanded by Lieut.-Col. E. S. Miller."

by Lieut.-Col. E. S. Miller."

In 1916 the Grange was acquired from the Millers by Mr. Algernon Cox and sold by him in 1922 to Captain. Fenwick, from whom Colonal Starkey acquired it three years later. The surroundings of the liguse have been notably improved, without treaking the fine open outlook to the hills and woods. On the east side, below Miller's execrable façade, there is now a little enclosed rose garden, and beyond it is a topiary garden seen on the right of Fig. 1. The yews are very old trees which formed a dense thicket before they were cut back and subjected to the shears. An amusing variety of shapes and subjects has been developed in the short space of ten or twelve years. The gentleman wearing a ruff, with the somewhat prominent nose and projecting lip, is William Shakespeare (Fig. 14). North of the house, in the courtyard, close to the old dovecote, stands a large and imposing bird which seems to be waiting to address a parliament of fowls (Fig. 12). Miller and his friends would certainly have disapproved, but they belonged to a long-sighted age that had its eyes so firmly focused on the landscape that they forgot all about gardens. It is only in the last fifty years that normal vision has been restored and the garden brought into the picture again so that eyes can range freely between foreground and distance (as in Fig. 13) and both be enjoyed.



12.-THE OLD DOVECOTE AND A TOPIARY FOWL



13.-EDGE HILL FROM THE TOPIARY GARDEN



14.—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE IN A YEW RENDERING

THEATRE WITH AN IDEAL

By DONALD FITZJOHN

September 23 the Maddermarket Theatre, Norwich, celebrates its twenty fifth birthday with a revival of A Mid-or Night's Dream. Behind this simple statement there lies something of a dramatic Without embellishment the story of miracle it is as follows.

In 1911 an out-of-work actor named Nugent In 1911 an out-of-work actor named Nugent Monck was living in an Riizabethan house in Norwich. In his drawing-room he produced several morality plays, with his friends as actors. Their success led them to form a guild of anonymous players called the Norwich Players. They hired a medieval banqueting-hall known locally as the Old Music House, which seated only ninety-nine people, and there gave public per-formances of Shakespeare and Molière, as well

formances of Shakespeare and Moliere, as well as Mystery plays.

In 1914 came the first world war, and the players disbanded. Of the original group only three returned, but in 1919 the Norwich Players came to life again with a production of Much Ado About Nothing. It was a great success, and And Moom Normay. It was a great success, and in three years the audience grew at a rate which forced the Players to look for a larger theatre. Then Mr. Monck, undeterred by lack of funds, took a derelict 18th-century building in an alley-way. This building, originally a Catholic Church, had in the course of its history been a baking-powder factory and a Salvation Army Citadel: now it was transformed into a model of an Elizabethan theatre complete with apron stage and balcony. It was named the Madder-market Theatre, after the district in which it

The ideal behind the Maddermarket was The ideal beams the insuscrimmater war, and is, to present only plays which are first-rate of their type, and to produce and act them with conviction and sincerity. The actors are amateurs. They remain anonymous; they take no curtain calls; there is no system of Famous actors have from time to time appeared at the Maddermarket, but they, too, have remained anonymous.

The Maddermarket's first and greatest love

is Shakespeare—Shakespeare as played in his own day, with no breaks between the scenes, quick action, intimacy between the audience and the actors, and, above all, with Elizabethan zest To this day it remains the only theatre in England which is able to present the plays as Shakespeare intended. Players on the apron stage can, as they go off, open curtains, disclos-ing on the middle stage the actors in the next

scene. These actors in turn can draw back further curtains, dis-closing, let us say, Juliet in her Thus are achieved dramatic unity and continuity of action verse and scene. It is in this fashion that all the plays of Shakespeare have been given at the theatre by one company under one producer; an achieve-ment which is unique in theatrical history.

But the Norwich Players do not confine themselves to Shakespeare. Their range runs from Mediæval Drama such as Everyman, the Chester Nativity Plays and Gammer Gurion's Needle down to Eric Linklater and William They have presented, Saroyan. during the vears

Greek Drama (Euripides, Sophocles and Theocritus). French Drama (Anatole France, Gherond, Molière, Romains and Sarment).

German Drama (Frank, Hroswitha, Kaiser, Less-ing, Sachs, Schnitzler). Italian Drama (Alfleri Chiarelli, Goldoni, Pir-andello and Commedia del

Norwegian Drama (Ibsen and Weirs-Jennsen).

Russian Drama (Tchekov, Gogol, Turgenev). Spanish Drama (Calderon, Cervantes, Quintero and Sierra)

Indian Drama (Kalidasa).

Indian Drama (Natidasa).
Chinese Drama (Haima).
Japanese Drama (Seami).
They have presented Restoration plays by Congreve, Dryden, Farquhar and Vanbrugh;
Georgian plays by Burgoyne, Colman, Gold-amith and Sheridan. Victorian plays by Beddless. Browning and Wilde, and all these in addition to an extraordinary range of Modern Drama. Among the adaptations have been The Pilgrim's Progress, which was broadcast last year.

The season at the Maddermarket runs from



A SCENE FROM THE 15TH-CENTURY PASSION PLAY LUBUS COVENTRIÆ, AS PRESENTED AT THE MADDERMARKET THEATRE, NORWICH

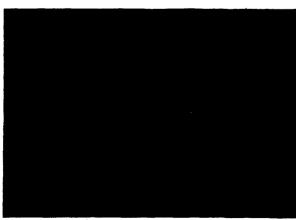
September to July, with one production each month. The seats are cheap and range from eighteen pence to six shillings. Although the houses are sold out almost as soon as bookings open, prices have not been raised.

To-day the Maddermarket Theatre is known over the world, and Norwich recognises it as one of its tourist attractions. But it was not always the case. It has had at various times desperate struggles to keep open. Masefield's adaptation of Weirs-Jennsen's The Witch played to half-empty houses in 1932, as did Edipus Rex in 1933, to quote but two examples. To-day lbsen's When We Dead Auskers is as big a boxoffice attraction as any play of Shaw's. Why is this? Some say it was due to the American troops who flocked to the theatre, which remained open throughout the bombing, and who brought with them their English friends. Others say that it has taken England twentyfive years to recognise the quality of the theatre's work.

Whatever the reason, the moral seems to be that there is a wide and increasing public for good drama to-day. Perhaps it is that we, as a nation, tired of the mechanisms and trivialities of the popular cinema, are returning to the drama, which is so much part of our heritage. At all events, Mr. Monck's dream of 1911 has At all events, Mr. Monck's dream of 1911 has come true to-day. The Maddermarket Theatre was created by faith, run on hope and has never had to rely on charity.

The initial cost of the theatre, including the I he initial cost of the treatre, including the freehold, was £3,800. Mr. Monck, when questioned, says, "It is the sort of thing which can be done anywhere, provided your standards are high enough," and no doubt it is that which has maintained his theatre for twenty-five years.

The standards have never been lowered to tide Maddermarket functions entirely as a theatre, and seeks primarily to entertain its audiences. and seeks primarily to entertain its audiences. It works on the assumption that they are more entertained by the first-rate than the second-rate. Nobody could be more deeply suspicious of the "Art for art's sake" outlook than the director himself, who considers that, speaking generally, it tends to be an excuse for bad art.



MEMBERS OF THE NORWICH PLAYERS IN A SCENE FROM ASCENT OF F6, BY AUDEN AND ISHERWOOD

CHANGES IN THE CHURCHYARD

Written and Illustrated By ELIZABETH HARVEY

HEN Thomas Gray began his famous elegy in 1742 the tombstones in country churchyards seem not to have been very distinguished in design, though there was usually some frail memorial still erected nigh. With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculp-

ture decked Monuments to rich and noteworthy people were inside the churches. Outside graves were usually marked by simple mounds of turf, while the unstoried dead were buried, without individual record, round the central churchyard cross, a custom which dated from Saxon times.

Headstones were few until the eighteenth century, although some remain from the seventeenth in districts, for instance, where the wealthy wool merchants lived. Here the growth of a large middle class produced a number of residents not remarkable (or rich) enough for burial under a monument in the church but prosperous enough to want a dignified and lasting memorial.

Beautiful churchyard tombs in such places as Burford in Oxfordshire and Painswick in Gloucestershire bear witness to this, and in both these little country towns local craftsmen working on local material have achieved most harmonious effects. Painswick is, I think, the lovellest churchyard in England, with its rich, well-designed tombs of weathered Cotswold well-designed tombs of weathered Cotswold stone, its clipped yews, the traditional sentinels of death, and an agreeable absence of white marble or pink granite to strike a discordant

At Painswick (Fig. 1) it is thought that most of the designing and execution was done by John Bryan, a local carver who lived from 1716 to 1787. One series of tombs, however, begins in 1658 and continues until 1798; five members of the Pool family are commemorated with tombs of the altar type, four of them decorated with a pair of consoles at each end. Nine Gardiners have an attractive circular monument, and there are many others with detail which is usually delightful and still clearly defined, for here the soft Cotswold stone seems to have lasted better than it has done in many other places

At Cranham (Fig. 2), not far from Painswick, there are in the churchyard some very pleasing, simple headstones with the almost inevitable cherub's head as central idea and inevitable cherup's head as central idea and the inscription framed in a good wreathed design of leaves and flowers. At Windrush, in Gloucestershire, besides two elegant tombs showing Greek influence, there is a stone similar to those at Cranham but cruder, more florid and overloaded with detail, obviously the work of a less skilled and sensitive stonemason (Fig. 3).

Similar designs can be found in other Cotswold churchyards and even for this formula eems to have been a very popular one. On the whole, local traditions are kept within certain narrow boundaries, though the detail of these 18th-century tombs is fairly stereotyped, motifs varying among scrolls of leaves and flowers, cherubs, occasionally formal patterns and draperies. The acanthus, of course, is ubiquitous and appears in a beautiful design accom-panied by a Greek urn on a finelycarved tomb of the 1770's at Boxwell Gloucestershire

(Fig 4) Lettering is often beautiful. In the Burford and Windrush area table tombs are frequently surmounted by a stone mound (Fig. 5), sometimes fluted, the ends finished with a concave shell in the middle of which is carved a skull. Skulls and skeleton figures appear on tombs and headstones of this date, a relic of the 15th-century passion for the macabre which lasted in country places where time and fashion move very slowly

stepping into a churchyard, though he is more interested in epitaphs than in the architecture of the dead. At Elmore, another Gloucestershire village, on the Severn, there is a romantic, wildly-overgrown churchyard of the sort he would delight in and where Dickens, too, might have found a grim theme for a story. Here ivy goes its way unchecked and the gaping tombs make you think of body-snatching and other dark deeds by night. Full-length skeletons with no realism spared, sorrowing figures, Time with his hour-glass and book, every symbol of life's swift decay is here (Fig. 6). In the heat of

swift decay is here (Fig. 6). In the heat of a summer's day the dark breathless silence is

Walter de la Mare says he can never resist

tombs is detailed and expressive, in high relief, as fertile as the grass and the weeds. Some of the tombs are cracked and reveal a yawning emptiness, but their guardian cherubs, like chil-dren with curly heads, keep sleepy watch among

the vibrant desolation. Very early use was made of symbols on gravestones to denote the occupations or calling of the deceased. Examples of this are rare now in England, although at Perth in Scotland there in England, although at Perti in Scotland there are a great many. Shears often denote the burial of a lady, usually a wool-stapler's daughter, while scissors and gloves are the sign of a glover. In the Middle Ages ecclesiastical personages were commemorated in death by a chalice or patens, while books, swords, hunting-horns or pilgrims' staffs were used for

When the brief Greek revival is represented when the oner Greek revival is represented in country churchyards it can be agreeable and dignified. There is an example of the plain sarcophagus type of tomb at Overbury in the Bredon district of Worcestershire, dated 1835 (Fig. 7). In Somerset the Greek motifi on headstones is common, and the carved headstone of a Banwell yeoman and his wife is fairly typical.

Tractarians took the churchyards aeriously

in hand, but the tombstones they set up are not very successful; there is something too pretentious and archaeological about the crusader type with its inscription in Gothic lettering, of which they were so fond. But monumental masons of the late nineteenth and early nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, in conspiracy with the relations of the departed, have excelled all their predecessors in the creation of ugly tombstones. Glaring white marble, highly polished granite of black or red, and curbstones or heavy iron railings enclosing a dreasy bed of white stone chippings make town cemeteries sorrowful places indeed, and such memorials places indeed, and such memorans to the dead, so alien to their sur-roundings, are a disaster when they appear in old country churchyards.

appear in old country churchyards.

It is not so long since village churchyards were used for local fairs and festivities. The late Victorians, froming severely on dippant epitaphs, primty withdrew themselves from friendly association. with the dead and set up a barrier



1.—TOMBS IN THE CHURCHYARD AT PAINSWICK, IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WITH CLIPPED YEWS





2.—A SIMPLE HEADSTONE AT CRANHAM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 3.—A SIMILAR STONE AT IWINDRUSH, IN THE SAME COUNTY, BUT MORE FLORID AND OVERLOADED WITH DETAIL

of lachrymose morbidity be-tween them and the living. This segregation and consequent lack of interest may account for the appalling ugliness and even hostility of some mod-ern tombstones. In many foreign countries the burial ground is an extra garden for the family, where friends and relations sit on benches and spend many happy, social hours on summer evenings

Sorrows draw not the dead to life but the living to death, said Sir Walter Raleigh, and hi magnificent invocation might be better known and more often used: "O eloquent, just and mighty Death! Whom none could advise, thou hast per-Whom none suaded; what none hath dared thou hast done; and whom all the world hath flattered thou the world hath flattered thou only hast cast out of the world and despised. Thou hast drawn together all the fair-stretched greatness, all the pride, cruelty, and ambition of man; and covered it all over with these two narrow words: Hie jacet."

Simplicity humblity hard

Simplicity, humility, har-mony, repose, submission are qualities to be sought in the monument which is to bear those lovely words: "Here lies . . Preservation of the many past examples which achieve them is most desirable.









(Top, left) 4.—A TOMB OF THE 17705 AT BOXWELL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, SHOWING ACANTHUS ORNAMENT

(Top, right) 5 .- A TABLE TOMB SURMOUNTED BY A STONE MOUND, AT BURFORD, OXFORDSHIRE

A SKELETON AND TIME WITH HIS HOUR-GLASS AND SCYTHE nom, left) 6.—A SKELETON AND TIME WITH HIS HOUR-GLASS AND SCALA AMONG THE FIGURES ON A TOMB AT ELMORE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE (Bottom, right) 7.—AN EXAMPLE OF THE PLAIN SARCOPHAGUS TYPE OF TOMB WHICH APPEARED DURING THE GREEK REVIVAL. AT OVERBURY, WORCESTERSHIRE

MISFORTUNE IN THE GARDEN

B_v ROY BEDDINGTON

T is evident that I have greatly displeased Nature; for she has shown her disapproval in no uncertain manner. I have tended her in no uncertain manner. I have tended her fruit, vegetables, and flowers with loving care, given water and food from my rations to her birds, offered sanctuary to those of her insects which are of a harmless disposition and during a cold spell regularly broken the ice of the goldfah pond. Yet I have done something wrong. unless she is visiting the sins of our Lakeland terrier upon me and the contents of my garden.

Sometimes I console myself with the thought that he may be the cause of this frustration of my horticultural efforts, and that it is he who has incurred the displeasure of the botanical all highest; it is not improbable, since he has this year accounted for no fewer than thirty-two rabbits within the boundary fence, caused discomfort to several nesting blackbirds and had a difference of opinion with an adder.

Such consolation, however, affords comfort only for a brief spell until soon I realise how unfair it is to make a scapegoat of one who is so much a part of our family, but then I reflect that the depredations of the rabbits have caused the greatest damage and I begin to wonder if it is not revenge for his misdeeds. . . . No! I exclaim firmly, it cannot be, because he takes little interest in the flowers, treats the growing vegetables with disdain and most of the fruit with disgust; their destruction would not affect him though he smells with relish the pinks, is not averse to boiled carrots and has a craving for fresh raspherries; the Mrs. Sinkins, the Intermediates and the Norfolk Giants have not, however, suffered.

The rabbits began their work of destruction in early March; they began to eat the fruit buds off the espaliers. I countered, Unable to

obtain sufficient wire netting, I sprayed with DNC: this seemed to encourage rather than deter them; no doubt it proved an appetising condiment—there has been no fruit on the lower branches of the Ellison's Orange.

The dog made a hole in the fence surrounding the spring cabbage. The following day there were no plants. My enemies were quick to take advantage of the gap in the wire so that within a few weeks one of them produced a family in a stop which she had dug in the rose bed within five feet of the house—I measured the distance. The Lakeland made short work of them, but a Betty Uprichard had been shorn

The plum blossom was early. There came a violent east wind which scattered the white blooms over the lawn. I had not previously grudged a pair of bullfinches their meals off the buds, but that wind was more unkind than man's ingratitude.

The weather turned warm. The orchard was a mass of colour. The pears, followed by the apples, were laden with flowers, but no honey bees could I see: even those which had a res dence between the tiles and the felt of the end gable had disappeared. The sun shone. There were a few bumbles, but not sufficient, so that what promised to be a bumper year for the Cox has been a poor one, while the Doyenne du Comice had only three fruits.

The first sowing of broad beans never hed the surface, for our breed of mice reached the surface, for our breed of mice delights in red lead and paraffin. The war of attrition against me continued.

An early sowing of corn-flowers made good an earry sowing or corr-nowers made good progress. The study plants were moved to their quarters in the border. Soon I felt sorry for them; they had been sacrificed to the rabbits. Some fine specimens of catananche arrived.

At first they were left unmolested. With pride I showed their silvery green leaves to visitors and later watched the buds shoot high on slender stems. The rabbits watched them with equal admiration. In a night each plant was level with the ground while their neighbours, the geums, Mrs. Bradshaw and Lady Stratheden, were left in peace; their red and yellow blooms now lack the cerulean intended to set off their splendour.

Meanwhile the neighbouring farmer had seen fit to plough up a grass field. A great tractor turned the sods and released an army of chafers, which attacked without discrimins of charles, which attacked window discrimina-tion the little apples. A horde of caterpillars which had nothing to do with the tractor set about the foliage. In spite of my purchase and subsequent use of a pressure spray they were hardy fellows and had, I suspect, already been inoculated with a serum which rendered them impervious to the torrent of poisonous liquid which scaked their chosen feeding-ground.

I purchased sixty chrysanthemums; they did very well. One evening I surveyed their rapid growth and decided that on the following day I would pinch out the tops. In the morning there were no tops to pinch, no leaves at all. The rabbits were back again, although Brim (the dog) had reached the two dozen mark. That evening I sallied forth and shot sight. We were were not my rabbits, but adjoining rabbits which nightly migrate through the gaps in the

That night I left the window open at the has ingut I sert the window open at the bottom and had my gun within easy reach. At dawn I would arise and about the maranders at work. When I swoke it was nine o'clock and breakfast was on the table. An evertanting sweet pea had vanished, devoured by the animals for whose benefit I had opened the window; so I consider the flower to be misnamed. I expect it never to last again.

hand it common kneedege that against way in the common kneedege that the common kneedege that the common kneedege that the control of the common kneedege that the control only two or three solitary blooms were left to adom each stam. I have watched the reaculation of the common kneedege that work. Since they always noatch a good helping from the bird-table I call it great ingratitude.

There were many strawberries, carefully I watched them ripen. Latterly my wife saved the top off the milk. Our preparations were in vain. The berries became hollow while the ants finished off the mining operations of the slure.

It will certainly, by now, be assumed that I am a very bad gardener. The assumption is I probably correct, but I have taken all the precautions which practice, horticultural literature and friendly advice dictate, though I must admit that all the local shops have run out of all deadly weapons against the slug, but mosphotoms have found straw effective. Why is it that the slimy brutes behave differently to my Royal Sovereigns?

I am told that I possess green fingers, though according to my wife brown or black would be a better description of their colour. Whatever I have planted out has always grown in past years, but now there is a change. However lovingly each seedling is transplanted it is doomed; one pest or another is sure to cut short its promising life.

short its promising itse.

This horticultural curse which is compassing me about does not take only the form of an invasion of peets, in which i include the rabbits. Whenever I weed the border, my feet, which in the past have trodden delicately upon the soil about the flowers, seem out of control; now each rubber boot is fated to rest not on earth but upon the brittle stalk of some exotic flower, irreparably anapping it off. If I should step backwards there is the sound of breaking glass as another cloche disintegrates; my arm will catch in the best lupin head, sending it toppling to rise no mean.

Nor am immune in the greenhouse. The Nor am immune in the greenhouse. The Nor am immune is seed-hoxes and vegetable and the seed-hoxes and vegetable and fine there are seed-hoxes and vegetable and finants in the posterior postions, there is a maze of wine postions there is a maze of wine postions of another, but, hitherto, the greenhouse has been very productive. The wine has annually produced 50 lb. of grapes, while the tomatoes have yielded half a hundred-weight to finit, in spite of local opinion that "them two won't do together." Previously I.

have thinned out the bunches without damage to the tomato plants. This year there has been a change.

a change.

First I fell off the steps and severed three trusses off the best plant; then I upset a box of tobacco plants and knocked over all the bulbs, which were drying off, into a bucket of water. Soon there was white fly inside; though these little fellows had never appeared during the last few years. I fumigated and felt very sick, I had never felt sick there before. The insects, however, disappeared, to return within a fortnight. I put up a heavy barrage of DDT. In the process I swallowed a quantity and soon a fter, while spraying the tomatoes, a liberal dose of Bordeaux mixture. The evil spirit had followed me into the sanctum. I went outside and cut nottles, hoping that the exercise would rid my lungs of the dust which I had inhaled. That of incipient raspherries. I had severed half a

It must now be considered that I am not only a bad gardener, but also very careless. I may be guilty of both charges, but in former years I have not had all these misfortunes. Yes! Nature must be very angry. As I write this closing passage I can see from a window a next-door cow taking large mouthfuls from my favourite syrings bush. It cannot be Brim who is in disfavour: it must be me.

BUILDING UP A PHEASANT STOCK

By J. B. DROUGHT

WHETHER we like it or not we have to face the facts that, taking shootings by and large, intensive rearing will be impossible for some time to come and that the pheasant birthrate will have to be maintained without any adventitious aids. I have heard men say that pheasants are an easier proposition than partridges when it comes to working up an adequate breeding stock. Personally I would suggest that the opposite is the case, provided no recourse, is made to artificial methods of propagation. For first there is the question of environment, which embodies those two vital considerations—food and cover. And here unquestionably partridges have the pull, more especially when one considers the vast increase in tillage which has been a feature of the war years. More than any game birds they depend on insect life—particularly in infancy, and constantly turned soil must always be a major contribution to their welfare.

With pheasants it is rather different. People non-conversant with their habits are apt to think that, just because they are shot out of coverts, they should be found in any woodland area in matter what its constitution. Unfortunately this is not the case. They must have light and air and sunny glades as scratching grounds, as well as shady notes and rossitionistic frees. And since beechmast and berries are essential complituents of their diet, their confort, even their existence, depends very largely on the quality of timber and undercover in the woods, which quality (and incidentally quantity as well) has sadly deteriorated in continuous to the war effort. And so it seems to me that on the average shoot restocking to a point at which a level yrile breeding stock can be considered adequate is going to prove a more tedious business than in pre-war days.

Vet before now I have found that to turn down early in the year a few stock birds in the proportion of one cock to half a dozen heas, to introduce fresh blood, often gives astonishingly good results. For when one is entirely refleved of the arduous and anxious task of hand-raring, one finds a definite saving of time and labour in that all nests can be left alone (save those in obviously dangerous sites) and consequently broods hatch out on what is virtually brigh soil. Instead of being huddled in a circumseribed area, on which pheasants have swarmed year after year, they first see the light on ground removed from the coverts perhaps.

but ground which teems with insect life and consequently with more natural food to ground. Where too big a stock is concentrated in a central position the wandering habits of the hen arise from her anxiety to find natural food for her peevish brood, and consequently she drags them about to ultimate disaster.

To keep birds from straying, well-stocked bome larders are of course the first essential, and where coverts have been drastically cut, the provision of temporary shelter also assumes peculiar importance. It may be possible to sow a strip or two of buckwheat in clearings, and to transplant berry-bearing shrubs to combine the dual necessities of lood and nesting cover. Fifty-six points of buckwheat will sow an acre and give 100 birds good living from May until October. Blackberry, snowberry, wild cherry and the cobneasters are other shrubs appealing strongly to pheasants, whose taste in the form of all wild seeds is catholic. Even if transplanting is purely temporary, more turning of the soil will throw up a certain amount of insect life—wireworms and grubs on which the birds so largely depend. Gorse is useful stuff to cover large patches in woods laid bare by the axe, and if transplanted in its own soil it will serve its purpose for a season anyway.

It will be expedient to exercise considerable self-denial in shooting during the first season on which a wild stock is in the process of resuscitation. You cannot have it both ways, and the welfare of successive generations of all game birds depends to a great extent on the maintenance of a correct proportion of both sexes of are as breeding stocks are concerned. It is often said that cock pheasants cannot be shot down too close, and, broadly speaking, this is not an over-statement. I am not at all sure that a shortage of cocks is not sometimes advisable on a shoot, for an influx of strange males from neighbouring coverts will provide that fresh strain which every year or so makes for greater egg fertility. In practice, we shoot our cock pheasants with a single-mindedness of purpose which we do not extend to grouse or partridges. And in many places nowadays "cocks only" is the order at the first covert shoots.

The wisdom of this procedure is entirely a question of local conditions. It may be imperative where the male sex largely preponderates and in remoter parts of the country where hill-side woods harbour numbers of difficult high-flying birds, which as the season progresses

become more and more untouchable by the average shot.

average snot.

It is quite conceivable, in coverts which have been badly neglected, that the majority of the birds of either sex may be old stagers, of the third of either sex may be old stagers, younger generation. In other words, ress, possible that the property of the sex of the sex

But there is another aspect of the problem. In a sparsely-populated pheasant country, or in one where game preservers all make a practice of killing every possible cock, what will happen? It is conceivable that hens, bemoaning the absence of roving mates, will themselves stray until they become widely scattered. And if so, it is extremely unlikely that they will return.

Granted that the wanderbust is more strongly developed in the male than the female of the species, it may be presumed that the natural instinct for motherhood is potent enough to tempt the ladies to go in search of mates, if mates will not come to them. The aged hens may be content to spend an idle season, the young one certainly will not.

For instance, let us assume a hypothetical covert in which there are a hundred and fifty hens and a dozen cocks, with no other male source of supply within a reasonable distance. At the best, and provided not a single hen goes off "on the loose," there will be an infinitesimal increase in the following season's stock, for the simple reason that the bulk of the laddies will produce infertile clutches. And it is also probable that, of a very low percentage of hatchings, most chicks will be so weakly as to be doubtful starters in the shooting season. This is, of course, an exagerated example of conditions likely to obtain on any shoot, but it serves to illustrate the possible outcome of interference with the natural balance between the sexes.

It seems to me then that the only sound policy is to keep a close watch throughout the season on the numbers of either sex which are obviously residents on a shoot. Then, if you shoot cocks early, thin down the hens also to the requisite proportion, allowing a margin to satisfy those outlying males which will certainly seek the hospitality of the coverts in the mating season.

THE NEW BALL - A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

HAVE got a new ball. I can scarcely believe it, but I have; and when I say new I mean new. This is no hoary impostor, new only in the sense that some seven years ago it was wrapped up in the paper from which it has never since emerged. This one comes fresh—or did come fresh a month ago-from the hand of its come rrean a month ago—noin the hand of his maker. It is for me so unique a circumstance that I hope I shall not be deemed too egotistical if I dwell on it with some minuteness. There may be some among my readers almost equally destitute who will sympathise.

destitute who will sympathise.

I went to stay near a golf course and, going into the professional's shop, asked him if he had such a thing as a ball. Though he was an old acquaintance, I asked the question in a tone of equable despair, and I was not surprised at his answer that he had not one in the shop. "But," he went on "I expect some soon." I thought of appealing to him in the words, slightly amended of the man with the chin beard to Godall (in The Dynamiter) : "Sir, I have dealt with you—you doubtless know my face.

O. sir, for the love of innocence, for the sake of the bonds of humanity, and as you hope for mercy on the throne, let me have one of the I was not, in fact, quite so eloquent as that, but he promised to keep me one, and he was a good man, true to his word. On the last day of my visit, when I had but two holes left to play of my last abbreviated round, that new ball, its paper literally "gleaming in purple and gold. was handed to me.

I knew better than to use it then, for there was plenty of gorse and long grass at both those remaining holes, and now I am wondering whether I ever shall. It is not—touching wood—that I am in fear of imminent dissolution, but it is such a tremendous step to take that I wonder if I dare. It must be remembered that I had not bought any new balls since 1940—they were incidentally cheap ones—and on the few occasions I have played I have lived largely on the survivors of that ancient box. True the other day I was offered three at a black market other day I was ordered three at a black market price, but when at my third practice shot with one of them it split in several places, I declined to complete the transaction. As it was a ball of the 1938 vintage, originally priced at eighteen pence, it was not surprising that it could not withstand even my mild onslaught.

In far-off, happy days I used to regard with pity verging on contempt those who deliberately took an old bell at a hole where there was a water jump or other such lethal hazard. It seemed to show a paltry and grovelling spirit and an obvious lack of confidence which would put confidence into their adversary. But circumstances alter cases, and with this one precious new ball there seems to be nowhere having a sufficient margin of safety. But stay, there is one blessed spot that might do. The course near my home having been conscientiously bombed by the Germans, who thought it was the runway of an aerodrome, and subsequently allowed to return to nature, is now being gradually restored.

There is one place where two fairways fuse, and I could not possibly hit far enough to get into trouble. There, if anywhere, is the site for the great adventure.

What happens when after all these years one hits a new ball? Shall I experience in miniature the exquisite sensation that I felt four-and-forty years ago in hitting my first Haskell? I remember the place well; it was at Sudbrook Park and the ball soared away like a winged creature into a distant tree. Or on the other hand will nothing ensue but the bitterest disappointment? Will that ball go no farther than do my war-scarred veterans, that is to say, a very short way indeed? There must be some difference

In days of careless abundance one used to detect a certain fatigue in a ball after only two or three rounds and on important occasions one began each new round with a new hall. Then surely the hitting of this brand new ball must be to recapture something of the old joy. Perhaps even the two-and-a-bit hole may once more be reached in two shots. No, that is an excessive hope which I refuse to entertain; but just a little difference—surely the fates will grant me that! A new ball can be a very disappointing thing and I remember one such moment of disillusionment from almost prehistoric ages. It was when I was at school; my supply of balls had run out—there was one fatally narrow hole which ran beside the river and so had my supply of pocket money. With my last shilling I bought a single ball at a my last shilling 1 bought a single ball as a photographer's in the town, and a photographer's shop seems as unlikely a place to buy a good ball as is a toy-shop to buy a good wooden putter. This ball had a dingy and yellowish aspect; it resolutely refused to make the right noise or to leave the ground. It was an Eclipse and I knew that the great Horace Hutchinson had publicly proclaimed his preferrutchingon has providely procurated in spreed-ence for it over a Silvertown, for the gutty over the putty; but perhaps this particular Eclipse had suffered one. At any rate my shilling had been wasted and I was at once destitute and embittered. It will be a dreadful thing if my three and ninepence has similarly been squandered in vain.

There is, or I should more accurately say, there used to be, something about a new ball which had often a subtle psychological effect on the player. It is much the same effect as is sometimes produced by reaching the turn. He can go right until that halfway house has been reached. Then on the tenth tee he suddenly ceases to lament over past mishaps and makes a new start with a new heart. So a new ball in all its shiny whiteness can sometimes make his cares drop from him. Even at that awful moment when he must set out for the nineteenth hole and it is a case of victory or Westminster Abbey, it may well be worth while to take a new ball.

I remember well seeing Mr. John Ball once in such a situation and, though he was supposed to be a man of granite, his fingers fumbled so that he could scarce tear the paper off the ball. Yet a few minutes later he had played one of the most magnificent of brassie shots right up to the pin—it was at Hoylake—and won the match.

I was re-reading the other day Its Moral Beauty by "A Divotee" (who was, I believe, the late Harold Begbie), wherein he described the late framid begins, wherein he deather a conversation in a railway carriage with a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church. "I sometimes think," said Monseigneur, "quite reverently, and with real sincerity, that if, when I come to be on my deathbed, I could be given the vision of a little white ball, fresh and glistening with its new paint, perched at the foot of the bed, teed up as it were on the bedrail, it would help me to compose my mind for that great change." I don't know whether I can go quite so far as that, but a new ball is certainly a cheering sight, and I must go out and hit mine before it is too late.

CORRESPONDENCE

FOUNTAINS ABBEY

GIR.—Your Leader on the subject of Sponntains Abbey (August 30) states one aspect of the case for the ruin as well as it can be stated. It is perfectly true to say, if I may paraphrase your quotation of the 18th-eantury sage, that art can make ugly things, but cannot repair what has been destroyed:—

A lost thing could I never find Nor a broken thing mend, in the words of a Catholic poet, Mr. Hilaire Belloc.

It is also true that the sight of a reconstructed Fountains, inhabited by Benedictine monks, would, far from awakening the emotions recollected by Wordsworth in his tranquil hour,

awakening the unotions, recollected by Wordsworth in his tranquil hour, fill some with a jealous rage, others with aesthetic indignation, and others with aesthetic indignation, and others with aesthetic indignation, and others. But it is false to infer, as you do, that the ruin of Fountains Abbev will lose more than it will gain by being rebuilt and restored to its former owners and its proper use. What wore will it lose than all that men can find, more easily to hand, in the pages of The Prelide in the peace of a thousand country places where the broken works of man sound? What less will the page of the prelimination of the prelim

What less will that the folk of Ld Bristol and Plymouth their broken churches

reconsecrated to God? What less will it gain than wholeness, health, sanitas, the thing most lacking in modern art as well as old ruins? If a restored building is not a work of art, a ruin is even less so.

You quote the instance of Hurstmonceux, a restored mediaval castle, and rightly disparage it in comparison with an untouched ruin such as Bodiam. But I beg, Sir, that

the instance is irrelevant. Feudalism the instance is irrelevant. Feudalism is a stead as its remaining stones; the Catholic Church is as living as the unhewn rock, more alive, if numbers count for life, than it was in 1835.

A restored castle is a contradiction in terms; a restored church is the fulfillment of a prophecy.—PETER WAITS. The Ditchling Press, Hassocks.

[A comment on this matter is



A STONE HUT DWELLING AT GRIMSPOUND, DARTMOOR
Selector: Het Circles on December

made in an Editorial Note on our Leader page.—Ed.]

TO THOSE WHO FELL IN BURMA

SIR,—In view of your publication, in the issue of August 23, of a photograph of the war memorial at Rangoon to those who fell in Burma, you may be interested to publish the inscription on it, which so moved an officer who had seen it that he asked me to preach on it in a service on the boat home from India. The inscription, as given to me

India. The inscription, as given to me by him, is:

"When you go home tell them of us: we gave our To-day for their To-morrow."—JOHN H. S. BUKTON (Revd.), lately Chaplan, R.A.F. V.R., Oxford and Cambridge University Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HUT CIRCLES ON DARTMOOR

DARTMOOR

Six.—In these days of housing shortage, when many people are turning to hus for accommodation, it is interesting to see how centuries ago Bronse Age man solved the housing problem. My photograph shows one of the hut dwellings in the extensive walled circle at Corimpound on Dartmoor. There are twenty-four huts, or more than the control of the hut does not be not provided in the probably the best example. It is thought the have been occupied by the head man of the locality. There



is a theory that there were twenty-four families which formed a sort of perma nent staff or garrison, and that the other scattered inhabitants of the dis-

other scattered intentions of the district came in if danger threatened.

The huts had a ledge for sleeping on, a cooking hole, and, it is thought, roofs of rush thatch laid on poles in wig-wam style. Grimspound is a few miles from Moreton Hampstead, and it is well show that the state of the business of the state of worth the effort needed to find this hut enclosure situated between two high tors.-L. H., Exmosth, Devon.

HORNED HARES

HORNED HARES
SIR,—I showed some of the letters
about horned hares, which have
appeared in recent numbers to be
frestriggerment of the second of the
sportsmanning to admit that many
cermann also had been taken in by
it. The roebuck start to grow their
horns in the early spring and many
never develop more than two small
points. It was the sim of the German
huntamen to shoot this weak strain
befure the maning season starts in late
July. By cutting down the skull of
one of these runts to a sultable size, July. By cutting down the skull of one of these runts to a suitable size, the "trophy" can be set in the head of a hare, preferably an outsize specimen, and that is how horned hares are born.—R. M. T. SOUTER, Military Government Detachment, Flensburg, B.A.O.R.

THE ELEPHANT AND CASTLE

Sim.—Two of your correspondents have referred to and rejected the theory that the Elephant and Castle a corruption of Infanta of Castle, and one of tham, Mr. D. C. Rutter, gives what is probably the true origin of the name of they tavern at Newington Butts, the fact that it was built on Butts, the fact that it was built on Butts, the later that it was built on land belonging to the Cutlers' Com-pany, whose arms are an elephant and castle. So far no one has mentioned a more ingenious explanation (too ingenious, I fearl of the origin of the ingen—that it is derived from Saxon sign—that it is derived from Saxon times. It presupposes that pictures are comparatively modern appendages to the signosts of inns, the more ancient being a rude inscription, and bocause very few people could read, almost everyone was obliged to learn the inscription by bearsay or tradition. The more modern landlords, therefore, the second of the control of the co



THE VICARAGE AT BREMHILL, WILTSHIRE (Left) THE MEDLEVAL PULPIT IN BREMHILL CHURCH
See letter: The Home of William Like Bottles

Saxon for "fool," hast is "to hasten," it means "to elsewhere." Finally the definite article might be a corruption of the Saxon I Aye, "to the weary one." Hence. The Elephant & Lastie Hence. The Elephant & Lastie Percentage of the Provide delicious liquor, and it is foolish to tramp on to another inn "I Some years ago, an ingenious attempt was also made to drive "The Bull's Head." and "The Cores Keys."

from Saxon times on the same lines as the above.

The castle on the elephant's back is presumably an exaggerated attempt to represent a howdah or the battlewe represent a lowden on the battle-ments used to protect the rider in the days when elephants were used in hattle—C. H. T. HAYMN, The Manor House, Brackley, Northamptonshire. [J.B., writing from Macclessfield, Cheshire, points out that the Elephant and Castle is the creat of the Corbets. and Castle is the crest of the Corbets

BENJAMIN WILSON

BENJAMIN WILSON
Sin, —I am preparing for publication
by COLYTAY LUTE a book about
Benjamin Wilson (1731-1788), the
painter and man of science, to whose
unpublished Memoir I have access. I should be very grateful if any of
your readers with whom I have not
been in touch could tell me of littleknown blographical material, paintings, or engravings connected with
him. In particular, I am anxious to
trace a manuscript Memoir of Benj.
Wilson, FR.S., by G. H. Gilchrist,
1828, and a large canvas (8 It. by
Ift.) representing Cifue Eukhovsing 1826, and a large canvas (8 ft. by 11 ft.) representing Clive Enthroning Meer Jaffier, which Wilson seems to have considered his masterpiece.

JOHN HULION, 3, Coverdale Drive, JOHN HULTON, 3, Cou. Knaresborough, Yorkshire

OLD TOASTERS

SIR.-I was interested in the letter SIR.—I was interested in the etects and photographs about old toasters in your issue of July 19. Surely the brass toaster which your correspondent says "anticipates in its design the modern table lamp," is a modern invention itself. About fifteen years ago my family was given one exactly the same as that in the illustration and we used it constantly for many years in front of a coal fire. I can remember what a marvellous invention we thought it was.—ELEANOR BARNES, 4, Combridge Road, Bournemouth, Hampsaire.

A STORM CASUALTY

A SIUMN LASUALIT SIGN.—I Wood like to reproduce the enclosed photograph of the windmill at Borton Dassett in Waccickahire, which has recently been received in a storm. This I took about treenty years ago when it had the mark of time upon the —before it was repaired by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Beildings. It has been an interesting landmark as seen from the

Great Western Railway by travellers. As I came to London last week it was a great grief to see only a heap of wreekage on the hilton where it used of the Beacon Home — C. W. STEPIENS, 27, Acacia Kaesinglos Sap. Waruichkiire.

The windmill was blown down the storn of July 28 last. It is estimated that it would core 2600 noverect it and put it in epiter—En;

THE HOME OF WILLIAM LISLE BOWLES

, -- Bremhill Vicarage, Wiltshire, Sig., -Bremhill Vicarage, Wilshire, makes a delightful picture as seen from the churchyard. William Lisle Bowles lived here for 41 years. He was a poet-vicar, and many of his verses are to be found on the tembstones. Coleradge found on the tombstones. Coleratge was greatly impressed with some of Bowles's sonnets, as also was Charles Lamb. Wordsworth also admired them. Coleridge spent some weeks on correcting some of the poems, and

although Bowles accepted the correc-

ship.
In the 18th-century church is a fine carved stone mediaval pulpit. Parson Bowles must have preached from it many times during his long term of office—J. DENTON ROBINSON, Darlington, Durham.

THE TASMANIAN TIGER

Sir.— I was greatly interested in the article (August 23) with its excellent photograph of the Tammanian tiger (Thylaterius Cyanocephalus), a strange and vory rare animal. I saw a pair of these creatures in 1813 that were kept these creatures in 1813 that were sept in the small private soo of Mn Roberts, of Besumaris, a villa in a suburb of Hobert, Taamania. They were a male and female, the former a fine young specimen. They seemed quite friendly and tractable and were not in a cage. Mrs. Roberts told me she was hoping to breed from them, a pions hope that seemed doubtful to me at the time, as the female tiger looked rather old and feeble. I see in internal tree time, and the detainst upon a count of the Robert's remarkable soo, contained in my book. An Autiralasine Wander Year (published in 1914), that I describe the Tasamanian tiper (or wolf) as "a strange ungainly creature about the are of a mastif, with close crisp hair of a tawny grey." The Latin epithet, Cyanore/halia, alludes to the rather unwieldy, dog-like head which contrasts strongly with the stim proportion of the contrast strongly with the stim proportion. The Tasamanian tager is sometimes confused in the popular mind with the Tasamanian devel (Sarcophilus missinus), a rather jolly little creature missinus), a rather jolly little creature

with the Tasmanian devil (Sascophilus unsimus), a rather jolly little creature not unlike a small black Tamworth pig on ortward appearance, and with its longest that the control of the charter of the control of the charter of the c preserve this animal from ultimate extinction by the Tasmanian farmers.

I sometimes wonder what was the end of Mrs. Roberts's well-kept little zoo at Hobart. I fear this clever and



THE WINDMILL AT BURTON DASSETT BEFORE RESTORATION

kindly lady must have long since joined the majority. She showed me much kindness and imparted much valuable information about the Ausvaniable information about the Anstralian fauna. I remember asking he if she was afraid of any of the inhabit ants of her zoo; she answered she was on the best of terms with all of them, with one exception—the bronze-breasted Burmese peacock, which was a most savage brute!—HERBERT M. VAUGHAN, 32, Victoria Street, Temby,

TITHE BARNS

TITHE BARNS
Sim.—In your correspondence on
tithe harms, mention has been made
of the magnificent harm at Great Coxwell in Berkelite, It was built in the
fourteenth century by the Cistercians
of Beaulieu, who had a grauge here,
as the photography of his the reprobarns, your readers may like to see
what the interior of this barn looks
like. The roof is a mase of timbers
supported by two rows of tall uprights raised on stone poetestals about
raised from the cast standing
in a hay in one of the "islies."—
M.W. Hereford. in a hay in one of the M.W., Hereford.

FISHING AT CAPBRETON

SIR,—Butthe to the letters you have published showing fishing with hoop-nets, I have seen another primitive method of fishing at Caphreton, in the Department of Landes, in France, A large net, about 30 to 40 feet with the properties of a bridge to the contract of the primitive primitiv 30 to 40 feet downstream from the bridge. The net is allowed to sink to the river-hed.

A scout on the upstream side of the road carried by the bridge watches for shoals swimming downstream. As soon as one is seen, he dashes across the roadway and calls to the fishermen in the stakeboats, to me assermen in the stakehouts, who whisk the net to the surface by pulling on their corners. Invariably a fair proportion of the shoal is caught. There is usually a good gathering of spectators, and the excitement runs

high. Fishing from boats at night, with a lighted brazier placed in the prow, is also to be seen at Caphreton.—Granam Gooss (Major, R.A.). Juntor .1rmy and Navy Club, London, S.W.1.

FOR LUCK

SIR.—Outside a whitewashed cottage by the River Dee at Kirkcudbright hangs a collection of horseshoes. The nangs a collection of norsesnoes. In-house was never a smithy, as visitors are apt to suppose, but the home of John Houston, a rural postman with a more than local reputation as a-weather prophet. The shoes are said





INTERIOR OF THE BARN AT GREAT COXWELL. (Right) ONE OF THE BAYS See letter: Tithe Barns

to be those worn by the various animals he rode or drove in the course animals are rode or drove in the course of his work, and various indeed these must have been, for they range from great calkined things to fit a Clydesdale down to tiny ones for a donkey or small jennet, and include even a racing plate. Of the fourteen no two 4 lb. japonica fruit; 7 pints water, 1 heaped teaspoonful pow-dered claves (or other spice pre-

wash the fruit thoroughly and cut into eighths. Put into preserving pan, together with water, boil until tender, and then sieve. Weigh the

11 THE POSTMAN'S HORSESHOES Sea letter : For Luck

are alike, and that on the extreme right is most effectively roughed by being corrugated all round.—R. K. Holmes, Dollar, Scotland.

JAPONICA JAM

Sig.—Your correspondent, G. F. Milner, who wrote in your man of August 16, will find the following recipe for japonica jam quite success

pulp, add an equal weight of sugar, star, and bring to the boil. Add the spice. Continue to boil for 10 munutes, test on a cold plate for setting. As soon as it jellies pour into hot, dry jars, and cover at once.—MARJORIK TAYLOR, 19. Spen Road, Leeds, Yorkshire.
[Mr. H. V. Pegler of Rochdale sends

us a similar recipe for japonica jam.

SUN-HATS FROM BANANA LEAVES

Six.-Nowhere in the world do coco nut palms grow closer than in the French Dependency of Mahé on the west coast of India. Under their west coast of India. Under their feathery canopy cluster the thatched mud huts of a population consisting mainly of fishermen. Here in this tany mainly of shhermer. Here in this tmy speck of the French Empire we see the men gathered on the sandy beach to discuss the day's fishing. They carry baskets slung athwart a split bamboo, to transport the catch to market. The universal headgear is a broad sun-har made from hanana issues, which when not worn on the head can be mounted on a pole stuck in the sand, to form a pole stuck in the sand, to form a parise truck in the sand Discussor. Lamboile Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

FIRE HOOKS

SIR, -Although I cannot claim to have Sia,—Although I cannot claim to have seen it used during the war, I know of at least one fire hook which until the control of the control of the control of the control of a large village in Cornwall, and probably till does. Some years before the late war the village of 5t. Mawes, which contains a number of tachthed roots and which had no fire-fighting equipment of its own but ruled on the brigade from own but ruled on the brigade from

Truro, about one hour's drive away, decided to put its house in order, and to this end approached one of our leading fire-fighting and prevention experts, who happened at that time to be a resident.

Pride of place among a number of modern portable appliances which he recommended and eventually obtained for them was taken by the fire hook, known officially as the "Preventer" but always referred to by the village as the "Persuader." This appliance was the "Persuader." This appliance was kept and taken to the scene of the fire by the captain of the brigade, an indication of its importance.

indication of its importance. History relates that at their first practice fire, an extremely fierce one repeared by the expert in a disused building, the brigade of lanty Cornashitation of the control of the control

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

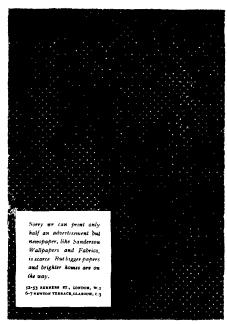
Six.—Having read many articles in your paper about farm problems in England sand how you face them, I thought your readers might be interested to know some of the problems that we are facing in British Columbia. I have a fair-nized dairy farm in Chilliwack, attasted in one of the best farming valleys in the province. Here, fortunately, we have no drainage problem, as our farm is flanked by three rivers, and, though a fairly heavy soil, there is a gravel base lib feet down at the river's level. But we feet down at the river's level. But we meed lime. Not one sack is to be bought, though it is. I understand, exported to the U.S.A. We tried to get ground limestone, but the only quarry here was closed, owing to a breakdown and none was to be had till June, when it was, naturally, too late to apply it. The only thing one can obtain in abundance is chemical fertilizer, which most farmers here and it is not a supply liberally, as manure spreaders and farm labour are practically unobtainable. and farm unobtainable.

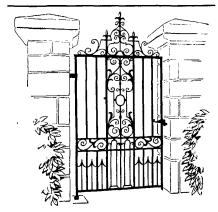
and farm labour are practically morbatinable.

And that brings me to the probin of labour. I have 14 milking beautiful and the probin of labour. I have 14 milking on the probin of labour. I have 14 milking labour 150 have 150 ha



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day, we are flying 450,000 miles a week on the B.O.A.C. Speedbird Routes.

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FIT F B R O D O BRAKE LININGS

times we are so tired that only the thought of the starving people all over the world makes us continue the strengtle rather than go back to the easier and more profitable life of the intellectual. (We had our own school in Vancouver, which we closed five years ago to take up farming).

Last winter, anxious to ra Last Winter, anxious to raise as much food as possible, we decided to bring up our hill calves for veal (most farmers here kill and bury them the day they are born). We planned to raise them on skim milk and meal and arranged to buy milk from the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association to Valley Milk Producers' Association to which we ship our milk. But our efforts failed, for, in spite of endless arguments, we could not get the milk fresh, though it is separated daily at the plant. Hatning to kill our calves, we took them three miles to the (arms' auction and received 15 cents (7½d.) each.

While I am on the subject of calves it might interest you to hear of some of the "new" tendencies here. First there is artificial insemination. First there is artificial insemination. Since it does not pay us to keep a very valuable bull for one small herd, we thought we could improve our stock by the use of the very excellent bulls belonging to the Artificial Insemination Club. We tried. Very soon we realised that if we persisted all our



A FINE SPECIMEN See letter: The Wasps' Ness

plans for winter freshening would be panis for whiter residening would be entirely upset; so we gave up and bought a bull and since then all has gone as we arranged. We have talked to many farmers about their experiences. One or two men claim experiences. One or two men claim 60 per cent. success after many breedings, but the story is usually very different. One man spont 55 dollars and got one cow in call and the whole herd's freshening dates out by about six months. A neighbour spent 120 dollars and got no cow in call. I should be interested to know the months of the company of the com

call. 1 should be interested to know what success English farmers have. Another "new" tendency here is to keep cows in the barn, often stand-ing on concrete, for 8 or 9 and someing on concrete, for 8 or 9 and some-times 12 months in the year. In most of these herds one sees swellings on the legs and many "stanchion shoulders." The other day we were given some startling advice (which we shoulders." The other day we were given some startling advice (which we ignored) regarding the raising of calves. We have joined the Cow Perting Association, an organisation parity run by the Province of the County for the County of the County for the County of the Co

Four tractors were released for the whole of Chilliwack. I managed to get one of them. But one never knows what will disappear next. First it is naily, then staples; now milk filters are scarce and harbed wire, pipes and any lumber are practically unobtainable. And so it becomes more and more difficult to carry on. And yet how fortunate are we in Canada | Our countryside. we in Canada! Our countryside, untouched by war and man and beast enjoying abundance, but for how long? That is what one wonders. -G. KOURNOSSOFF, R.R.2 Chilliwack, British Columbia.

SOUATTERS OF YESTERDAY

Sir,—The word "squatter" has frequently appeared in print during the past few weeks since homeless families, taking the law into their own hands. have moved en masses into deserted Army camps. In old days squatters were people who took a piece of ground by the wavside, built their hut, lit a fire, and "drew smoke" between sunset and sunrise through a between sunset and surrise through a hole in the roof to settle their claim and so acquire the freehold. The photograph shows a now derelict cabin reputed to be the last squatter's hut in Witshire, built about 1800 to 1825, between Minety and Cricklade. It caused the death of the last occupant—R. W., Bristol, Glouesstershire.

THE WASPS' NEST

Sir.—As wasps are in the air again, I send you s photograph that may be of interest to your readers. The wasps nest was dug out of the ground complete after the wasps had been destroyed. I think you will ugree that it was rather a fine specimen—H. Granam Bell., Tall Trees, Burnham on-Crouch, Essex

HOW TO HOUSE BULLS

Sig.—With reference to the excellent article How to House Bulls, in your issue of August 16, there is one point in the construction of concrete floors which should not be overlooked. If the which should not be overlooked. If the concrete is laid direct on a damp subsoil it will always remain dump through capillary attraction of mosture from the subsoil. It is desirable first to spread a layer at least 3 in thick of loose hardcore on the prepared ground and lay the concrete on this. If the harden is necessite with water. If the hardcore is covered with water-proof paper, the results will be re naturent is covered with water-proof paper, the results will be improved, and a permanently dry floor will be obtained -M. C. ROUSSEAU, Cement and Concrete Association, 52, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

DARTMOOR TO-DAY

DAR LANGUA TO DAY

Sin,—Surely the time has come when
the military should evacuate our
beauty spots. Why must their selectron always fall on the most beautiful
areas of our lovely land, and, more
important still, why is it always so
difficult to reclaim them?

important still, why is it always so difficult to reclaim them? Dartmoor can be added to many other regions such as the Pembroke shire coastline, the Purbock Hally and Laiworth Cove now and Laiworth Cove now and the County of unfire may reverberate around the

Many parts of Dartmoor, particularly on the western side, are in a lamentable condition. Coils of barbed wire, dangerously concealed by growing bracker; barbed wire enclosures, now unused; damps of discarded tins, and the control of the control o



ONCE THE HOME OF A WILTSHIRE SQUATTER See letter: Squatters of Yesterday

hut which has remains a "look-out" lurched from its undercarriage and the wooden structure is falling to pieces. Such conditions must rank as "litter louting" of the most repre-bensible type. Government depart-ments should be to the fore in setting ments should be to the fore in setting a better example and might take for their pattern the commendable custom of Boy Scouts in tidying up when striking camp.

The peace and freedom of the whole of Dartmoor should be restored to the nation, but, first of all, war litter should be removed. To ensure this an urgent and vigorous demand will be necessary, failing which, the red flags and warning notices are likely

to become permanent and the free-dom of Dartmoor lost.—F Newss Downing, London, W.1. [We have received other letters from correspondents calling attention to the condition of Dartmoor to-day the present to N. New St. 1987. It is pointed out by N.L. that it is no the nature-lover who is affected "local farmers are complaining of the interference with their grazing ground." -Ep.]

STEPPING STONES RESTORED

Six.—You once published a photograph of a line of stepping stones, carrying the ancient. Pilgrums' Way across the River Mole, a mile or sworth of Porking and a little south of Burford Bridge, Surrey. This crossing was broken in 1940, but during the past was broken in 1940, but during the past summer it has been restored, with reinforced concrete "stones" (of the same hexagonal shape as those that were there before), at the private or

personal expense of Mr. Chuter Ede, the Home Secretary, who is an active supporter of the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society. On September 11, Mr. Ede, accompanied by Mr. Hugh Dalton, who is a kern wulker, is due to 'open' the repaired crossing—which was, however, quite usable weeks ago, as however, quite usable weeks ago, as the second of the ou miles of London still to be crossed by more than a dozen stepping stones, but readers may know of others -J. W., Oxford.

ST. MICHAEL AT ALPHINGTON

SIR,—Mrs Dean's letter in COUNTRY LIFE of August 16 concerning the carving on the font of the church at Alphington, Devon, alludes to a figure which she identifies as St. Michael. Appinigron, Levon, anisotes to a rigure which she identifies as St. Michael. The has been worked band of Capital St. Michael. The has been worked band of Capital St. M. Clark in Direon Notes and Queries, Vol. IV, page 135, and she says that the figure in question is an archer whose arrow has pierced a goat, which has horns and a beard. This is symbolic of a priest pursuing souls St. Michael is represented conventionally in the same band of ornament on the other side of the font the state of the same than the same band of the font that the same should be supported by the same band of the font that the same should be supported by the same band of the font band of the same should be supported by the same band of the font band of the same should be supported by the same band of the same should be supported by the same band of the same should be supported by the same should be supported

"BATTLE OF BRITAIN SUNDAY

ord Riverdale. SIR.—For obvious reasons the R.A.F.

is less in the public eye than during the

Six.—For obvious reasons the R.A.F. is less in the public eye than during the war. Nevertheless the number of cases of distress among past and present members of the R.A.F. and their distression of the R.A.F. and their dependants is growing. In the first six months of this year the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund meri [8, 554 calls for help—the highest rate in its history. On the second of their six months of this year the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund meri [8, 554 calls for help shows no signs of diminishing.

Next Sunday (September [8]) Battle of Britain Sunday, churches of all denominations will be taking collections to help meet the increasing demand on the Fund.

I know calls on your space are larged for the last their are cew debts of which was the same of the last their are cew debts of which was the same of the last their are cew debts of which was the last of the last their are cew debts of which was the last of the last their are cew debts of which we call on your space are last the last of the last their areas of the last their areas of the last their areas of the last of th



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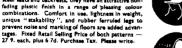
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NEW BOOKS

THE STORY OF THE GATE THEATRE

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

M. MICHEAL MACLIAM-MOIR, one of the founders of the Gate Theatre in Dublin, gives us his autobiography in All for Hecuba (Methuen, 21s.). It is the story of a man of great versatilitypoet, actor, painter-but, above all, it is the story of the Gate Theatre and of those who were associated with it.

Mr. MacLiammoir's closest comrade, before the theatre was founded and throughout the venture, was the English actor Hilton Edwards; and Hilton Edwards, one gathers, was a useful balance to this author's somewhat exuberant taste and taler Towards the end of the book Mr. MocLiammoir makes Mr. Edwards say referring to his association with the Gate Theatre: "You exaggerate. I wouldn't have done it if I hadn't wanted to. But you'll never learn not to exaggerate. It's in your blood."

Mr. Edwards was right. Anyone who takes up the book must be pre-pared for a lot of writing that is, to live with such delicacy, with such intensity, that he brings manner and style to all the unimportant trifles of cesture and speech, so that the esting of a fruit, the folding of a letter, the raising of the arm, the donning of a cap, all become in his hands images of significance, profound mirrors of character. To act is to live for a moment with an intenser life, to pass bodily into the sphere of sorrows and joys greater than our own, to thrust the shoddy surface of what we call real life upwards to a transforming radiance

That seems to me as fine a definition of the actor's art as I have come across, and how one wishes that more of our contemporary mumblers and fumblers would read and understand

This dedication of Mr. Mac-Liammoir's to the art of acting in general, found its particular application in the work at the Gate Theatre. For to found and maintain such a

ALL FOR HECUBA. By Micheal MacLiammoir (Methuen, 21s.)

AN AMBASSADOR IN BONDS. By Sir Lancelot Oliphant (Putnam, 17s. 6d.)

> ROGUE ELEPHANT, By Walter Allen (Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.) ananananana

say the least unrestrained. At times there is poetry in the swing and rhythm and cadence, but this too easily goes over the narrow edge which slopes down to gush. Some of the descriptions of people are very trying. Here, for example, is Mr. Mac-Liammoir addressing his actor brother-in-law: "A great big overblown rose, that's what you are; and you should have played at Versailles before huge, drowsy kings and car-dinals and silken women invented by Fragonard.

SYBIL THORNDIKE

And here is his description of Miss Sybil Thorndike: "Essentially English she yet is nationless, essentially of her period, she is timeless, a creature, golden and brave as a lioness with a face to reflect every mood of human experience and a voice poured into her throat by the winds of heaven

"We greeted each other," Mr. MacLiammor writes of an encounter, "with those eldritch shrieks of rapture that in stage people betoken merest friendly politeness and plea-sure"; and the reader will find a lot of

eldritch shrieking, betokening notmuch However, there is enough in the book to make us overlook the occasionally too spritely or too solemn manner. There is, beyond all, a sense of dedication. The author believes deeply in the "calling," to use that word in its finest sense of the actor word in its sneet sense, or the actor, "To be an actor demands a curious and complete surrender of the self and of many personal claims... Far from being a copyist of life's surface tricks or a facile repeater of traditional antics, the actor should

theatre in Dublin-a theatre not like the Abbey, devoted mainly to native drama, or, like some others, ready to profit from popular successes quired dedication, and nothing short of it. Here is the author's brother-inlaw on Dublin and the theatre: "They don't care in Dublin. They've seen them all, and now it means nothing-Mrs. Siddons, Irving, Keane, Bernhardt-all visitors, you see, all unreal creatures from another world. Stayed for a week-two weeks and went and it was still raining and Angelus was still ringing. To love the theatre really you've got to give up all the rest. Of course, the public cant' do that, you see, you don't expect them to, but we must or they won't be moved at all. And in Dublin whatever do doesn't move them. Not really Nothing ever happens here.

But, despite all, the theatre went on, and here you have a convincing account of the actor's life: the early barn-storming days, this static period at the Gate, and the wandering time when the Gate company took their plays all over Europe and America. Taking it all in all, it is a fine record of how something was done that was well worth doing.

AMBASSADOR INTERNED

Sir Lancelot Oliphant, having done much diplomatic service in Turkey and Persia and spent thereafter 25 years in the Foreign Office, found himself, in November, 1939, suddenly accredited as Ambassador to the King of the Belgians and Minister to the Grand Duchess of

Luxembourg. In May of 1940, when the main

body of the Belgian Government had made their way into France, he set out made their way into France, he set out by motor-car in an endeavour to join them, boping to be able to get certain important messages through to Lon-don. He had falled to communicate don. He had halled to communicate from Belgium. His party found itself involved in the dreadful confusion of the roads at that time, and it at last became clear that the swift advance of German troops would make it imposn to reach their deeti tion. Being then in the dunes not fesouth of Montrenil, Sir Lancelot tried to get sea-passage to England, but failed in this, too. There was no going forward or back, and, having conceale himself from the Germans for some time, he decided that his best was to place himself in their hands This he did, requesting in the name of "diplomatic immunity" to be sent through the lines to continue his journey or to be allowed to stay where

It is this question of diplomatic immunity which has caused Sir Lancelot Oliphant to write his book An Ambassador in Bonds (Putnam, 17s. 6d.). It records what he describes as "an enisode upparalleled in modern times—the arrest, sogregation and subsequent internment for sixteen months of an Ambassador.

KASY BONDS

From this point of view the book was worth writing, though Germany, in the high-flown moments of those early successes which must have seemed incredible even to herself. broke so many rules and bestrode Europe with such arroyant disregard for international law, that one more breach is hardly a matter of surprise.

My own feeling was that, seeing that
the offence was committed, the Germans established an almost classic case of how this enormity should be conducted. It is true that there was one long and exhausting everbal little enough to complain of beyond the actual fact of detention. The German attendants seem to have been batmen of the best type, ready to play chess or make themselves scarce as occasion demanded. The places of detention varied in quality, but hone was really bad. There was considerable liberty of movement; after a time there was English companionship; there was occasional intercourse with American diplomats: there was opportunity to read and write, and letters home could even be popped into the American diplomatic bag. The food, like the places of detention, varied. At its best, it was excellent. The manager was visibly pleased that we were to entertain friends and played up well by sending up, unasked, two bottles of champagne and an enormous lobster, in addition to an extra good meal.

This ambassador was certainly "in bonds," but I can think of many people at that time who would have gladly exchanged their liberty for his shackles.

MISCHIEF-MAKING TALENT

Mr. Walter Alien's novel Rogue Elephant (Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.) is the story of a man who took a sadistic pleasure in throwing spanners into the working of other people's lives. He was not a pleasant person this Henry Ashley "with his huge goblin head and Asiney with his huge goods need and crescent grin like a visor biding a real face," but women "fell for" him, especially green youngsters. He had a certain repute as a man of letters, and his manners could be impre-

The author introduces him to

a quiet country house in Devon, where there is every opportunity for his mischief-making talent: for behind the respectable façade of this family there is a grim secret, and all the ende of the elder members is to keep this secret from the knowledge of A a girl just merging into womanhood. Such a confiding and naïve person was easy game for Mr. Ashley, and it is through her that he brings down the e structure of pretence and leaves all the skeletons openly grinning.

The lesson, if there is a less that it's best to have the skeletons in the open and have done with it, for Audrey, after an interval of shock. sees things in the right proportionsees things in the right proportion— her family as suffering humans and Mr. Ashley as a "heap of jelly that hasn't set properly."

It all makes an interesting and

most readable book, full of genuine observation of human nature.

LOVE OF ANIMAL LIFE

LOVE OF ANIMAL LIFE
THREE books which reveal a love
and the laws just been
able to the law of the law of the law
but with the law of the law of the law
by W. Kenneth Richmond (Geoffrey
Camberiage, 85; // My Asimal Bubies
by Belle J. Benchley (Feber & Faber,
Lo. 8cl.); Wild Exmoor Through the
Yaar, by E. W. Hendy (Eyre and
These books have another thing
in common—a charming animal picture on the jacket. The snapshot on
Mr. Richmond's book of a roebuck,
all little horns yet in velvey; stopping
to drink from a ditch, yields in charm
that adores Mr. Hendy's book
Mr. Richmond sets forth to tell
in A descriptive manner of the
mammals found in the British Isles
dealing chapter by chapter with such

mammas sound in the British lists dealing chapter by chapter with such topics as Animal Mind, the Night-Fliers, Greater Hunters, Mice and Voles. The illustrations from photographs by the late Miss Phyllis Voles. The illustrations from photographs by the late Miss Phyllis Kelway and others are for the most part very good. It is unfortunate that an excellent snapshot of a rochuck and doe has got wrought withed "Fallow Deer." This book should be most helpful to boys and girls sapiring to a better knowledge of the creatures.

PROM THE 200 ANGLE

PROM THE ZOO ANGLE

Mrs. Benchley's volume is an
account of young creatures in both fur
and feathers viewed from the zoo
angle, for she is the director of Balboa
Park Zoo in San Disego, and has had
much expenience in the breeding of six
sorts of animals. She tells of a zebra
cof young elephants, of a baby hipps
anned Lotus, and the difficulty of
hand-rearing little cockations, as well
as of many other things. Her accounts
are illustrated by some fascinating
photographs—for instance, the picture
"One of the loveliest of famus and
funded of mothers, used as a model
for Watt Disney's Bambi," runs the
caption.

caption.
Mr. Hendy's book, which was Mr. Hendy's book, which was first published some years ago, approaches animal and bird life from the standpoint, of the observer He tells of the changing seasons so viewed on Exmoor. "It would be hard," he tells of the changing seasons as viewed on Exmoor. "It would be hard," he remarks, "to say which season finds Exmoor at its best. Some might reverse that the heart of the season for the

all others."
This book is full of charming accounts and accurate observations of birds and beasts the year round, and will be a joy to all who love the feel of the wind on their cheeks.

F. P.



What does the batsman hope he'll never again be stumped for?

WOLSEY

Cardinal Socks





PREPARED FROM PRIME RICH BEEF

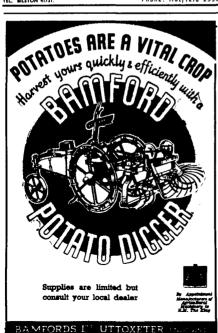


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FARMING NOTES

FARMERS HOBBY

ACCORDING to the Ministry of Agriculture's Farm Survey Report, hobby farmers are 'od relative importance only in certain of the southern and south-eastern counties of England." In Surrey they form about 13 per cent. of the occupiers and in Oxfordahire, Berkshire. piers and in Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire and East Sussex, about 10 per cent. In other counties, except Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Gloucestershire, they account for less than 5 per cent. of the total. Alto-gether hobby farmers number 2.6 per cent. of the occupiers of agricultural land of England and Wales and they farm 1.3 per cent. of the area of crops and grass. Now, what is a hobby farmer? The Ministry's definition is a man or woman who "farms for a a man or woman who "farms for a motive other than profit, such as pleasure or amenity, and is not, therefore, dependent on farming for a living. This, however, is not to say that the hobby farmer consistently or that the hobby farmer consistently or even usually incurs a loss. The stan-dard of his farming may be high and he may make a profit, but profit is not his primary aim."

Profit or Loss?

This definition can be carried further. There are two types of hobby diamers. There is first the occupier of a residential holding, where the land is subsidiary to the treatener. There is probably a good house and up to 10 acres of farm land which if it is managed as a holding enables the "farmer" to run a "farm account," when he finds convenient in his dealings with the Institute of Taxes. There is also the Inspector of Taxes. There is also the occupier of a "full-time" farm who, having independent means, does not rely on the farm for a livelihood, but he is often just as keen as any commercial farmer to make his farm commercial farmer to make his farm pay. Some hobby farmers do indeed succeed in doing so, but my guess is that if complete figures were available it would be found that the hobby farmer employs more labour for every namer employs more about for every hundred pounds' worth of production than his commercial neighbour, and, in these days of high wages, his profit and loss account at the end of the year is bound to suffer. When the men know that the boss makes what to them seems easy money in some other business or profession, they are inclined to take things a little easily

Piped Water

DUMPING water and carting it out to the stock at grass can make this prime essential a most expensive food. Yet 45 per cent. of the farms in England and Wales rely on wells for their water supplies; 47 per cent. have a piped supply to the farm-house which is in most cases a public main supply. There remain about 22,000 which is in those cases a public massingly. There remain about 22,000 holdings, rather more than 8 per cent. of the total, which have an unsatisfactory supply or indeed no supply of water at all. Middlesex, Surrey, Hertfordshire, Kent and Berkahire are the counties that have the best are the counties that have the best piped water supplies to farm-houses and buildings; Norfolk, Suffolk and Anglesey are the worst off. Probably since the Ministry's Farm Survey was made, the farmers of Norfolk and Suffolk who made satisfactory profits from their arable crops during the war have taken advantage of the Government grant scheme to get piped water to their farm-houses, buildings and fadds.

Electricity on Forms

MORE than a quarter of the farms in England and Wales have a supply of electricity and most of these are connected to a public supply. The proportion is highest in the Home Counties; over half the farms in

Surrey, Hertfordshire and Middlesex are on the main. The progress in farm electrification has been as satisfacensermention has been as satisfac-tory in a belt of counties running from the south-east, through the Midlands, up to South Lancashire. All these counties contain large towns which have made it advantageous for the have made it advantageous for the supply companies to develop facilities in the adjacent farming districts. Worst served by electricity are the essentially rural counties in Wales, East Anglia and in the south-west and extreme north of England. Well over half the farms with electricity use it for the farm-house only. Obviously there is a big field awaiting development. The electricity supply companies, threatened with nationalicompanes, threatened with nationalisation, have promised to bring main supplies within reach of 95 per cent. of all premises in roral areas within the next five years. They are going ahead with the task and certainly to-day there are few farmers who, offered description with the native to the property of the property offered electricity without an extrava-gant charge for connection, would refuse the chance to lighten the load about the farm-house and farm buildings.

Rinder Twine

Indeer I wine

I with which we are now grapping,
it is exasperating to have the twine
breaking constantly when the binder
can get a clear run. The twine we
are able to buy this season is very
open stuff, varying in strength from
yard to yard and breaking frequently
when a beave, or op is going through
at the Ministry of Supply or whichever Department is responsible thought that they were being very clever when they decided that the manufacturers should spin the twine thinner to make the supply go further. I should like to set the civil servants from this department on to tie up with straw bonds all the sheaves which the binder has left untied on my farm during this harvest.

Poultry and Stubbles

ALMOST everywhere there seems to be more shed grain than usual. Wheat, oats and barley battered by storms cannot be gathered cleanly, even by combine-harvesters or by men with hooks and scythes. The stubbles are rich with grain. To the greatest degree possible this should the greatest degree possible this should be salvaged by poultry. They are very assiduous in picking up every shed grain and leaving nothing but husk or any of the heads that the binder has passed over. On my farm I have half a dozen poultry houses on skids which can be moved anywhere. They are now making a tour of the I have half a dozen poultry houses on skids which can be moved anywhere. They are now making a tour of the stubbles move to the benefit of the pullets, which will, I hope, be induced to lay more eggs and attract the bonus of fourpence a dozen that the Government are offering at the packing stations this autumn. Unfortunate that he constraints that are too old and descript to be moved any distance round the farm. These birds will get some rakings. Indeed I am sure that this is what the Government must intend, as under the new scale of poultry rations my flock qualities for practically nothing as an official issue became, and the surface of the hold of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of poultry kept before the war and subject to a deduction of 19 birds for each acre of the holding. I do not know how each acre of my farm is to keep 1/2 in the larvest are stoged for the pendit. CINCHATUS.

ESTATE MARKET

INCREASING VOLUME OF SALES

THE dow of residential freeholds into the market is again on the loncrase, accompanied by a negligible percentage of withdrawals under the hammer. Most of the buyers are not at all discouraged by fairly high reserves, and here and there they are content to wait for the expiry of agreements which temporarily deprive them of complete possession of portions of a property. As usual, in the latter part of August and the beginning of September, fewer auctions have been held, but private negotiations have been held, but private megotiations have been successfully negotiations have been successfully conducted.

LORD LLOYD GEORGE'S SURREY HOME

SURREY HOME

RON-1DE, the Churt property
of the late Lord Llord George, is
n the market by order of his personal
representatives. From the time that
he acquired it, Bron-y-de was something more to him than a place of
residence. It was what might accurately be called a "pleasure farm,"
though not many similar acreages
were managed on more businessifike
principles. Soon after he went to were managed on more businessize principles. Soon after he went to Churt, Mr. Lloyd George, as he then was, remarked: "They compare me to Cincinnatus, but I do not think the comparision is well-founded, for he had comparison is well-rounded, for he had always been a farmer before he assumed responsibility for the defence of the Roman Empire, and he went back to farming, whereas I am only just about to begin it. His public work was of short duration. Mine, well, you

The property, between Farnham and Haslemere, extends to 66 acres, and contains a small area of woods and plantations and two lakes. The hous has four reception rooms, five princi pal bedrooms and four bathrooms. It is exceedingly well equipped, and has a private water supply. Next month Messrs, Bernard Thorpe and Partners are to offer the freehold, with posses-sion, by auction in Guildford.

COUNTRY HOUSES CHANGING HANDS

AS Lord Fairhaven has accepted an offer for Park Close, Engisheld Green, through Messrs. Turner, Lord and Ransom and Messrs. Bidwell and Sons, the proposed auction has been cancelled.

Sons, the proposed auction has been cancelled.

Contracts for the sale of the Hertfordshire estate, Tewin Water have been exchanged. The sale includes the 18th-century manson, three farms, many cottages and 728 acres, nucle of it richly timbered. The sale includes the 18th-century manson, three farms, many cottages and 728 acres, nucle of fathers is excelled fishing in the gardens. Tewfy Water is within 20 miles of Marble Arch, and not far from Welwyn. Mears. Lofts and Warner, who effected this sale, have also sold Weston Manor, Crewkerne. Lord Rotherwick's property, Sheldons, near Basingstoke, 33 acres, including the old-fashioned, but meely modernized house in gardens of five acres, will shortly be submitted by Mears. Knight, Frank and Rutdey Mears. Knight, Frank and Rutdey Shoddesdon. Farm, an "attende" holding of 390 acres, in the Andover district.

Lady Buckkand has privately sold

Lady Buckland has privately sold Wootton House, a Georgian residence in 189 acres, at Newbury. The agents were Means, John D. Wood and Co. On behalf of Mr. Alan Pilkington they have disposed of Dean Wood, on the Hungerford Road, just over two miles from Newbury.

Walker, represented by Means, P. L. Hunt and Sons, has accepted a bld of 85,700 for Stoke House and 38 acres, three miles from Tannton. Lady Buckland has privately sold

Mr. John P. Papillon's property of 263 acres, Catafield Place, with the house of early 16th-century origin, has been sold at Bexhill-on-Sea by Messra. Jackson, Stope and Staff for \$17,700.

PURNITURE AT BLENHEIM PALACE

THE Duke of Marlborough has ordered an Oxford firm to hold an I ordered an Oxford firm to hold a auction on September 19 and 20 of part of the furniture at Bleabeim Palea. Chippendale, Sheaton, Queen Anne, and French Empire furniture will be an experience of the part of the con-trol of the control of the con-trol of the control of the con-incided as steam fire engine. It is per-haps hardly necessary to say that the coming auction is not not of those often disappointing events, the offer of "remaining contents."

THE SPOLIATION OF PROPERTY

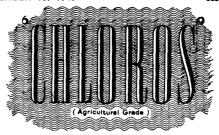
WITHOUT referring to particular still sub judge, ie a swaining the decision of the Ministry of Health, it is possible to say that the search for sites for housing is causing much anxiety among owners of land in the vicinity of towns. Much more than vicinity of towns. Much more than residential amenity is involved in the contemplated acquisition of some of the land. Owners are pleading against the destruction of orchards that are the nestruction of ortunatus that are now in full bearing; others assert that the taking of the whole or part of a farm will drive them out of business. In every case of which we have heard the owners have urged that other land of no outstanding value would be equally convenient as housing sites But the promoters of the schemes value would be urge all sorts of objections, including the alleged unsuitability of the subsoil for the erection of houses, or that the suggested alternative sites are on land required for other public purposes.

OUTLAY AND EFFORT

OUTLAY AND EFFORT
THE question as one of the gravest
adjacent to populous centres. We are
sometimes reminded of the very true
saying that "the land is a manufactured article," and nobody who looks
at a thirving orchard or a good marketgarden, or some highly callivased on
unit of money and a great amount of
energy and skill have been needed to
bring about the productive capacity bring about the productive capacity of the property. Residential amenity is imperilled in some instances, but is important as that is it is not as powerful a claim for preservation as a food-producing acreage achieved by years of effort and a lavish outlay.

SIZE OF HOUSING CENTRES

THERE is a further point, relative to the conception of housing schemes. It seems to be assumed by schemes. It seems to be assumed by their promoters that it is essential to develop large areas—it may be, hundreds of acres. That large-scale development is convenient hundreds of acres. That large-scale development is convenient and more immediately conomical than dealing with a number of separate areas is incontestable, but even apart from the reason of the separate areas in an acres or dealer with a number of separate areas using the separate areas usilimately prove better for the people who are to be housed upon them? This aspect of the matter requires more conditions that the separate areas unimber to the people who are to be housed upon them? This aspect of the matter requires more conditions and the separate areas to consentively unimportant and the separate areas are acres of tion than it has received. Most town can provide comparatively unimport ant sites capable of accommodatin a hundred houses, while many canno do the same if 400 or 1,000 dwelling are contemplated.



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YOUR WINTER TOPCOAT

(Left) Jade and black tweed with rever and coller in one and melon sleeves over a printed frock, and the coat lined with the print.

(Right) Whipcord coat in greenish heige with guardeman's peckets set in vertically, a gered skirt, marcon collar and buttons. Digby AMONG the many charming clothes shown in London for this winter, coats take the styling honours. They have changed their silhouette, are more luxurious in labric and trimming. The designers feel they can let themselves go and the coats give the impression that material is plentiful, with their gores, pleats, flares and the immense sleeves on many of them.

gores, preats, nares and the immense sleeves on many of them.

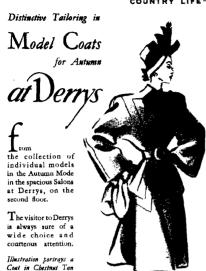
The coats are black, magnificent glowing purple or petunia, cocoa brown, sand, golden beige, or the beige with a greenish tinge that used to be called covert cloth. The black coats are especially opulent with their braiding, frogging, fringed pockets, velvet cuffs and velvet collars, lavish fur trimmings. The newest tweeds are striped or plaid, in subtle combinations of colour, or rough-surfaced homesums in chalky nastels.

newest tweeds are striped or plaid, in subtic combinations of colour, or roughsurfaced homespuns in chalky pastels.

The hemline has widened on all coats, even on the fitting type of coat, such
as the one we have photographed from Digby Morton which has a skirt gently
gored from the waist. The immense rounded shoulder has been replaced by
a much gentler slope where the width is indicated rather than emphasised. It
is the balance of the design that strikes one about all these coats; no one item
becomes the focal point but blends into the general outline. The next trim waist
is still there, but belts are few and far between and when they are used are not
the heavy leather studded affairs of last winter but narrow and made of the same
material as the coat. Pockets are large with many flaps, but they are part of
the general pattern and do not play the leading role. The coat is often cut in
two on the waist when it is a town coat and has a neat fitting bodice and a flared,
gored skirt. Tweeds are generally cut from the shoulder, sometimes hanging
straight, sometimes belted in, or with the fullness inserted as darts held on the
waistline by arrowheads of stitching.

A group of English clothes from the leading wholesalers and the Incorporated
Society of London Fashion Designers is being sent out to South Africa by the
Wool Secretariat. This follows the example of the Australian wool growers, who
have held a similar and bishly successful exhibition in the big cities of Australia

A group of English clothes from the leading wholesalers and the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers is being sent out to South Africa by the Wool Socretariat. This follows the example of the Australian wool growers, who have held a similar and highly successful exhibition in the big cities of Australia. Some beautiful coats are being sent in this South African collection, notably a grey tweed with a line check in banana from Digby Morton, a nest fitted coat over a banana-coloured dress in one of the fine dress-weight woollens. Grey was chosen again by Hardy Annies for a dress and jacket carried out in an intricately checked tropical worsted. The waisted dress has leoped insets on the hipline, and the line is repeated on the pockets of the jacket. The suit from Charles Creed is in a wonderful lightweight twill in caramel shade, the jacket with a much-fitted beaque at the back, the skirt considerably longer, mid-call length. Among the model wholesale houses, Marcus showed a full-length coat over a suit

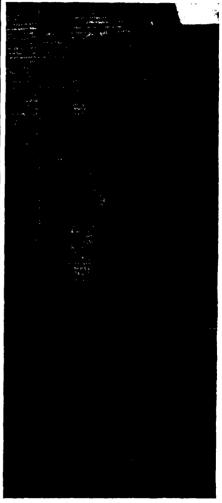


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Cordurey jacket and tweed skirt from the Derville Sutumn Collection.



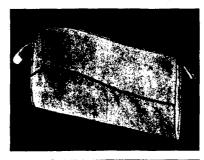
ROME & MLAIRMAN LTD., DORVILLE HOUSE, MARGARET STREET, LONDON, W.I.

m a substian of i

in grey jersey checked in a darker grey
—an interesting fabric with the weight and appearance of a fine tweed.

A small collection of evening housecoats and negligées showed just how beautifully the new gossamer woollens could be draped, folded, shirred. Colours were vivid. Hartnell chose lime green and embroidered his dinner frock with sparkling turquoise and gold sequins giving it long sleeves and a looped harem skirt. Delanghe showed a dusty pink wool evening dress; Worth, coral pink glinting with gold and cherry embroid-ery on the shoulders. A marvellous evening blouse by M. Finestone & Co. showed the superfine wool of Silkella that weighs only one ounce to the square yard. The blouse had long bishop's sleeves entirely knife-pleated. a square, plain yoke with the front and a square, plain yoke with the front and back also knife-pleated to match the sleeves. It was wom with a Dereta black wool skirt with a basque em-broidered with jet, extremely smart.

BONNETS and toques with crowns large enough to fit them firmly on the head are being shown to wear with the new town coats. They hide almost all the bair, save for the hairline, which must show, and are neat in the extreme Generally they contrast in colour with the coat; a black coat will be worn with an oyster, ruby or jade velvet bonnet, a cocoa brown coat with gold or tortoise-shell brown or pale ice-blue.





Many of the bonnets and toques are feathered. Erik places resettes of black glycerined feathers on the front of his velvet bonnet, which is nicked to give it width. Some very dashing hats in his autumn collection, which was nearly all in black and the new pale translucent green he calls Erica, have paradise plumes sprouting out over the ears. Mr. Erik has revived the large hat, for dining out, with a flat brim wider from side to side than back to front, a crown swathed in tulle with a rose nextling inside the tulle. This hat is worn straight on top of the head and the hair needs to be plastered to the head or elaborately puffed and swept on top. Another revival is the swept on top. Another revival is the profile hat pulled down to one side like a sailor's stocking cap. All the hats are large in comparison with the tiny ones we have become used to; most are tilted backwards. Country felts have considerable brims and crowns large enough to fit on to the crown of the head or accommodate an upward coiffure. The bowler worn tilted back is a becoming hat for tweeds, and very popular.

From the Riviera the latest head-gear news is that smart women are plaiting a scarf into the hair and forming a coronet. The ends of the scarf are tied at the back and fall on to the shoulders; the hair is scooped right away from the face. Ear-rings get larger and larger and have become more head-phones of flowers than mere earrings.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

Navy subdo with gold sufety-pin ing. Debruham and Freeb

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CROSSWORD No. 868

Two guiness will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 808. Courray Lirz, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covert Garden, Loudon, W.C.2", not later than the first post on Thursday, September 19, 1946.

Norm .- This Competition does not apply to the United States

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ACROSS—I, Lighthouse, 9, Enact; 10, Early bird; 11, Date; 12, Janus; 18, Sept.; 16, Vetch; 11, Sept.; 10, Vetch; 12, Sept.; 12, Sept

ACROSS

- 1. Liberia? (5, 7) "All whom war, dearth, age, ——, tyrannies Despair, law, chance, hath slain."
- 9. A rather hald description (4, 2, 3)
- 11. Roman merry-making (10)
- 12. The habitual one will be inclined to 20 (4) 14. "All the fleecy wealth
 That doth --- these downs "--Millon (6)
- 15. Did not abstain, quite the reverse (8)
- 17. The editor who can not be seen? (8)
- 19 Varied norms I set (6)
- 22. Music to be expected from the wind instru-ments? (4)
- 23. Does the draft depend on circumstances? (10)
- 25. Viennese spring (5, 4) 26. Roof man (5)
- 27. Its badge is the lamb and flag (6, 6)

DOWN

- 1. It is all sound and noise (7)
- 2. Removed nothing concrete? (10) 3. Pussy with clothes on? (6)
- 4. In poison (anagr.) (8)
- 5. Up and down time of day (4)
- 6. In play or decay (7)
- 7. A product of Southern Scotland (7, 5)
- 10. Mixed venue part red, perhaps (12)
- 13. Maker of revolutionary music (7, 3)
- 16. E.g. coined at Nuremberg (8)
- 18. Musician or authoress (7)
- 20. What the siuggards in the top bunks do? (7)
- 21. The Parthenon enshrined her (6)
- 24. Cloud rack (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 866 is

Mrs. B. Daly, Dunsandle.

> Athenry, Co. Galway, Eire.

COMPLETIONS OF SALE AND publishers first gives, he less:



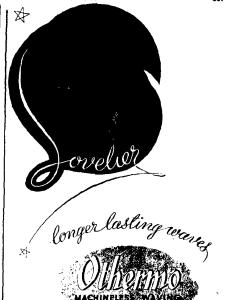
H.M. King George 11

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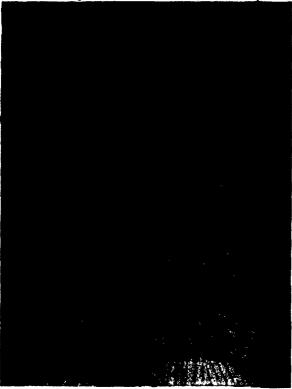






COUNTRY LIPE-SEPTEMBER 15. 1888

This page is photographic in



Nation dancer of Caylon taking part in 2,000-year-old cere

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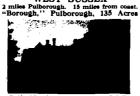
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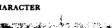
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FOR SALE

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OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

PICCADILLY, W.1

GUILDED which about 300 ft. above one local, name

A Delightful XVIth-Century Farmhouse with a wealth of old oak and in first-rate order

Louise hall, 2 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, Co.'s electricity, you and water. Garage for 2 core.

The charming old gardens have been wall maintained, and there are lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, orchard, etc., in all ASCUT 11/4 ACRES

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UNDER 36 MILES N.W. OF LONDON In a fine position 500 feet above see level with splendid viswe. An ideal Property for a School, Institution, Country
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Large entrance ball, 4 reception, 20 hedrooms (roost having fitted bastins, h. and c.), b bathrooms, splendlid domestic doctors with servants hall. ARIX ELECTRIVITY N.N.D. TWO COTTAGES. NTABLING, GABAGES. ALMO SMALL BRICK-WILLT BUILDES, at present let at a hominal rent. Beautifully timbered grounds, herd tornis contr., wasted kitchen parein, etc., in all about

20 ACRES. FOR SALE PRESHOLD. Amenta: OSBORN & MRRCKR, as above.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

upping a fine position adjoining a golf course and Hallonal Trust Land, communities magnificant visus.

A Loyely Old Tudor House

Completely restored and now in first-class order.

Three reception rooms, & bedrooms, & bathrooms.

Electric light, excellent water supply (mains available), control heating.

Fine Old Barn, Garage, Outbuildings.

Delightful pleasure gardons, grass terraces, ponds, vegetable gardon, orchards, woodland and pasture, in all

ABOUT 39 ACRES

For Sale Freshold with possession.

Inspected and strongly recommended by OSBORN AND MERCER, as above. (17,784)

HERTS, NEAR BOXINGOR
Spring a fine elitation some 500 ft. about sea level a
community mapsificant visus over beautifully useful

A DELIGHTPUL MODI

A DELIGATIFUL MODBRE HOUSE in assellated region ends agreement by a carriage drive. L'Ouge hall, 7 reception rooms, situito or playroom, 5 the L'Ouge hall, 7 reception rooms, district or playroom, 5 the Companier describerto, gas and subset. Control Residen-ge. Companier describerto, gas and subset. Control Residen-philipatriul well-interest grounds with lawra, herbacous borders, kitchen parcies, orobard, paddoos, stc., in all AROUT 5 AOPER. POR BALL PRESENCIA. The source would be utilize se consider salling the home complete with furniture and all pletiages.

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Near MAIDENHEAD

In a contact perition case to a village trees and visit south
AN ATTRACTIVE SINCK-SUILT, MCUSE
completely remodelled and medernized at considerable
appearance. Three respects are a summarized to the summarized summarized to the summarized summarized to the summarized summarized the summarized summarized to the summarized summari

Etionen ganden, pasture, etc.

The Fiver Bourne rune through the grounde which
extend to ABOUFT 5th ACRES.

FREEHGLD 518,969 WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
Inspected by fiche Agents: Mesure. OSBOBN & MERCER.
(17,709)

5. MOUNT ST. LONDON, W.I

CURTIS & HENSON

Greevenor 3131 (3 lines) Balakishar 1875

NEAR LIMPSFIELD COMMON

Astractive socition. Manuficently unspoin views



A good Modern House well equipped, in perfect order. Mx bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 8 reception rooms, domestic offices include servants' sittingroom, main electric light, gas and water. Garages. Four-roomed cottage. Delightful gardens.

Freehold for Sale privately or by Austion House and Gi on in October. Vacent Presention of Sole Agenta : CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

mencaks and Tenbridge. Hildenberough 2 miles. So Tenbridge 6½ miles. London about 25 miles. to attractive Presimid Residential Presents

SOUTHWOOD, SEVENOARS WEALD, KENT

occupying a flar position on high ground. Full could aspect. Amostle mapped it well-wooded country. A well-will Family Beastlesse. Accommodation arranged on a factor. Promet. Filliage and the process of the promet. Filliage and the promet. The promet filliage and the process of the process

ABOUT 42 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE, LODGE, 2 COTTAGES AND ABOUT 10% ACRES

10% ACTURE & HERSON

Will sail the above by Avellon at the London Actual Mart, 155, Quon Vistoria
Merci, London, B.C., and the sail the London Actual Mart, 155, Quon Vistoria
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Naiettors: Messas, Dawson & Co., 2, New Square, Lincoln Inn. London, W.C.2.

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SUSSEX

Lovely part. Just south of Ashdown Forest.

ENCHANTING PERIOD HOUSE

A beautiful example of WILLIAM AND MARY ANCHITECTURE, formerly one of the most noted Bectery Houses in the county.

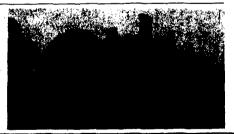
Accommodation: 12-14 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, up-to-date offices
Main electricity. Central beating. Co.'s water. Gazage for 4 cars. Picturesque
entrance lodge. Cottage. Farmery.

Gardens of exceptional charm and beauty. Grandly timbered. Formal and rose gardens.

GMAIN OF ORNAMENTAL LAKES, Swimming pool. Woodland and farmland
in all about

70 ACRES. FREHOLD FOR SALE

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BY AUCTION OCTOBER 4
AT MOTHOUTH
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MESS, about 70 excellent grass (an
all all ACCRES can be resided), yery

CHICHESTER, SLISSEX

2 miles Geodesced Bass Course, 9 miles
Depres. Varieties senten at Boston and Ital

WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE Long drive approach. Longe hall, 8 reception, 6 bed, 8 haths. Main electric, water and gas. Garage. Octage.

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700 ft. up. Wonderful siene. PICTURESQUE TUBOR COTTAGE Stone built and with oak beams, inglencok open fireplaces, etc. 2 large reception rooms. 2 bed., bath, h. and c.

ALL CONVENIENCES. PRETTY GARDENS AND PADDOCK. 1% ACRES

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GENTLEMAN'S EXCEPTIONAL FARMING RETATE, NORPOLK 709 ACRES of highly productive mixed lands in high state of entiretion and afforting excellent abooting with a VERY CHARMING RESIDENCE OF

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rood Gelf Courses. Pull next's general

This charming Residence, completed regardings of cost just before the war, has oak doors and floors, central installes and controlled the second of the seco

They comprise lawns, flower beds, well-stocked kitchen gardin, woodland with water, and rock parties with foundath. IN ALL ABOUT 3 AGRES

FOR BALE FRESHOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE
All further particulars of the Agents (Businel Thousara & Rons, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (D.1282) All further part

KENT. 700 FEET UP ON DOWNS

SPACIOUS STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE with loungs, lofty rooms, ideal for

Fifteen bed, 2 draming, 2 bath and 2 bath cubicles, 4 reception recess

MAIN BLUCTBIC LIGHT AND WATER. PART CENTRAL HEATING.

Well-timbered grounds and lovely parkland level enough for playing fields.



PRICE 512,000 Street, London, W.1. (2027) 46 ACRES F Inspected by GRORGH TROLLOPE & BORS, 25, Mount St

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in a very favoured part of the county, 60 miles from London, 1½ miles from a small market town close to the village, 400 ft. up. Southern assect, beautito the village, 400 ft. up.
Southern aspect, beautifully rural surroundings.
Good sporting district, 5
sitting russus, 8 bedrooms, 8
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Large garage, Well-timpered gardene casy to run, and 2 meadows, in all about



4 ACRES. FOR SALE WITH SARLY VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by Owner's Agents: Mesers, JANES STYLES AND WRITLOCK, 44, St. Janue's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.21,497)

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Well-timbered grounds with iswes, temple

6 ACRES

FREEHOLD £9.500

(subject to contract).

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MAIN SERVICES

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

5 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, 3 STAFF ROOMS, 8 BATEROOMS, 4 BECEPTION ROOMS.

TWO BUNGALOWS.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

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"RUSSELLS" WATFORD

The valuable Freehold instate originally the Dower House of the Resert family. Comprising Nameon with \$2 or more bedrooms, large public room, domestic quarters, and 2 cottages, together with delightful PARK AND GROUNDS OF ABOUT 87 ACRIES Suitable for Residential or Institutional purposes, or for development as a Building Besset.

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Stabling for 15. Garage for 5. Cottage and 33 Acres Also Herne Farm Herse with vacant possession. 3 reception, 5 hed and dress-ing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

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Illustrated Particulars (price 5/-) from : tors : Mears. Cooffer & Jacuson, 18, Harket Street, Newcastle-on-Type, 1. Agent : F. Miller, Rog., Ratte Office, Grinkle Park, Loftss, Saitburn Auctioners' Office : 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

THE WOLSDON ESTATE, CORNWALL

Cornwall and Devon borders. Within 5 miles of Phymouth.
Attractive Modernised Residence. Excellent Wild Fowling on an abutting Estuary.

Well Timered Lands. Hall, 3 reception, conservatory, 11 bed and, dressing rooms, 3 bath, domestic offices. Companies water, electric light and power. Modern Drainage.

tabiling. Garage. Lodge. ottages. Old-world gar-eus and grounds, grass and ard tennis courts, wailed kitchen garden.

14E ACRES Sunwell Farm, a small holding, and some accom-modation land.

For Sale by Auction at Plymouth during October 1945 (unless sold privately).

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By direction of Her Grace Helen Duchess of Northus BOXHILL

le Dorking North Station. Dorbing 2 miles. Delightful elitention with river fro CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, BOXLANDS



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For Sale with about 30 ALPRES, PRIOS STRUGG, Or, a further 175 AORES of agricultural land adjoining would be included with wannt possession of the whole, Priogs STRUGG, STRUG

By direction of C. R. B. Smith Biogham, Seq.
VALE OF AYLESBURY nddon Chase Yagham 5 mil Junction | India, Destinghen Smiles, Ayestry | I wells, Sminney | It was Lemons up me WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENCE TITHE FRE THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERT comprising: ABBINGTON HOUSE (so a Lot with \$4 or 170 acres)

whole extending to



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UNIQUELY SITED MODERN STORE-BUILT HOUSE

in the style of an Italian villa with lovely terraced grounds containing flowing shrubs and tree. Hall and disting room easibled, 2 reception recome (one 24 ft. square), billiands or judy room, 9-10 bedrooms, 6 bedrooms, 8 and water, 1988, and 1988, and

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT, Basins in most bedrams. Four-our garage with good flat over.



ABOUT 8 ACRES Freehold £12,500. Vacant F

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BETWEEN BANBURY AND WARWICK
Kindon 4 sides, Manbury V miles, Learnington Spa 12 salias.
On outskilled of Pieturesque Village.

LOVELY STONE-BUILT TUDOR HOUSE

bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, lounge, 4 reception room, main electricity, central heating, every convenience.

Kese pooker. Garage for 8.

Excellent louse boxes, Crit-tage with bathroom, 2 bed-ABOUT 14 ACRES



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ESTATE OF ORCHIL
Parth 18 miles, Sairling 13 miles, Crieff 8 miles,
ative House with 4 reception, 6 principal and 5 secondary bed, 5 bath.
ALL MAIN SERVICES.

able main services.

able farms with home farm in hand. Sporting
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Several timber plantations.

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LE (IN 2 LOTS) THURBDAY NEXT, SEPT. 2005, ALTOWN MALL, BLANDFC HANFORD ESTATE, BLANDFORD, DORSET Londy part of the sound, 4 miles Blandford, eary roots of Salidators. INPPORTANT PREZIOLE RESIDENTIAL AND ADRIQUETURAL ESTATS



In a wonderful state of preservation.

Many passelled rooms and other period features. Completely moderaised with electricity, central heating. 18 hed and dressing rooms, 8 bathrooms, magnifecent hall, and 3 reception rooms.

SET WITHIN OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND FINELY TIMBERED PARK. HOME FARM (at present let) with good house and buildings. Beveral cottages.

Valuable woodlands

ABOUT 780 AGRES The estate is bounded for \$ \% rollies by a river affecting excellent fishing.

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BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MOU

In first-rate order. All main services, central heating, polished oak floors, fished basins, it. and c., 9 beds. 3 basins, 8 reception. Grounds. About 8 AOMES.

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PERFECT SECLUSION ON THE HERTS AND BUCKS BORDERS

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200 ft. up on the Chilbern Hills. Bet An Old-World BLACK and WHITE FARMHOUSE The accommodation, en-strair on P floors, com-urises: S RECEPTION, 7 BED-BOOMS, 4 BATHROOMS.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER 2 GARAGES WITH ROOM OVER. STAB-LING. OLD-WORLD GARDENS with fine holly hedges.

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WEST SURREY

Basy reach London. Bayshot 21/2, Woking 6 miles.

2 DRIVES, LODGE, COTTAGE, 300 PEET UP

Ten bedrooms (h. and c.) 2 bathrsoms, lounge ball, 4 reception rooms, central heating, main electricity and water.

22 ACRES

TENNIS COURTS.

KITCHEN GARDEN. PINE AND SILVER BIRCH WOODLAND.

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786 PEET ABOVE REIGATE
Adjoining National Trust Land. Pull wouth



THE LUXURIOUS MODERN RESIDENCE standing in recognition recognition for the control of a serve. Containing: I recognition recognition to the control of a serve. Containing: I recognition recognition to be derived and word of the control beating. Main services. Garage for 3. Double tension court, or stand and word only 8. ACRES. PRESIDENCE Serves, Serves, Control beating. Main services. Garage for 3. Double tension court, or stand and word only 8. ACRES. PRESIDENCE Serves, Serves, Hard female gents. SOME PRESIDENCE SERVES, Maintenance of the control of the

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YACHTEMAN'S AND GARDEN LOVER'S IDEAL 63,000 EALINGUITH HARBOUR. Dravlocking Currick Roofs. Unique small Residence, 3 reception, 1961s, 5 bath 5 bedrooms. Main selectiety. Thelphone. Genams. Doublooms, query. Loreby sub-tropical markets, ordard and woodland intermeted by stream.—Taxilinguing 20. 71, 5 south Audier places, W.J. (17,28).

CHEFFORT: Five mirrotes' vals station. (Chaing 18th-OEFFURY MOLARS.
Then reception, 2 tells, 5 bedrooms. All malicurviess. Flower, fruit and vegetable medicas. 4,000 (QLAMSEAS. Freeballs, Possession Suptember.—Transmissi

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GEORGIAM MOUSE in a lovely position 600 ft. above see level with meanificatives. Compe half, done, a sticing, it bestcooms. Scherbooms.

CRITERAL HALTING PIROL COTTAGE.

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ChasSey's fait. Garge. Reabling. Small farmery. Orelands, pasture, woodlands.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, READING TO NEWBURY In one of the involved pillage speed from main roads set within a mile of main line state.

Named AUNDET TOUBE, READING TO NEWS to the tendent stillage near you make reads of within a mit of make in London weeks the loom. Three to four delting, closine, by bedforms, 2 bethrooms, Electric Light, alin WATER, AND DEALNOW, Cooker, Letter and Cooker, Letter and Cooker, Letter and Cooker, Letter and Light Cooker, Light

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BEAUTIFUL NEIGHBOURHOOD

30 minutes south of town.



ARCHITECT-DESIGNED HOUSE

with a gate to a favourite golf course. Hall, large lounge, dining room, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Serluded gardens extending to

ABOUT 1 ACRE

FOR SALE FRERHOLD

Inspected and recommended: HARRODS LTD., 34-86, Hans-Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Rensington 1490, Exts. 807).

By order of W. N. Cuthbort, Esq., J.P., M.P.

MILLFIELD, BEXHILL-ON-SEA, SUSSEX



Georgian-Style Freehold Residence

Commanding exceptional sea and landscape views. Lounge hall, 5 reception and 10 bedrooms (basins), 8 bathrooms, modern offices (Aga). Central heating throughout. Main services. Garage for 8, and men's room. Hard tennis court.

2 Acres. AUCTION, OCTOBER 1 NEXT.

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Close to Thetford. Handy for Norwick, Cambridge and Normarket.



ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Control heating. Gas. Electric light. Co.'s water, etc. Two garages.

re grounds with tentils and other lawss, 150 fruit trees, kitchen garden, meadow.

IN ALL ABOUT 2 ACRES

ONLY \$5,750 RARLY POSSESSION

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MAYFIELD, 21, CHRISTCHURCH PARK, SUTTON, SURREY



ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE

facing south, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, playroom, bathroom, All main services. Double carage.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN WITH TENNIS LAWN VACANT POSSESSION

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GLENGARRIFF BEACONSFIELD. BUCKS



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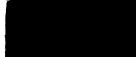
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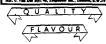


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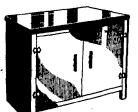




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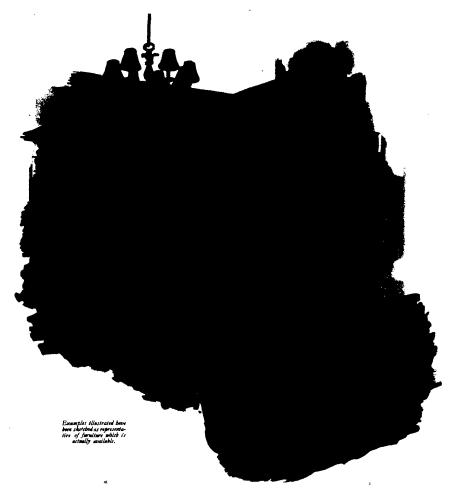




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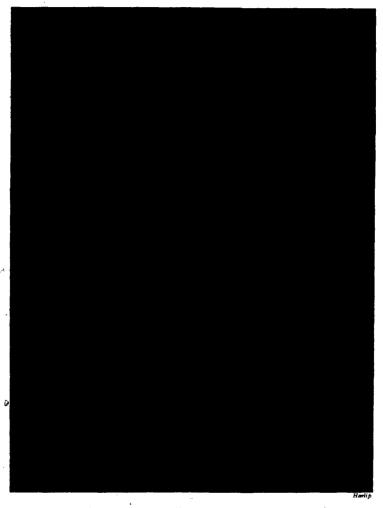
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LONDON SWI

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2592

SEPTEMBER 20, 1946



MRS. DAVID PRICHARD

Mrs. Prichard is a daughter of the late Sir David Llewellyn, Bt., and of Lady Llewellyn, of the Court, St. Pagans, Glamorgan. Her marriage to Lt.-Col. D. M. C. Prichard, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, took place recently. Before the war she was joint M.F.H. of the Talybont with her brother, Sir Rhys Llewellyn

COUNTRY LIFE

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NEMESIS AND MR. BEVAN

When Mr. Aneurin Bevan announced, with a faurish of trumpets, last autumn that hemcforward the detested sharks of private enterprise would not be allowed any part in the attack on housing, level-headed people looked askance and every practical expert in the country prophesied that not only would he not get anything like the number of houses that are obviously, required, but that he was putting the most effective brake on housing progress that could well be imagined. He answered all criticism with a medley of vituperation and defiance, and said he would stand or fall by his decision. The fall of any Minister in this country has never proved an irremediable disaster, and probably would not (or will not) in Mr. Bevan's case. But it is undoubtedly a disaster that after a year of doctrinaire administration based on an initial and glaringly false judgment, the Government should be faced with a successful campaign of lawlessness and contempt for the rights of property guided and sponsored, it would seem, by the Communist Party. Quite apart from the Communist Party. Quite apart from the complete defiation of the grandiose housian boviously menacing social situation we see a complete defiation of the grandiose housian promises trumpeted a year ago. There is no talk or standards of accomming dation which were prevail henceforth can mean little be the thousands who are now ready to put up with all the discomforts of crudely-organised camp life in order to keep a roof over their heads. By comparison those who are to be allowed to occupy half-finished pre-fabricated houses are in clover. Yet Mr. Bevan is not absahed, and it was on the eve of the occupation that he became

The seizure, without authority, of accommodation left vacant by the Services and even the temporary occupation of empty premises might not be so dangerous a symptom of the public mood were there any evident signs that Mr. Bevan's policy, though slow in its initial stages, was gathering momentum and pace as the days go by. But there is none. Wherever a comparison can be made between houses erected by private builders for profit and houses ordered by local authorities, the advantage of speed is always with private enterprise. Mr. Bevan scents some sinister conspiracy which provides the private builder with more labour per house than the contract builder erecting houses for local authorities can muster. Mr. Derek Walker-Smith and other of the Ministeris critics explain the technical problem more simply by pointing out that "speculative" builders make a more rapid start on their jobs than do local authorities, and so are able to secure and retain a full gupply of the relatively

scarce craftsmen who are required in the later

stages of bosse building.

There are other considerations of the kind. The contract builder now takes on more houses than he can hope to manage at the same time. He has as a rule a far less balanced team to drive than his competitive rival. Anyhow theseems no doubt that his rival puts through a better job of work in a shorter time. If only administration were not hag-ridden by Mr. Bevan's prejudice and prepossession it might be possible, one would have thought, to take advantage of the fact that the speculative builder can put up houses not only faster, but cheaper, than the contract builder. It appears that to-day the speculative builder can build a house of approved type for £1,300. While local authorities rarely get their costs of construction for the same type of house down below £1,350. Why should not the obvious remedy be adopted and the speculative builder be encouraged to build as many houses of approved type as possible, for sale, only to local authorities, at £1,200? It would save a good deal of money and get things done much faster.

HARROW, SEEN FROM THE TRAIN IN EARLY

I have seen Harrow dreaming on her Hill
In early sunlight;
So shadowy-bright
Above the dew-childed empty fields
That she did seem
A vision riding on the morning air.
A shining dream.
And, as I gazed, I thought to see
Hill, trees and spires, all this felicity,
Vanish in wreathing mist before my eyes,
Leaving the empty fields and wide pale shies.

TANE PARKER.

DISTRESSFUL HARVEST

AFTER a year's toil, it is a sad disappointment when, as happened this harvest. Providence decrees that man shall be denied part of his reward and secure the rest only will exceed to save the English wheat crop in good order for milling. Plans had been made to take a much larger proportion than usual of the home crop into the mills straightsway to fill the gap that threatened in imported supplies. So far there has been a mere trickle from our own feelds, and the grain has been excessively damp and soil immediately is necessarily going into rick, where it will have to stay to dry out for several months. Few farmers have been able to earn the premium that the Government offered on early threshing, and some wheat which sproud green it his entire that the Government offered on early threshing, and some wheat which sproud promium that the Government offered on early threshing, and some wheat which sproud in the property of infinite man and the straight of the property of the country of the property of the country of

THE CANAL SYSTEM

AN Inland Waterways Association (address 11, Gower Street, W.C.1) has been formed to champion the claims of the canal system, not only on the score of sentiment and pleasure, but as a still potentially valuable means of transport. Hundreds of miles of canals, bought up by, he railways to eliminate competition, have fallen into neglect, and the nationalisation of transport is Heldy-to extinguish the greater part of those remaining in commission. Cas we

afford that, asks the Association. Would it not be more sconomic, instead of spending great sums to render congested roads capable of carrying more heavy goods, to relieve both road and rail by restoring more of the canals? Another argument advanced is that, with the prospect of declining export trade, and of consequently greater emphasis on town-and-country inter-change traffic (fresh food from the country, manufactured goods and fertilizers from the towns) the original purpose of the canals is recurring. Considerable expenditure would be needed for restoration and adaptation to motor barges, not necessarily any larger than the present 30-ton "Monkey" boat: But, in any case, and with the obscurity of the future, it is satisfactory that a body now exist to state the case for "the lady of the barge." Incidentally, I.W.A.'s brochure, in stating that English canal history "virtually begins with the Duke of Bridgewater in 1781," ignores that remarkable pioneer. Sir Richard Weston, and his Wey Navigation, undertaken in 1649.

THE COMMON BUZZARD

THE old saying about giving a dog a bad in name is true of the larger birds of prey, and in particular of the common buzzard; witness the letter on the destruction of buzzards in our Correspondence columns this week and a recent letter from the Duke of Bedford on the same subject. Yet in fact the buzzard is a most useful ally of the farmer, living largely on animals harmful to agriculture. Meadow voles, long-tailed mice and young rabbits are the principal items of its fare, but it is not above eating carrion. This may account for allegations of lamb-slaying, a feat quite out of character for this placid, lazy fowl, whose ambitton is small and easy quarry that can be picked up with the minimum of effort. There are few finer sights than a pair of buzzards in the air, soaring up and up, with hardly a tremor of their wide wings, circling ever higher and higher on the uplifting currents, wonderful exponents of the glider's art. But prejudice dies hard: people with guns are apt to shoot wildly at anything and everything of the hawk the more liable it is to be a target. It is greatly to be hoped that indiscriminate slaughter of hawks large and hawks small, of hawks rare and hawks common, will not be a feature of anti-vermin campaigns, whether of the unefficial or official variety. As it is, the harmless buzzard has been driven from nearly all the more highly cultivated arrass, and is mostly conflied to the wild moorland and hill districts. We do not want it to become yet another name on the list of species exterminated in Britain during the last hundred and fifty years.

AMMESTY FOR BOOK-BORROWERS

WHAT are the precise motives actuating those of us who are had borrowers of books? Leaving on one side the deliberate theivee—let us hope a small band—do we simply forget all about the book, or are we so constitutionally lazy that we lack the energy to do up the parcel and take it to the post office? Or again after we have lead the book a certain time, are we prevented by a sense of shame? Whatever the reason for our badness it seems that an amnesty is the way to make us good. The Loughborough Public Library lately announced that books could for a certain time be returned without fear of fines, and eleven hundred of them came flooding in in less than no time. Aberdonian jokes will no doubt ensue, but the librarian hopes for something more solid, since there are at present 2,500 volumes missing. It appears that at Loughborough a certain number of the lost sheep returned to the fold by post a large number were handed in hydroce who become the content of the content of

COUNTRYMAN'S Notes

 B_{Y}

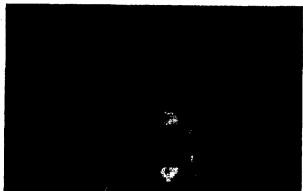
Maior C. S. JARVIS

CORRESPONDENT has supplied me with two interesting Nature notes, on of which would go to prove that salt He has, under his bedroom window, a large lump of rock salt, and it is visited daily by rooks, jackdaws, wood-pigoons, thrushes, blackbirds and many others, which pock at the block itself, or at the soil around it. The fact that such wary birds as the wood-pigeon and rook come down daily to a "salt lick" under the actual walls of daily to a "sait lick" under the actual walls of an occupied house would go to prove that the condiment is very essential to them. I as surprised at this, for all our poultry experts warn us to take great care that anything very saline, such as the unconsumed portion of the breakfast bacon ration, does not find its way into the chicken bucket, but, I suppose, if a ben swallowed half an inch of some of the stuff which we are issued to-day, it would get into its system in one dose sufficient salt to satisfy the requirements of the whole flock for

It is very easy to overdo the application of salt, as I discovered when our Berberine cook while suffering from a hashish hang-over during the celebration of Bairam, served up at a dinner party strawberry ice-creams flavoured with the party strawberry loc-creams flavoured with the condiment instead of sugar. I suppose the two white products do look very much alike when one is seeing everything in a burred golden haze of amnesia. I do not think the salted ice-creams on this occasion caused as much consternation as might have been expected, for, by the time we had reached the sweet stage; the palates of the party were running in reverse, or missing on two cylinders. This was due to the two sufragis (waiters), who had been present at the same hashish party, having poured neat brandy into sherry glasses with the soup, and substituted port for claret later on in the dinner. The whole business went to prove that which we all learn sooner or later in Mahommedan countries—the folly of giving dinner parties during the month of Ramadan and the four-day celebrations of Bairam which follow the fast.

THE other story concerns a peculiar groan-ing noise my correspondent heard in the geranium bed immediately below the window, and on looking out he saw a toad held firmly by the hind leg by a grass snake. The toad, a particularly large and powerful one, was making a terrific effort, to drag himself along and away from the snake, and with each painful inch he gained he emitted a loud groan. When my correspondent intervened on behalf of the toad correspondent intervened on behalf of the total by picking up the aggressor, the snake grudg-ingly released his hold and dropped the toad, whose hind leg was bitten to the bone. The toad, which did not seem to worry very much about the damage, then crawled off into the undergrowth, and the snake after a moment's indecision writhed away in the opposite direc-

My correspondent asks if the snake could have intended to swallow the toad, but it is very difficult to tell what a snake's intention very difficult to tell what a snake's intentions are. From my circumscribed observations of the snake family it would seem that, dnad-wretently, through not giving the matter proper consideration in the first place, they seles some creature which is really far too large to be swallowed comfortably. But that once a scale has committed himself he is loath to admit defeat, and he will carry on the struggle for a whole day or even longer. They would seem never to give a thought to possible stomach



N G Rapules

IN THE THAMES VALLEY AT HAMBLEDEN

trouble later, as otherwise the python would show some discrimination in the meal and would not seize, as he does so often, an antelope equipped with a pair of indigestible and undetachable horns. It must be a terrible experience to spend, as does the python, about quarter of one's life's span trying to digest one indigestible meal

HAVE seen few snakes this chilly year, if one excepts the slow-worm, which is not a snake. A suicidal member of this species had to be lifted off the front steps of a house in North Wales every sunny morning while I was staying there. While walking along a narrow path through the heather in the New Forest a few days ago, I thought I saw a Dartford warbler in a fure bush nearby, and halted in my tracks to watch the bird. I stayed in the spot for over a minute, moving a yard or so from time to time to get a better view, and the Scottie, who was rinced at first that I must have seen a rabbit, remained with me until he had satisfied

rabbit, remained with me until he had satisfied himself that I was up to my usual idiocies, and worrying myself about such uninteresting things as birds and fish.

When I had made up my mind that it was not a Dartford warbler, as I had hoped, I looked down and saw an adder two feet long almost between my feet. As it was a typical 1946 August day he was half-frozen with the cold and was moving very slugzishly, as that cold and was moving very sluggishly, so that presumably during the whole time of the bird observation I, in shoes and stockings, and the Scottie, bare-flooted, had been dancing a form of fox-trot or Highland sword-dance among the coils of the snake. There must be some sylvan or Arcadian deity who directs the feet of the unwary in the fastnesses of the Forest.

looking through a pile of old COUNTRY Life copies in search of an item, which I did not find—as in some mysterious faabion the war seems to have beet my memory entirely so far as passage of me and dates are concerned—I came across a letter in the Corresconcerned—I came across a letter in the Correspondence columns about the custom in the Evesham district of hanging up a sheaf of corn from the autumn cutting to ensure a goodly harvest the following year. This is a custom which, I thought, was practised in Dorset many years ago, though recent enquiries about it would suggest that the present generation are far too busy filling up forms about past, present and future harvests to trouble about hanging up a token sheaf to propriitate St. Strachev, the a token sheaf to propritate St. Strackey, the present god of productivity, who, incidentally, does not seem to come up to the standard of either Demoter, the original holder of the post in Eleusinian times, nor even of St. Woolton during the Churchillian dynasty.

I am interested in the origin of the custom,

as in the Middle East it is practised in some parts, and in the small village of El Arish, in Sinai, a sheaf of barley, much appreciated by sparrows is hung over the doorway of every cotsparrows, is nung over the doorway of every cot-tage, being replaced by a new one at harvest time, which in those parts takes place in April. I imagine, though I do not know, that the custom has been passed on through the generations both in this country and the East, despite the adoption of Christianity in the first and Islam in the second, since the pagan days of Greek and Roman mythology, when special rites were performed in honour of the Roman goddess of harvest, Ceres, and her Greek counterpart, Demeter.

One feature of this featival of Cerealia, which has been allowed to die out, was the hunting of a fox with a burning torch tied to its brush. This must have been an extremely risky thing to do if the Harvest Festival took place at a time when the corn was standing in the fields, or in stooks. I recall that Samson successfully destroyed the whole of the Philistine crop by employing foxes as fire-carriers

ONE of the features of the peace which followed the war of 1914-18 was the great number of returned Service men who, foreaking their old callings at the desk or factory bench, launched out as poultry farmers and small-holders immediately they were demobilised. This, I presume, is the more or less natural result of hard service abroad, especially in desert lands, during which the home-sick soldier longs intensely for his own country, and for the conclusion of hostilities which will enable him to enjoy peace, and all that peace may mean, in his home land. The peace of which he dreams, even if he may hail from a city or industrial district, is that which only our quiet countryside can offer, and the calling which can provide it, and which his small capital will permit, is that of poultry farmer. number of returned Service men who, forsaking

provine it, and which his small capital will per-mit, is that of poultry farmer.

The most popular books in the various prisoner-of-war camps in Germany and Italy were those which dealt with poultry and pigfarming, and during those long weary years a considerable number of men learnt all that can be learnt from the written word of the pur-suit they proposed to follow immediately they returned to this country. It is a bitter dis-appointment for them to find that, among the ousand odd things one is forbidden to this land of the free, is to start a poultry farm, or in fact any sort of farm on which livestock or in fact any sort of farm on which investock figure. The only possible way in which the ex-Service man can start his farm is by the purchase of an existing one, together with the ration of food-stuffs which goes with it, and, though one may expect to pay at least three times the 1939 value for the land and buildings. no one knows what price the outgoing tenant may put on the essential ration allowance.

WITH TURNER IN WHARFEDALE

WATER-COLOURS AT FARNLEY HALL

By G. BERNARD WOOD

LMOST 150 years ago, J. M. W. Turner, then a young man in his middle twenties, came to a Yorkshire whose landscape was as yet barely touched by the Industrial Revolution. As every lover of touched by the Industrial Revolution. As every lover of art knows, the county, and Wharfedale in particular, because of the Farnley Hall association, was to become the springboard of his rise to fame. Indeed, Ruskin regarded his Yorkshire subjects as "on the whole the chief tutors of Turner's mind." Factory and mill have crept into some of Turner's haunts, chiefly in Otley, and around Kirkstail and Skipton in neighbouring Airedale, but the painter would find little to decry to-day in the other places that crowd his earlier sketch-books.

In Modern Painters Ruskin gave a mellifluous

word-picture of Turner's first visit to the county, where he was to find so much inspiration, and the warm patronage of Squire Fawkes of Farnley Hall.

At last fortune wills that the lad's true life shall begin; At last fortune wills that the lad's true life shall begin; and one summer's evening, after various wonderful stage-coach experiences on the north road. he finds himself string alone among the road-shall falls. The finds himself string alone among the road-shall falls. The finds himself string and the finds of the finds

There is no record of how or when Turner's long and close association with Walter Ramsden Hawksworth Fawkes began. Turner was in Yorkshire about the year 1802 making drawings for one of Dr. Whit-aker's topographical works, but Dr. A. J. Finberg has found in Turner's Swiss sketch-books for the same year indications that the rising young artist was already receiving commissions from Fawkes. Turner may, therefore, have visited Farnley Hall before 1802; on the other hand, the association might have begun in London. In any case, it was Turner's Swiss subjects which forged the first link of friendship between the

forged the first link of freedship between the two men, and the Farniev visits followed, providing a fascinating picture of country-house virtuosity, until Squire Fawkers' death in 1825. Situated on the creat of the wooded park that recodes from the north bank of the River Wharfe, above Otley Mill, Farnley Hall companies for the country of the count mands a fine sweep of country. Away to the west and north-west, swathed in purple-grey mist, are the hills and moors around Irkley and Upper Wharfedale; immediately to the south, across the valley, Otley Chevin rises up in



1.--FARNLEY HALL-A WATER-COLOUR BY TURNER

gaunt splendour to a height of 900 feet, while the soft russets and greens of moorland and pasture spread towards Almscliffe Crag on the eastern skyline, and clothe the bold contours between Farnley village and the Washburn Valley, as this strikes away towards Nidderdale on the north

Farnley is a Saxon name, given as Fernelai in Domesday Book. The Fawkes family were in the neighbourhood as far back as 1289, when in the neignbourhood as far back as 1289, when "damages were grahted in favour of Falkes, who had been charged with others for cutting down woods at Lyndeleye." By 1300 a Fawkes of Lindley, a couple of miles to the north of Farnley, was paying tribute for his lands to the Archbishop of York. Later members of the family, by now established at Farnley, repeatedly proved themselves benefactors of the people by agitating against unfair laws.

The older portion of Farnley Hall is Eliza-bethan. In 1780-90 John Carr, of York, under

the direct influence of Robert Adam, built the Georgian wing, which faces south, thus over-looking the broad expanse of the dale which

looking the broad expanse of the dale which Turner was to gaze upon with rapture so often, when he came a few years later. Hawksworth Fawkes, the Squire's son, once related that during a stormy day Turner called him on to the terrace with the words: "Hawkey! Hawkey! Come here! Come here! Look at this thunderstorm. Isn't it grand? Isn't if wonderful? Isn't it subtlime?" "All this time," said Hawksworth, "he was making notes of its form rawsworth, he was making notes of its form and colouron the back of a letter. I proposed some better drawing block, but he said it did very well. He was absorbed—he was entranced. There was He was absorbed—he was entranced. There was the storm, rolling and sweeping and shafting out its lightning over the Yorkshire hills. Presently the storm passed, and he finished. 'There, Hawkey,' said he. 'In two years you will see this again and call it Hannibal Crossing the Alps.''

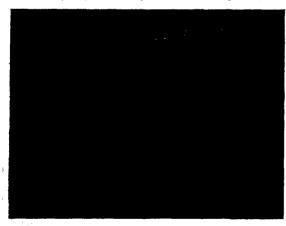
Sistors to the Academy Exhibition of 1812.

Saw the promised painting, which was count so terrily 12 saw the promised painting, which was found so terrilying in its realism that Elizabeth Digby, the Edinburgh blue-stocking, who saw it later in Turner's London gallery. Look it to be a representation of the end of the world. The painting is now in the National Gallery. Some time before 1816 Fawkes commissioned Turner to make a series of Yorkshire drawings. The Greenwich setch-book gives a list of subjects, including Farnley, Bolton Abbey, The Strid, Barden Tewer (all in Wharfeddal). Ingleborugh, Westhervote Cave, and Gordels Scar. It is probably to this series (in part) that Fawkes refers in a fragment of as undated letter preserved among the Turner papers at the National Gallery:

By to-morrow's cosh I shall send you a box con-

By to-morrow's ceach I shall send you a box con-taining two pheasants, a brace of partridge, and a hare... Remember the Whardcales—everybody is delighted with your Mill (probably Otley Mill). I sit for a long time with it every day.

To Walter Buyles's second wife, widow of the Rev. the Hon. Pleace Britler, whom he inarried in 1818, we over most of the acanty textual records of Turner's comings and goings at Farnley, for ahe kept a disry. Some of the first entries allude to a family trip during which Shipton, the Trough of Bowland, and Browsholme Hall were visited—all in the wettest weather. On raching Gordale, Mrs. Rawkes wrote, the despondent party set off for home, all except Turner, who "went on a sketching four." The heavens continued to frown, and Turner wrote later to a friend concerning this trip: "Weather miserably wet. I shall be web-foot like a drie." Wester miserably wet. I shall be web-foot like a draw, in the same letter, he wrote: "The passec out of Teesdale leaves everything far behind for difficulty. Bogged most compleasity [46], Horse and its Rider, and nine hours making 11 miles." To Walter Fawkee's second wife, widow of the Rev.



2.—THE DRAWING-ROOM AT FARNLEY HALL Turner's The Dort appears over the fireplace

Upper Tecedale is certainly difficult country, but "little Turner," as the secondars. Fawkes called him, was a poor horseman. Once he begged to drive the family home across the Farnley moors, and before long the gig was ditched. Afterwards he was known to the victims as "over-Turner." Sport was not his middle either. Though he sometimes accompanied his hoet's shooting partise—in attire approximating to evening dress !—his successes with the gun were highly unorthodox. His first "bag," an accidental one, was a cuckoo. In his younger days Hawksworth Fawkes often made int of the old little figure with his

In his younger days Hawksworth Fawkse often made fun of the odd little figure with his tall hat, tail coat, and dangling trousers. His iamous sleetch of Turner, which was intended as a caricature but is nevertheless considered a good likeness, is still preserved at Farmley (Fig. 4). It was Hawksworth, however, who persuaded his father to buy Turner's fine picture, The Dort, painted in 1818. According to the family annals, Turner had shown the picture to the young man before sending it to the Academy. Hawskworth was determined



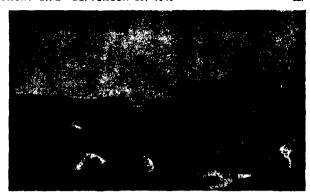
4.—SKETCH OF TURNER BY HAWKS-WORTH FAWKES

that it should come to Farnley, despite his father's protest that he had spent enough on art.

"You want me to cut off the entail," exclaimed the heir, who came of age that year. "That," he added, dramatically, signifying The Dort, "is my price!" Offsetting a portrait by Reynolds, the painting, whose full title is The Dortsteck! Packet Boat from Rotterdam Becalmed, still hangs in the drawing-room at Farnley (Fig. 2). "Any Fawkee who removes it from there," wrote Edith Mary Fawkee in 1887, "will be a traitor and a renegade to his race." At one time Walter Fawkee was displaying to his guestap to fewer than 200 of his friend's water-colours and seven oil-paintings. He is thought to have spent something like \$3,000 on the collection, but the present market price would

At one time Walter Fawkes was displaying to his guest-pp fewer than 200 of his friend's water-colours and seven oil-paintings. He shought to have spent something like \$3,000 on the collection, but the present market price would be at least five times greater. As will be shown, much of the collection has been dispersed, Meanwhile, it is interesting to catch further glimpses, as it were, of the paintings Turner was executing for his patron during the period 1804-21, when, wrote Edith Mary Fawkes, "there is no year that did not add to the treasures." The mesmoirs of Edith Mary Fawkes date from 1887, when she commiled a remarkable

The memoirs of Edith Mary Fawkes date from 1887, when she compiled a remarkable family album, still at Farnley, with the express purpose of recording the range of the Farnley collection at that time. Not only does she give beautiful facsimiles (her own work) of the original paintings; she garnishes her account with several interesting anecdotes. One stornless how Fawkes bought a complete set of Turners, the product of a three-weeks' trip to the Rhine. Coming speedily to Farnley after leading at Hull, the painter pulled from his breast pocker fifty-one settches tied carleesly in a roll with a piece of fishing-line. When



3.--A SHOOTING PARTY ON FARNLEY MOORS-ANOTHER TURNER PAINTING

Fawkes offered to pay £500 for the whole set, Turner was so delighted that, impatient to get them hung, he mounted them himself by affixing them to cards with the aid of waters.

The diary of John Cam Hobhouse, Byron's friend, who was at Farnley in 1823, gives another glimpse of the private salon there. Under the date October 14, 1823, he wrote:

I found several guests (at Farnley) and amongst them the most celebrated landscape painter of our time—I mean Turner—who was employed in making designs for a museum intended to contain relice of our Cruiv Wars, and to be called Fairfaxuna. The walls of one of the large come at Farnley were, when I was there, entirely covered with a collection of Turner's water-colour drawings, chiefly see-pieces and sketches of slips.

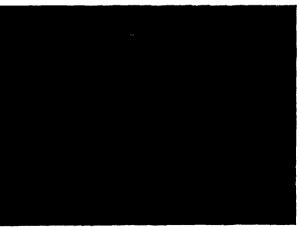
"Turner the Enchanter." as William Carey once called him after seeing him lionised in Fawkes's gallery at Grosvenor Place, London, occasionally demonstrated his amazing method to his Yorkshire patron. The Squire would sit for an hour or two in his workroom, watching the paper being 'soaked, histered, daubed, rubbed, and scratched with the thumbnail until at length beauty and order broke from chaos.' Hawksworth Fawkes had also seen that long, det thumbnail at work, whipping the sau of one picture into suitable fury. Hawksworth's young sister took it as a subu when, asking Turner one

day what he thought of one of her own watercolours, he curtly replied, "Put it in a jug of water!" Some time passed before she realised that, far from being snubbed, she had been given a valuable tip—a hint of Turner's own "sponging" process—for which any of his rivals would have been more than grateful.

When Squire Fawkes died in 1825. Turner fet the loss very deeply and "could not speak of the shore of Wharfe" afterwards "but his voice faltered." The memories attaching to Farnley filled him with a nostalgia which further visits would, he declared, have rendered too painful. Francis Hawksworth Fawkes, who succeeded to the estate, frequently invited the painter to his hearth, but, though much correspondence passed between the two, and every year until Turner's death in 1851 "Hawkey" sent him a goose pie and game at Christmas, the Farnley visits cassed.

The Farnley collection of Turners continued to attract art-lovers. Ruskin wrote his pamphlet, Pro-Raphaeltissm, around the collection, which he viewed in 1851, and again in 1884. His oft-repeated sulogy of Farnley, uttered on this second visit, was entered in the Visitors Book:

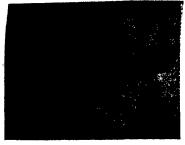
Farnley is a perfectly unique place. There is nothing like it anywhere; a place where a great genius had been loved and appreciated, who did



S.-VALLEY OF THE WHARFE FROM CALEY PARK







6, 7 and 8.-TURNER'S STUDIES OF BIRDS: HEAD OF A HERON; GROUSE AND JAY

all his best work for that place, where it is treasured up like a monument in a shrine. Since them many sales have been forced upon the family to meet heavy death duties; being the latter part of Runkin's statement is, alsa, in need of revision. To-day the wizardry of Turner at Farmley is confined chiefly to The Dorf, a fine study of Chamonix, and, in leaser degree, to several studies made to illustrate. degree, to several studies made to illustrate lines from Sir Walter Scott's poems. In addition, there are, fortunately, twenty-four beau-tiful water-colours of local scenes which form a kind of "inner" collection and probably include some of those "Wharfdales" commissioned by r Fawkee about 1816.

They are hung in the 18th-century saloon, whose windows frame Farnley Park and the Chevin beyond. The majority deal with the the Chevin beyond. The majority dear with the Hall itself, their subjects ranging from various interiors—the drawing-room, showing The Dort hung at the farther end (Fig. 2), the dining-room, the oak staircase in the Elizabethan portion of the house, and the 18thcentury staircase -- to a choice selection of views showing the mansion from terrace and gardens, Turner's Lodge, and Otley Bridge seen from Otley Lodge at the southern extremity of Farn-ley Park. Family associations in the neigh-bourbood are represented in studies of Lindley Hall and Hawksworth Hall; there are dainty little sketches of the Lake Plantation and Lake Tiny nearby. Turner's misadventures as a sportaman are recalled by his painting of a shooting party on Farnley Moors, with Squire Fawkee's tent in the foreground (Fig. 3). But what is regarded as the best of the series—a



9.—CUCKOO—possibly the one shot by Turner at a shooting party

patron about 1820, forms part of the area recently presented to Otley Council as a war memorial by Major Le G. G. W. Horton-Fawkes, the present owner of Farnley Hall. Two further items in this inner collection seem to have received little notice. One is a

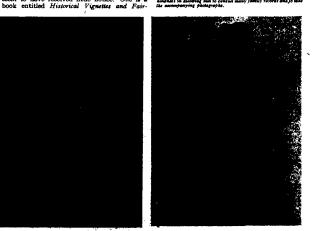
Arisma, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., which recalls Hobbouse's remarks. Designed as an illuminated commentary (there is no text) on the Cromwellian and Fairfax relies kept at Farnley, the book begins with a picture of the Coronation chair at Westminster Abbey; then, page by page, Turner's inimitable colourings clothe such episodes as the Reformation, John Hampden, the Petition of Right, the Civil Wars, Charles's death warrant, cluminating in a panegyric on the part played by Thomas Lord Fairfax in defence of liberty. A close friendship existed between the Fawkes and Fairfax in face Courney Lurs, March 18, 1946). amilies (see Country Life, March 15, 1946), and doubtless Walter Fawkes suggested that Turner should undertake this work as a private testament to an honoured name.

testament to an honoured name.

Almost as remarkable, in its way, is the portfolio, dated 1810, containing twenty exquiste drawings of birds and birds' heads, algined by the painter (Figs. 8 to 9). The subjects include the grouse, wood-pigeon, partridge, moor game, green woodpeker, guines-fowl, moor hawk, woodcock, white owl, redbreast, jay, heron, peacock, glodinch, game-cock, king-fisher, cuckoo, hen pheasant, cock pheasant and turkey. It is somehow gratifying to think of the hand that created The Dort expending couls care on the portrayal of a robin. And equal care on the portrayal of a robin. surely a smile lit up Turner's face as he drew the cuckoo (Fig. 9), for this is said to be a picture of the very bird that he brought down on Farnley Moor.

The author withes to acknowledge Moior Horton-Fawhan's dues in allowing him to consult many family records and to take accompanying photographs





10.—THE RIVER WHARFE FROM FARNLEY. (Right) 11.—HELMET, SWORD AND DRUM OF THOMAS, LORD FAIRFAX AT FARNLEY. A water-colour by Turner from Fairfactions

THE FUTURE OF THATCH

By J. D. U. WARD

A LONDON newspaper has made the pleasant suggestion that thatchers might help considerably with the post-war building programme. But in December, 1936,

building programme. But in December, 1888, the same paper reported. There are only about 400 thatchers left in Britain, together with another 180 or so who work in Norfolk road. Those are mostly old men, their average age being well over 50. In some countries there is already an acute

hortage of thatchers, the first-class m booked up for years ahead, and in 20 years' time the existing number of thatchers will be halved. . .

halved. The tragic thing is that demand for thatching is just beginning to show signs of revival and more people would like to return to a form of roofing that was common throughout a large part of England up to less than a century ago. Together with hurdis-making, it is probably the oldest of crafts still practice

It was notorious that the wastage by retirement from the ranks of thatchers was not being made good by new recruitment, largely because the relative loneliness of the job made thatching

a good thatcher, while on the job, abould earn at least 23 to 24 a week, and, even allowing for interruptions, his earnings abould be equal to those of a well-established mith. .

That seemed a most conservative statement

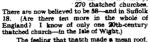
That seemed a most conservative statement even then, and conversation with various thatcherk between 1930 and 1939 convinced me that they were probably earning more.

Many Norfolk reed thatchers worked only three or four days a wesk, and one Bertahire straw thatcher said frankly that it was policy to skeep two or three jobs going at once, because otherwise people thought that he was saking too much for doing a roof that he had begun, say, on Monday and finished on Friday!

Incidentally, some of the thatchers hald

Incidentally, some of the thatchers held strongly to the view that the quality of thatch-ing straw had deteriorated because of the use of artificial manures instead of farm-yard dung. If that explanation was well founded, some of the straw produced now, when a six-years' war has caused the land to be forced more intensively than ever before, may be poor indeed

r mdeed.
One semi-historical aspect of thatching and thatched roofs merits remark by lovers of the country scene, especially since it has some relevance to the future. Everyone knows of the antiquity of thatch, and its primitive nature is obvious, but not everyone knows that gradually thatch came to be despised, especially in the nineteenth century. People who prospered had the thatch removed from their homes and had slates or tiles put on. This tendency was specially marked with churches. In Norfolk, for example, there were near the beginning of the nineteenth century. 270 thatched church



The feeling that thatch made a mean roof, unworthy of a church, was so strong that one parish, which could not afford wholly to re-roof its church, retained thatch on the hidden or field side and gave the church a new roof on the



THATCHERS AT WORK AT RANWORTH. NORFOLE, IN WHICH COUNTY THE CRAFTSMAN'S MATERIALS ARE THE REEDS AND RUSHES WHICH GROW ON THE MARSHES

That was the general 19th-century attitude towards thatch. Now, although thousands of humble cottages are still thatched (and may they long continue so), thatch has come to be regarded. as a rather costly type of roof for any new build-ing—such a near-luxury as can be afforded only by relatively well-to-do people. This change might make for higher wages for good thatchers, and it is a relief to know that thatch is protected by a lively appreciative demand from going the way of fialls and draught oxen.

At the same time, country-lovers would be sorry if thatched roofs gradually lost that wholly indigenous and completely natural air which they must retain while they cover the unpretentious homes of the country workmen. For thatch is, and should remain, essentially of the vernacular.

The Secretary of the Rural Industries Bureau tells us that the Bureau's Thatching Officer is making a survey of those counties in which thatching is most needed. He is expected to complete his report soon. Providing that there is sufficient demand to secure the goodwill of the Ministry of Labour, training of new thatchers will then begin. There are already, it is thought, far more thatchers available than is generally imagined. Most county W.A.E.C.s appointed instructors to train farm-workers and W.L.A. members in rick-thatching. The Devon committee is believed to be the only authority to have its own Thatching Officer conwith both ricks and houses



ST. AGNES'S CHURCH, FRESHWATER, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT, BUILT IN 1908

uncongenial to the younger generation. The facts that good thatching is essentially manual work and that this tends to be a machine age

may also have been pertinent.

Suppose now, under these circumstances, that England still has 400 that chers of all kinds, what are the prospects of their making a sub-stantial contribution to post-war building? Would not more than that number be kept busy with the maintenance of existing thatched roofs—too many of which are being replaced by asbestos or corrugated iron?

asbestos or corrugated iron?

It is worth enquiring whether the aversion of the younger generation might not be overcome. Surely, with a war just over, there must be hundreds (i) young countrymen eager for an outdoor life, keen to be on their own, and not fearful of lonsitiess. As to this last point, there seems to be no reason why two-man or even three-man thatching partnerships abould not become the rule rather than the exception—as in the next.

in the past.

In December, 1943, Mr. Norman Wymer, a student of rural crafts, wrote in Country. LIFE :-

The possibility of making greater use of the thatched roof as a feature of post-war building in rural areas is now being explored building in rural areas is now being explored by planning authorities, and in at feast one area a county thatching officer is being appointed to investigate these possibilities, to train more workers for the craft aged to improve conditions generally.

More power to his ollow. Thatching is nearly always done by piscowork, and would seen to offer—by any outdoor, manual standards—really attractive wages.

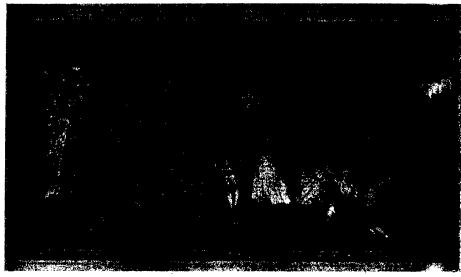
In 1896, when the average agricultural wage was about 35s. a week, the Rural Industries Burean works:—



STONE COTTAGES WITH THATCHED ROOFS AT ASHBY ST. LEDGERS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

BRADSHAW'S AND THEIR CONNECTION—I

AN ENEMY OF HOGARTH - By W. A. THORPE



1.—ONE OF FOUR HAM HOUSE TAPESTRIES: THE DANCE Marked BRADSHAW in the bottom right-hand corner. Photograph in the Victoria and Albert Museum

THE country-house habit of sending for shopkeepers did great service to 1815. It compelled the "inferior arts" to work to an architectural context, and it made tradesmen familiar with the taste of what Ellis called ability. A case in point is Bradshaw's, the Admiratly upholders (1764-74), of whom Mr. Ralph Edwards and Miss Margaret Jourdain have lately given an account. Some particulars may be added. It was not for nothing that

Bradshaw's furnished the apartments of the First Lord.

William Bradshaw's old enemy Hogarth, as many people will now know, scraped up a living in the seventeen-twenties by any designing job he could get from the shops. He was ready to tackle designs for printing or engraving, book-illustration, titles, trade-cards, all sorts of applied ornsment for silver and horn, coach-painting, heraldry, inn-signs, and probably the forms of furniture and vessels. "Designers," said Hogarth in 1735, are the Foundation

Meantime Hogarth's battle with big business was adoot. Designers, he wrote in his charter of 1738, are "oppressed by the Tyranny of the Rich; not the rich who are above them; not the rich of their own profession, but the rich of the tvery trade which could not subsist without them." They were "entirely in the hands of the shopkeepers." He spoke from experience of the racket in Soho.

The control of the taxastructural business was a substantial of the same of the spoke from the spok

The control of the tapestry trade by foreigners and Jews had not been easily won. In 1685 Count Dolling's refugees found to their sorrow that there was "no sale in England for any tapestrions." It has no sale in England to their sorrow that there was "no sale in England for the sale to the sale of the sale to the sal

It was on the Element of Earth that Hogarth stood forth as the champion of English design. The enemy bore the name of Joshus Morris, tapestry-maker, of Frith Street. Bradshaw seconded him. Were they both of Jewish origin? In the Dashy Journal of November 28, 1728, his saan had advertised "a large quantity of curious fine new tapestry hangings." and he is known particularly by two signed panels, dated 1723, from Perrystone Court, Herefordshire, which were sold at Christie's in 1916. In 1727-Hogarth appeared



 THE CHEVENING SIDE-TABLE. Perved and git, with marble top. Probably by Bradaling. About 1730

as plaintiff in a tapestry action admitting that he had no experience of appearing design. He was a natural fighter, and no doubt the promoter of a test The particulars are:

IN COL BANCO

WILLIAM HOGARTH Plaintiff JOREWA MORRIS Defendant.
The Plaintiff declares that on the 20th of
Middlesex December, 1727 at Westminster storeasid.
Defendant was indebted to him 30 1. for
painter's work, and for the materials laid out for the said
work; which defendant faithfully promised to pay when
demanded.
Paintiff also declares, that Defendant promised to
pay for the said work and other materials, as much as

Paintiff also declares, that Defendant promised to pay for the said work and other materials, as much as the same was worth; and Plaintiff in fact says the same was worth other 30 l. Plaintiff also declares for another sum of 30 l. for money laid out and expended for Defendant's use, which he promised to pay.

The Defendant not performing his several promises, the Plaintiff has brought this action to his damage 30 l. for which this action is brought.

To which the Defendant hath pleaded non assumpsil, and theremone junts is indicated.

and thereupon issue is joined :

The Defendant is an upholsterer and tapestry-worker, and was recommended to Plaintiff as a person skilful in paintiff age to the proper section of the pro

and consulted with his workmen whether t home, and consuited with his workmen whether the design was so painted as they could work tapestry by it. Upon this, Defendant sent the painting back to Plaintiff by his servant, who acquainted him. And they were all unanimous that it was not finished in a workman-like manner, and that it was impossible for them to work

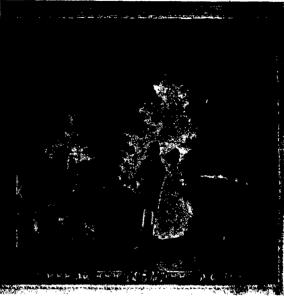
were an unactive manner, and that it was impossible for them to waperty by it. Beendant sent back the painting to Plaintif it. Defendant sent back the painting to Plaintif it. Defendant, who acquainted him, "that the same did not answer the Defendant's purpose, and that it was of no use to him; but if he would take and pay for it."

Defendant employs some of the finest hands in Europe in working tapestry, who are most of them foreigners, and have worked abroad as well as here and are perior indees of performances of this kind.

and are perior indees of performances of this kind.

The plaintif mounts are those months before he a month, but it was near those months before he

a month, but it was near three mouths before he sent to the Defendant to view it; who, when he saw it, told him he could not make any use of it, and was so disappointed for want of it, that he was



3.-ANOTHER OF THE HAM HOUSE TAPESTRIES: THE FOUNTAIN Photograph in the Victoria and Albert Museum

forced to put his workmen upon working other tapestry that was not bespoke to the value of $200\,l$, which now lies by him, and another painter is now painting another proper pattern for the said piece

To prove the case as above set forth, call Mr. William Bradshaw.

To prove the painting not to be performed in a workmanilise manner and that it was impossible to make tapeetry by it, and that it was of no use to Plaintiff, call Mr. Bernsed Dorrider, Mr. Phillips. Mr. De Friend, Mr. Denlen, and Mr. Pajon.

Lord Chief Justice Eyre (d. 1735) found for the plaintiff on May 28, 1728. The verdict not only

paved the way for the legislation of 1735 (8 Geo. II, cap. 13) which gave designers legal copyright in their own designs; it was a great victory for English art.

Among Bradshaw's supporting witne Dorrider, Danthon (the French spelling) and Pajon belonged to families well known in the French tapestry trade. Counsel's memoranda on the brief tapestry trade, Counsel's memoranda on the brief suggested that the witnesses for the plantiff were suggested that the witnesses for the plantiff were for the for the form th

Mr. Edwards and Miss Jourdain (Georgian Cabinetmakers) point out that from about 1740 the name of George Smith Bradshaw occurs in accounts. Metronymics seeings smith prunama decum in accounts, acticallymiss, were not then common in the commercial classes, and it may be that William Bradshaw, tapicer and up-holder only, whaled to strengthen the business on the takenet side, "our." Mr. Smith being called George Smith Bradshaw for the name's sake, and to dischause for the name's sake, and to give tinguish him from the other cabinet Smiths near. At all events the prosperous firm of Greek Street and Dean Street (1787-1787) did not forget that old Bradshaw had once been on the side of the foreigners. The four Ham House tapestries, of which two are illus-trated in Figs. I and S, are fine illustrations of the firm's French design, and no doubt represent the idiom of French hands. A well-known tapestry Have Hust, formerly belonging to Mr. Martin Van Straaten, bears the names of both manufacturer and designer:



4.—THE BELTON HOUSE SETTEE. Walent and tapestry. Poultry seems, parrots and vascs of flowers in colours on a grey-brown background. Mark, in yellow lotters on cover: STRANOVER BRADSHAW. About 1730

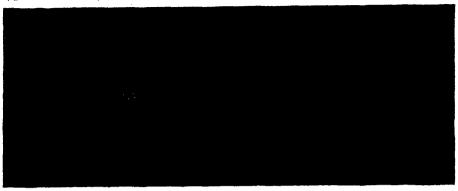
BRADSHAW STRANOVER

The designer's name takes first place on the cover of the well-known Belton House acttee (Fig. 4), trade-marked:

STRANOVER ----

It shows a characteristic oval of poultry flanked by exotic birds and vases of flowers.

(To be concluded)



1.—THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH AND RUINS OF TONG COLLEGE (on the right) FROM THE NORTH-WEST

TONG, SHROPSHIRE—I

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH

The series of Vernon Tombs ranging from 1440 to 1633, with Skakespeare's epitaph on the latest, make of Tong Church a national treasury of mediavel and Renaissance art.

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

ISTORY, art, romance and oblivion have enveloped the castle and church of Tong with so thick a texture that it is not easy to distinguish the realities without disturbing the rich patina, like the web of countless spiders, which is the predominant characteristic of this extraordinary place. Notable as its history is, and at times so fartastic the visible forms it has left so that truth is stranger than fiction, yet its romance-laden atmosphere is the first impression and really the essential beauty of Tong—expressed visually in the glowing alabaster crowd of angels and efficient conservations.

sesential beauty of Tong—expressed visually in the glowing alabaster crowd of angels and effigies congesting the church. The Vernon knights and ladies commemorated are actual enough, though their castle has been replaced by the Indo-Gothic extravaganza now in ruins of the incredible Durants, while in between hover the ghosts of such unexpected notabilities as Dorothy Vernon, Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu (nde Pierrepont). Mrs. Fitzherbert, and Little Nell, no less securely tied to the place. Indeed, the grave of one Helen Gwyn, who came to Tong with her grandfather and died, is pointed out in the churchyard as being that of Little Nell's prototype, so that it is not easy to draw the line exactly between fact and fancy.

About 1410 Elizabeth Lady Pembrugge or Pembrugy, widow of Sir Fulke, fourth and last of his line descending from a succession of Zouches and Belmeis lords of Tong reaching back to the Conquest, rebuilt and endowed the existing church as a college "to the worship and glony of God and in memory of her husband." She lived till 1446-7, when she was buried beside Sir Fulke beneath the oldest of the series of altar tombs (by the north pier of the chancel arch, Fig. 6, foreground), having no doubt completed the church and college buildings. These thus belong to that class

of foundations much favoured in the late Middle Ages for self perpetuation, with or without a social purpose as well, which produced among many the colleges of Cobham (Kent), Fotheringay, Ewelme, and Eton. At Tong the college lay immediately west of the church, on a slope to a little river, where the remains, now heavily ivide (Fig. 1), of its quadrangle were still partly inhabited in 1783. The college provided for a warden, fivepriest, who chaplains, with 13 poor and infirm per-

sons, and a grammar school for the children of the neighbourhood.

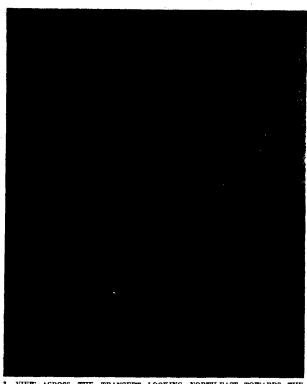
Tong is one of the few medizeval churches in England built and completed at one time to a single design and remaining essentially untouched (except for the addition of the Vernon or Golden Chapel early in the sixteenth century). It is of a singular design externally, with a central octagonal belfry wherein hangs the Great Bell of Tong corbled inwards over the square crossing, supporting



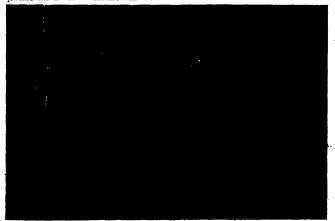
2.—THE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST, WITH THE PORCH AND GOLDEN CHAPEL (e. 1515) ON THE LEFT. The whole Church was rebuilt in the first half of the fifteenth century to a single and very unsweed design

a stone, louvred steeple. The flat roof of nave and church is battlemented, with plain pinnacles surmounting the buttresses. nave has aisles the roofs of which slope rather indeterminately, though on the south side the large porch and added chapel provide sup-port and incident. It is "late" Gothic, really rather decadent, particularly in the way that the external design slurs over the essentially cruciform plan. The transeptual arrangement inside (Fig. 3) is not expressed in the elevation, the transept arms flanking the tower being treated like the three other bays of the nave. The nave arcades are probably survivals from the earlier church, of before 1300; by 1440 a more slender pier and flattened arch was being universally used, yet here the older pattern was reproduced to match where needed. The woodwork is almost entirely original, comprising massive benches in the nave with flat, traceried ends; chantry screens forming chapels in the east ends of the aisles, retaining their rich colouring; and all the chancel woodwork, including the screen, which is extended along the sidewalls as richly traceried panelling, and a full set of stalls. The church was sympathetically restored in 1892 by Ewan Christian.

But it is with the wonderful series of monuments that we are concerned. Though Lady Pembrugge, during her widowhood, is described as the "Lady of Tong," she seems to have had a life interest only in the property, which went direct on Sir Fulke's death to his sister's son, Richard Vernon of Haddon. This sister and her husband, Sir Richard Vernon, were themselves debarred from inheriting, through the latter having supported Hotspur's rebellion at Shrewsbury Fight in 1403. But Sir Richard Vernon II (1391-1452) became a trusted supporter of the Lancastrians—Treasurer of Calais and Speaker of the Parliament of Leicester-and at his death was buried not at Haddon but beneath the altar tomb by the south chancel pier, balancing that of his uncle and aunt (Figs. 3 and 7). Effigies and tomb are Nottingham alabaster work of the first order, adorned with angels carrying shields alternate with apostles, the figure of Christ occupying the centre of the west end. Traces of gilding remain on the angels' wings and the Christ's hair, also on the iewelled orle around Sir Richard's helmet.



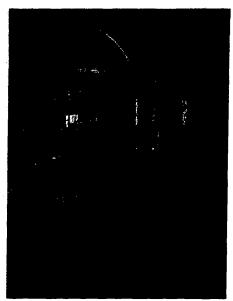
3.—VIEW ACROSS THE TRANSEPT LOOKING NORTH-EAST TOWARDS THE CHANCEL SCREEN. THE STANLEY MONUMENT ON THE RIGHT



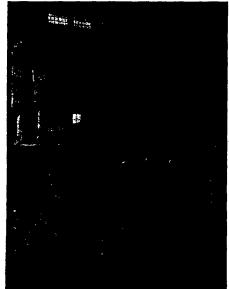
4.—ALABASTER TOMB OF RICHARD VERNON (1517). Beyond, that of Str Fulbs and Lady Fembrages (c. 1410)



5.—CIBORIUM, OR GOBLET, orystal and silver gilt. (c. 1540)



6.-THE TRANSEPT, looking south to the Golden Chapel. Tombe (from front), Pembrugge, Sir Richard Vernon, the Stanley monument



7.—SIR RICHARD VERNON, Treasurer of Calaia, d. 1452. Efficies and tomb are Nottingham alabaster works of the first order. Bey is the Stanley monument, probably by Maximilian Colt

The effigies are perfect and of great beauty, the knight in accurately detailed plate armour wearing the SS chain, his head resting on a helm with the Vornon boar crest, and his wife, Benedicta Ludlow of Hodnet, a mitre-like head-dress.

Their son, Sir William Vernon, was "Knight Constable of England," that is acting Lord High Constable or Commander-in-Chief, to Henry VI. He died 1467, his wife, Margaret Swinfen, surviving him, and is buried beneath an altar tomb of sculptured free-stone, with very fine brasses of the deceased and their children inset in a Purbeck slab, set against the south-west pier supporting the tower. Sir Harry, his son, maintained the family's position with singular address through the Wars of the Roses, contriving to enjoy the confidence (until too late) successively of the King Maker, Edward IV, Richard III, and Henry VII who appointed him Governor of Arthur Prince of Wales at Ludlow. The Prince, who stayed with him at Haddon, probably sojourned at Tong also. According to Leland he largely reconstructed Tong Castle "all of brick," besides completing the building of the older but smaller Haddon Hall. He married a daughter of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who lies beside him on the highly ornate and coloured tomb under an arch canopy between the south transept and the Golden Chapel (Fig. 11), which was "made and flowndyd in the year 1515," according to the inscription on Sir Harry's tomb, as a Vernon chantry.

The chapel (Fig. 10) gets its name from its fan-vaulting having been gilded. Many traces of its gorgeous colouring survive. Above the altar was a Crucifixion, dimly to be descried; damask patterns were



8.—LITTLE NELL IN TONG CHURCH. Frontispiece, by George Cattermole, to First Cheap Edition of The Old Curresity Shop, 1848

stencilled on the walls; the sculptured knops of the vaulting are still faintly gilt; and the original tiles glow in the floor. Sir Harry's tomb, of sandstone, retains most of its colour: the heraldic shields, the statuettes of mourning monks-their eyes and features still paintedthe tracery of the base gilt against a faded blue, now soft lavender, ground. Sir Harry's plate armour glints with gold, and his lady's cloak is scarlet, her hair once golden now terra-cotta, the little angel supporting her pillow robed in scarlet. At the west end Sir Harry's youngest son, Arthur, a priest, who died in 1517, is commemorated by the unique and charming little bust (Fig. 9). It shows him in the attitude of preaching-forerunner of all the Jacobean memorial busts and was originally painted proper. The ornate canopy is still bright with gilding, and the brackets below green with scarlet ribs. A more conventional brass of Dom. Arthur is on the floor. Two other sons of Sir Harry have tombs at Tong: Humphrey, the third, who founded the Hodnet branch of the Vernons by marrying its heiress; and Richard, the eldest, who survived his father only two years. His tomb (Fig. 4), where he lies with his wife, a Dymock, exactly reproduces the unusual, almost flamboyant detail of Sir Harry's, but in alabaster also faintly glowing with azure and gilt. The face of the Golden Chapel towards the church (Fig. 7) is elaborately canopied, though the figures occupying the niches are no longer there. Yet the encrusted sculpture of arch and canopies and crockets, piling up beyond the ala-baster and marble of the tombs, produces exactly the effect beloved by Prout and Cattermole (who visualised Little Nell at Tong, Fig. 8) in old water-colours of Gothic fanes in Normandy. It is enhanced by the

bid where colours as detailed an extension of the last monument in the series. Sir George Vernon, "King of the Peak," a child at his father's death, had two daughters, Margaert who married Sir Thomas Stanley, second son of the Earl of Derby, and the celebrated Dorothy who, on second son of the Earl of Derry, and the celebrated Dovothy who, on the night of her sister's wedding, eloped with Sir John Manners, taking Haddon to that family. Tong came with Margaret to the Stanley. The superb alabaster tomb of Sir Thomas and Sir Edward Stanley originally stood at the north side of the altar and was

moved to its present position in the early nineteenth century. The black marble obelisks that, as shown in a drawing in Dugdale's MS. Visitation of Shrophshire, 1894, stood on the floor at the angles were then set up on the corners. Above lie Sir Thomas (d. 1876) and his Lady, below Sir Edward his son, who died 1829 but probably erected the tomb in 1612 or before he sold Tong in 1623. His effigy is seen through the arcade exquisitely arabesqued with "Antiques" [Fig. 3]. Little figures, now fragmentary, formerly surmounting the obelisks, perch in the canopies of the Golden Chapel. At the head and foot of the tomb are the epitable stated in the Dugdale MS. as "made" the tomb are the epitaphs stated in the Dugdale MS. as "made by William Shakespeare, the late famous Tragedian."



PORTRAIT BUST, with painted canopy, of Father Arthur Vérnon, d. 1517. West end of Golden Chapel

Ask who lyes heare but do not weep; He is not dead, he dooth but sleep. This stony register is for his bones, He fame is more perpetuall than theis stones; And has own goodness with himself being gone Shall lyve when earthie monument is none.

Not monumental stone preserves our fame Nor sky aspiring piramids our name The memory of him for whom this stands Shall outlyve marble and defacers' hands. When all to tymes consumption shall be geaven Standly for whom this stands shall stand in heaven.

In Shakespear's Verses in Tong Church (1838) Mrs. Esdaile reviews the convincing evidence for Shakespear's authorabip—his close connection with the Stanley family, Dugdale's interest in his fellow countryman, and the echoes of lines in the Secretary Stanley family. Sonnets. She also gives reasons for considering the tomb as either by Cornelius Cure or Maximilian Colt.

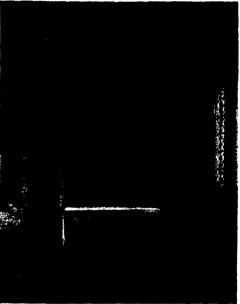
Sir Thomas Harries bought Tong. His widow, about 1630, gave to the church the magnificent piece of Tudor plate (Fig. 5), a ciborium with a barrel of crystal, the gilt surface covered with fine floral scrolls, which is not the least, nor the greatest, jewel of this treasury.

jewel of this treasury.

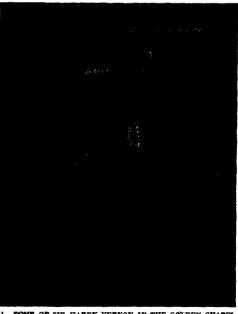
Dickens gives a recognisable description of the church in The Old Curiosity Shop and any doubt that he had Tong in mind as the scene of Little Nell's death seems dispelled by the fact (to which Mr. Leslie Staples of The Dickensias has drawn my attention) that in 1838 he went over the ground between Birmingham and Wolverhampton and as far afield as Shrewsbury and Kenilworth, with "Phis," writing of the novel to his companion afterwards, "you will recognise the description of the road we travelled."

To be concluded.



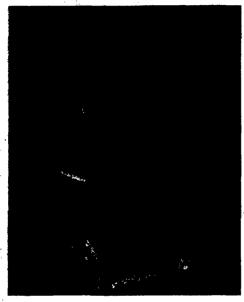


10.-THE GOLDEN CHAPEL, 1515



11.-TOMB OF SIR HARRY VERNON IN THE GOLDEN CHAPEL

INSECT PORTRAIT STUDIES



1.—FRONTAL VIEW OF HEAD AND FORELEGS OF HUMBLE-BEE

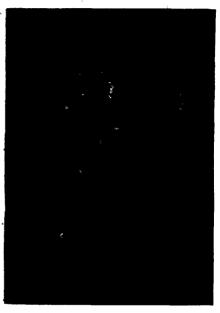
2.—HEAD OF BLOWFLY (FRONTAL VIEW)

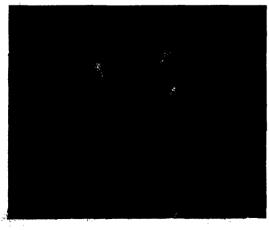
3.—HEAD OF QUEEN WASP

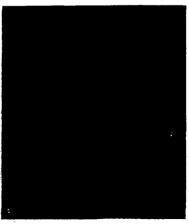
4.—A FULL-FACE PORTRAIT OF A MALE LONG HORN GRASSHOPPER

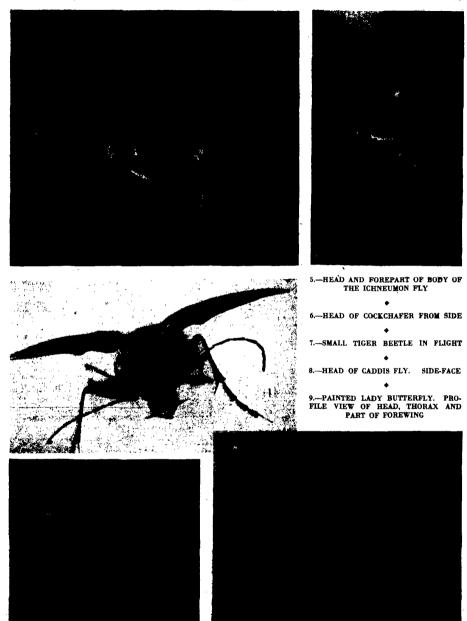
PHOTOMICROGRAPHS OF SOME COMMON WINGED CREATURES

By ERNEST A. BOTTING









NEW CARS DESCRIBED

THE LANCHESTER 10 H.P.

THIS latest model from the old-established firm of Lanchester his been the cause of some speculation since its announcement recently, particularly as it was claimed to have a performance greatly superior to that of its prewar ancestor. I recently had the opportunity of carrying out a thorough inspection and road test of the car, and it impressed me as an improvement, in many ways, over previous Lanchester 10 cars that I have driven.

The outward appearance has been changed, and the traditional Lanchester radiator is no car. On five the section to the car one is misled into

The outward appearance has been changed, and the traditional Lanchester radiator is no more. On first seeing the car one is misled into thinking that it is at least a 14-bp. car, owing to the size and roominess of the bodywork. The lines generally show no advanced tendency, but are quiet and restrained. The design of the car throughout embodies no estartling innovations, but is rather an example of improvement by evolution.

The chassis is a normal section underslung frame with cruciform bracing, and is provided with semi-elliptic springs at the rear. At the front the suspension is by the Dalmier system independent springing incorporating coil springs, the lay-out being similar to that used successfully on socul cars and armoured vehicles during the war. Chassis lubrication is effected by grease gun throughout. The ground clearance of

By J. EASON GIBSON-

the engine ticking over, the car, although in gear, will remain stationary. All that is now required is to press the accelerator, when the car will move off. To stop the car all that is now necessary is to transfer the foot from the accelerator to the brake pedal. The car will halt, although still in gear. When it is desired to move off again, transfer the foot from the brake to the accelerator.

brake to the accelerator.

Once the car is well under way the most pleasing way to get the best out of the system is always to select the gear likely to be required next. For example, if driving along a main road, the next gear will probably be brind, for climbing a bill or to obtain better acceleration for passing. If the lever is kept in third, all that you have to do when the circumstances arise is to press and release the gear-changing pedal, when third automatically comes into

It will be obvious what a blessing this transmission system is to people who find the mere usual routine a worry and source of dangerous pre-occupation. In traffic driving, even for the most expert of drivers, it is very restful.

"THE LINES ARE QUIET AND RESTRAINED"

6 inches appears enough, as the lowest point is the frame itself; thus the battery, silencer and broke rule are well out of home's way.

brake rods are well out of harm's wgy.

The principal feature of interest is, of course, the use of a fluid flywheel and a preselective gearbox. For those not familiar with the
working of these components a fuller description
many of interest. The fluid flywheel, like so
the second of the country of the contribution of the
principle of centrifugal force. As the engine
spins, the oil in the ribbed vanes of a flywheel, is
so
principle of centrifugal force. As the engine
spins, the oil in the ribbed vanes of a flywheel is
forced out by centrifugal force. In the engine
spins, the oil in the ribbed vanes of a flywheel is
forced out by centrifugal force into the vanes
in another flywheel which is connected to
the
driving shaft. The actual driving medium thus
becomes the oil, and there is no metallic contact
whatever. When a pre-selective gear-box is used
also, it will be seen how simple driving can
become. For starting off, the gear-selector lever,
placed on the steering column just under the
steering wheel, is moved to either first or second
gear, there being no need to touch what on a
normal car would be called the clutch. When
practically ready to move off the gear-engaging
pedal (or clutch) is presend and released. With

The remainder of the specification is conventional. The engine is a four-cylinder fitted with overhead valves, and gives a power output of 40 b.h.p. at 4,200 f.p.m. Everything under the bonnet is well placed for maintenance. The dip-stick is easily reached, and the oil-filler is in the best place, on top of the valve rocker cover. The grease gun, oil can, and starting handle are carried in clips under the bonnet. The battery, unusually nowadays, is carried under the rearried in clips under the bonnet. The battery, unusually nowadays, is carried under the rearried in clips under the control the temperature and to assist in rapid warming up. The water pump feeds cool waster direct to the casting in the cylinder head in the region of the exhaust valves and spacking cluws.

ing in the cylinder head in the region of the exhaust valves and sparking plug.

When sitting in the car the impression of airness is most noticeable: there is no feeling of being boxed in. Very often, in anything other than the largest cars, the rear-east passengers have to endure a pain in the neck to see out of the front screen, but on the Lanchester, owing to the roof's being higher than usual, this fallithas been completely obvisted. The measures

which is well above the average. The width across the rear seat is also 47 inches, which should prove ample for all reasonable purposes. A small but pleasing point is the provision of an ashtray for every passenger. Both the luggage boot and the spare-wheel container are provided with locks. For owners contemplating a Continental holiday under present conditions, this is important.

the test and are of finish not all I had expected on a Lanchester. The dashboard is a steel pressing and on the car I tried the colours did not match, and working maris were visible through the paint. Certain metal exews used externally on the bodywork had not been plated and, before I returned the car, were showing signs of rust. This, I should imagine, is not normal, as the car I rired had been rushed

not normal, as the car I trued had been runned through for demonstration purposes. During the time I had the car I covered over 550 miles, including fast main roads, town driving and gentle motoring in the lanes of Soffolk. One feature that was most impressive, and unlike previous Lanchesters, was that, although the maximum timed speed was 67, the car would apparently cruise for ever at around 60. While I had the car I did one very fast and urgent trip to Derby, carrying spares for a friend in the throes of rushing through repairs to his E.R.A., prior to leaving for the Grand Prix at Turin. For mile after mile on the straight stretches of A5 I kept the speedometer at over 60 and, far from showing any sign of distress, the car seemed to like it. The petrolonumption figure, although not, perhaps, as high as some 10-h.p. cars, is good in view of the size and comfort of the car. The cornering and suspension, largely owing to the use of independent springing, was of a high order, and I should think would be even better with a full load. The relative positions of the gear lever and the window winder could be improved, as on more than one occasion, when selecting a gear, my cuff became involved with the window-winder.

When I was driving at low speeds in narrow lanes the steering was light, and the whole car gave an impression of effortiess ease. The improvement in performance of the new model is well worth having, retaining at the same time the characteristics of silence and comfort for which the Lanchester is well known.

THE LANCHESTER 10

Makers: The Lanchester Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry

SPECIFICATION

Price .. £761 Brakes .. Girling .. £12 10s. Tax C.C. Suspension Inde .. 1,287 dent (front) B S 66-5 x 101-6 Wheelbase 8 ft. 8 in. Track (front) 4
Track (rest) 4
O'all length 13 ft. 2
, width 4 ft. 10
, beight 5 ft. 2 Cylinders 4 ft. Valves .. Overhead B.H.P. 40 at 4,200 r.p.m. Zenith Carb. in Grd. clearance Lucas coil Full flow Ignition . Oil filter 85 ft. Turning circle let goar . . 21 4 to 1 2nd goar 11 65 to 1 3rd goar . 7 55 to 1 23 owt. Weight ... Tyre size 5.25 x 16 5·1 to 1 Fuel cap. 8 gala. Top goar 21.4 to 1 Oil oup ...

PERFORMANC

Accel. m.p.h. secs. secs. 10-30 Top 14-0 2nd 7-5 20-40 Top 14-5 3rd 9-8 0-60 (all genrs) 25-8

A CROWDED HOUR - A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

THERE are moments when the fact that we cannot be in two places at once is hard to bear. One such is coming for me next week. Two powerful magnets are almost pulling me saunder, so fiercely do they tug. That is the week of both the Neman of the World tournament at Hoylake and the medial at St. Andrews. I have unheestatingly made my election. Nothing could keep me away from the first medal week after all these years. I want to meet many friends: I want to wear my red coat again at dinner (the merciful moth has nibbled only one almost imperceptible hole in one elbow). I want to see the caddies taking their diverse views as to whither Mr. Wethered will drive his inaugural shot at a horrible hour of the morning; I want teven, if I have the courage, to play a few holes on the Old Course myself. But it is a wrench to turn away from beloved Hoylake and the professionals struggling there in do-or-die single combat.

The Open Championship, of course, comes first; there can be no question about that, but of all the other tournaments in which the leading professionals play, the News of the World, for me at any rate, comes second and a long way ahead of the third. I confess to growing bored with these endless four rounds of score play, not always on interesting courses, but match play on one of the very greatest—that touches menerly. I have soldom missed this tournament, and this is the first time in the histoy that it has been played by the sea. It has often had worthy battlefields, if somer rather unworthy ones. No man can ask better than Walton Heath at full stretch, but links are links, and sea is set.

I dip my pencil in the gloom of earthquake and eclipse." and draw for myself an imaginary picture. Two real tigers—let us say Locke and Reex—are all square with two to play: they are going to that fiendish Royal green at Hoylake, with the bunker on one side and the road on the other, and a typical Hoylake wind sweeping across the links and towards that road. If that particular picture does not come to pass, no doubt something equally tremendous will, and I shall fit to be there to see it.

I do not think any tournament, not even the Champinship itself, has left so many little pictures, and not imaginary ones, imprinted on my memory. Taylor taking off his cap and mopping his brow on the 35th green at Midsurrey before tacking a put to beat Robson. Braid having been six up at the turn against Ray at Walton and having been then pulled down to one, playing the home hole with an apparently frozen calm in a perfect four; Padg ham playing an iron shot up to a green at Moor Park and Sandy Herd whispering reverentially "Harry Vardon over again". Sandy himself at the áge of 57 beating Bloxham in a storm of rain at Mid-Surey and myself a dripping sop in watching it; Rees holing putts at Oxhey and finally Cotton winning that terrific final against Padgham at the 37th in the first year of the war. How clearly they all come back, and Hoylake, of all places, would surely add to the gallery.

However, please goodness, there will be St. Andrews, and that will be pretry good. It is eight years since there was an autumn medal, for in September of 1899 the war had made a clean sweep of all such things. Even the 1898 medal week was a sadly maimed festival; indeed it was not a festival at all, for that was the time of Munich. I had come from the international matches at Porthcawl, and there the only really and hideously exciting part of the day had been that at which all the players crowded into the club-house to listen to the wireless news of Germany on the march.

By the time St. Andrews was reached the gloom had deepened; nobody could care much about his medal score; the thought of a convivial dinner appeared monstrous, and then there came a ray of spurious light; we heard that Mr. Chambersian had flown to Munich. I suppose we all of us took very short views, for the weight seemed suddenly lifted and the dinner passed off bravely enough. Still it had been but the pale ghost of a medal day. This time, even though the world is not so very cheerful a place, it will, we may hope, be the real thing once more. What a pleasant thing it would be if Mr.

What a pleasant thing it would be if Mr. Wethered, after waiting seven years to win the Queen Adelaide medal in his office as captain, could win the medal as well. This is a happy event usually past praying for, since captains as a rule are too far past the first flush of their youth, but this is far from being so in Mr. Wethered's case. I am not good at statistics, and do not know off-hand whether the captain ever has won the medal in his year of office. The late Lord Forster (then Mr. H. W. Forster) won the second Spring Medal in 1914, and I think that was his year of captaincy. To see Mr. Wethered hang the medal round his own neck at dinner would make the best of all possible beginnings to a new era.

Before going to the east of Scotland for that medal I look forward to another festival on the west coast, immediately before it. This will be a full-dress amateur international between England and Scotland. It is to be played at Western Gailes, a course that has hitherto provided one of the gaps in my education, since I have only seen two or three holes on it and have forgotten them. Everyone speaks of it in terms of high praise and I want to see it.

Strictly speaking this will be. I believe, an unofficial match, since the golfing unions have not felt it possible this year to organise the internationals between the four countries. However, some unofficial personages in England thought that it would be good fun to play Scotland. They approached friends across the border who took up the notion with enthusiasm, and the sides-are to be every whit as representative as if they had been chosen by selection

committees. In fact, when I remember one or two of the sides that a committee has chosen in the past I can safely say that the England side will be much more representative. The match is to be played on the 21st and

The match is to be played on the 21st and 32nd, 38 holes of singles on the first day and 38 holes foursomes on the second. This is in itself a new departure, for the match has never before taken more than one day. In 1802, when it was first played at Holylake, it consisted of 38 holes singles, and then scoring was by the old ruthless method of holes. In 1903 at Muirfield the scoring was subtred to that by matches, and so it has remained ever since, but the forms of the match has changed once or twice. In 1912 it was played entirely by foursomes, and then at Deal in 1823 the plan of 18 hole singles in the morning and 18 hole foursomes in the afternoon was introduced. On that principle all the matches in the international tournament between the four countries have been played.

. .

That tournament has been a great and unquestioned success and excellent fine, but I must confess to a few antiquated regrets for the field match in which England and Scotland flew at one another's threats and nobody else was concerned. I have a sentimental eagerness to watch this match at Western Galles because "if I am spared" I shall then be one of the half a dozen survivors—four Englishmen and two Scotsmen—of the two sides that played at Hoylake forty-four years ago. I remember vividly the setting out from Euston, with wild hopes of playing (some of the places in the team had not yet been filled up), hopes that I endeavoured vainly to restrain lest I be disappointed. Well, this time, if all is well, I shall be starting from Euston again, but with a more tranquil pulse and a certain prospect of enjoying myself.

SNAPSHOTS FROM THE CRICKET SEASON

By R. C. ROBERTSON-GLASGOW

The delightful Cracket Bag which his brother Jefferson recently collected and packed for Herbert Farjeon, then exposed to public view, occurs the line: "The game that's done, the game that's never done"; a sentiment most appropriate now that our chosen seventeen cracketers, boistered by a great cohort of scribes, are on their way to our old friends and enemies in Australia, and we on this side are comparing them, doubtless to the discredit of their Selectors, with our own private England team.

Selections, with our own private England team.

It would be alle to deny that these champions carry our hope rather than our confidence. Such an attitude is characteristic more than reasonable; for our only standard of comparison is set up by propagands from abroad. Australia tells us how good they are, and we believe them, an old story. Yet they, like us, have no means of measuring excellence in advance, only a readier optimism in declaring it. As to batting, Bradman, now 38, is almost certain to play, and he will sureby be captain. I cannot imagine him in a subordinate post. Barnes, who came over there as a boy of nineteen in 1938, is now ready for stardom. There will be Brown and Hassett, both players of grace and accomplishment. In bowling, the three who mattered most here in 1938, O'Reilly, McCormick and Fleetwood-Smith, have all passed out of the reckoning. We will believe in their successors when we see and hear of them. G. O. Allen's England team set out ten years ago amid almost adulble groans. They won the first two Tests, and, had they then won an all-important toss, might well have brought back the Ashes. So, away with faint-heartedness!

In our own Championship Yorkshire have done it again; more from memory and by habit than because of any special technical excellence. In no other county is the will to win quite so strong, and in their captain, Brian Sellers, they have one who understands and applies the perfect mixture of discipline and humour. Bowling wins matches, and the wet season admirably suited the methods of the slow left-hander, Booth, and the slow off-spinner. Ellis Robinson. Bill Bowes, after his yearn as prisoner of war, was not the man of seven years ago; but, at a somewhat slower pace than usual, he turned the scales in more than one doubtful match. In batting they resembled those vocalists who make the most of a moderate organ. In the latter part of the season especially there were times when it seemed that the whole thing must break down; but there was always a reacue, and the only total collapse, against Hampshire, came when the Championship was won.

Maurice Leyland, the last link with the great Yorkshire teams of the early 1920s, has announced his retirement. He was one of the squarest fighters in the whole history of cricket, the Horatius of the game. Other left-handers have had more grace of style. There was all summer in a stroke by Frank Woolley. But none was so completely equipped in mind and muscle as Leyland to answer the best, or worst, that the enemy could do. I never fancied an England team against Australia without him. When the bell rang, there was about him that sort of jaunty ferocity which sustained the blacksmith in his fight with "Crab" Wilson. He had no truck with nerves and attitudes. As non-striker, he would stand at the crease as still as stone. His left-handedness helped him in his fights with the leg spin of Grimmett and O'Reilly. In England he alone was never made a fool of by those two maaters, and, towards the end of his Test career, he, who never boasted nor wasted a speech, remarked: "Now 1 have O'Reilly taped."

In his own left-handed bowling he allowed comedy, and, when he was put on, it was as the batsman who climbs down a little to experiment with a lesser and somewhat humorous art. But, often, the joke stopped at his end. He had strong spin from the off, some command of length, and an occasional googly which at least one admirer boldly compared to that of Fleetwood-Smith. It was the sort of bowling that Wilfred Rhodes would mutter about, but to Levland it was a hobby and a holiday.

. . "We've had some good paddling," re marked the Nawab of Pataudi, when asked how the Indians had enjoyed their tour. What a good, and entertaining, side they were and they kept their best cricket for the Tests in which I know, Leonard Hutton rated them very high. They had no bowler of above medium pace who ould rank as international in standard; the more praise, therefore, to Amarnath and Mankad, who were never mastered by the England batsmen. Amarnath gave us a lesson in in-swip bowling, which must always rely for full effect on the ball which swerves unex-pectedly from leg and finds the batsman wrongly balanced. Both at Lord's and at Manwrongly balanced. Both at Lord s and at man-chester he was magnificent; at the latter, indeed, on the third morning, he was almost unplayable for half an hour or so, and for a unpayable for half all nour of 80, and for a short space even suggested danger of an England defeat. Pataudi worked him very hard, to the exclusion of his slow leg-spin bowlers. In result, Amarnath never touched his true form as a Test batsman. Mankad showed himself to be the best slow left-hander in the season's firstclass cricket, with subtly varied flight and strong spin from leg. Denis Compton played him especially well

Of the Indian batsmen Merchant stood first, combining the practical with the pleasant in almost perfect blend. In method he is valer

rather than violens, assisting rather than striking the ball. Back-play is his foundation and he regards a swat for six as the polished wit would regard a Rabelaisian joke intruded into conversation. Pataudi's batting still has in it the substance of greatness: no one in his team played the off strokes with quite his fluency and grace; but age is beginning to retard his foot-work and his eye. He was bowled by balls which, a dozen years ago, he would have placed comfortably between the fielders.

Hazare, at his best, was nearly a great batsman, very strong on the drive and hook, but never quite free from sudden lapses of concentration. Still, a double-century against Middlew was something to whether the substitution of the substitution of

Of their less illustrious batsmen the two left-handers, Abdul Hafeez and Gul Mahomed gave and, as evidently, received much enjoyment. Hafeez had that rashness which encourages the faster bowlers and the slips, but he was unafraid of any situation. Further, he was a grand fielder in the outfield. Gul Mahomed, who played in only the first Test, showed one of the crispest of forward cuts, and his fielding was quite remarkable.

Among the County sides to whom the Indians went down heavily was Somerset. In the Championship they won twelve matchesten more than ever before. Lack of space, perhaps, denied them their meed of written praise, but lack of sense, surely, denied their

brilliant opening bataman, Harold Gimblett, his due reward of a place in the England team for Australia. Gimblett is something different. Not for him the conventional approaches to a long score. He does not mean the ball to stay new for long. No batsman in the game somurders the opening bowlers and thus makes easier the task of the batsmen who follow him. In past years, he was over-rash on the hook and the pull-drive. This season, he had conquered those faults and disciplined his fury of attack. Such a batsman is not to be judged only on his aggregate. His victory is moral no less than numerical. Yet his record was fine enough: 7 centuries and nearly 2,000 runs. As a fielder, too, he is in the first class. He is one more victim of the old and crusted policy of safety first.

In amateur cricket, Oxford University enjoyed a vigorous and timely revival. Early in the summer their defeat of Lancashire showed what had been done by keenness and the restoration of their old ground in the University Parks. Much credit must attach to their captain, David Macindoe, a most spirited leader and bowler; no less, maybe, to J. C. Masterman, the new Provest of Worcester College, whose intelligent organising made possible this revival. Against Cambridge, the left-handed M. P. Donnelly, who, according to Walter Hammond, is among the best half-dozen battamen in the game to-day, crowned a wonderful season with an ininings which our elders rank with that of H. K. Foster over fifty years ago. Cambridge have been faced with acute financial difficulties, but it is hoped that the generosity of cricket-lovers will enable them to trick their brains anew, and flame in the forehead of the morning sky.

CORRESPONDENCE

FOUNTAINS ABBEY

CIR.—The proposed reconstruction of Fountains Abbey raises most important architectural problems, besides the ethical and religious questions involved and that posed by the suggested use of a national monument by a single section of the community.

ment by a single section of the community.

To many minds the essential appeal of an historic building, particularly a mediaval one, is sincerity-aincerity of purpose, sincerity of structure and an acceptance of the outlook beliefe and passing fancies of those who fashioned it, and beyond all, sincerity of their own historic life. It was the fundamental insincerity of conjectural restoration which brought the Society of their own which brought the Society ings into being. With sincerity the mediaval craftamen carved their devils, demons, angels and saints in which they believed on ecclesiastical and secular buildings alike. It is the aincertity of the Georgians in their anientity of the Georgians in their anientity of the Georgians in their constants of the Georgians in their constants and any of the Georgians in their san anna of our mediaval structures with their sash windows, porticos and podimented doorways.

tures with their sash windows, porticos and pedimented doorways. How lifeless would be our cathedrals had not the succeeding generations had unquestioning faith in their common scriberound. In anoth buildmedieval craftsmen, ever striving after lightness and economy of material, starting from the Norman barrel vaults, with their massive piers and thrust-resisting walls, through the product and product of the production of the vault rips, culminating in the great traceried windows and flying buttreases of the fourteenth and fifteenth contries, and finally dying in the exuberance of surface treatment of the far vault. They could lighten their far vault. They could lighten their architecture died with their structural achievement.

achievement.

How can the buildings which died with the dissolution of the monasteries live again after the passage of so many centuries? Are we to put back those

missing parts as we feel they may have been? Must not the result be such a lifeless caricature as Carcassonne presents? We cannot put back the clock.

Are we, then, to go to the other extreme, to recognise the passage of time, and the ingenuity, experiment and changes that the intervening centuries have given us, and build in utter sincerty in the full expression of our current vogues, as some French rebuilding a demolahed nave in the lightest of sincere concrete structures, vertenting the chancel with its side chapels, in the heavy contrast of their massue medieval massory? The latter, to my mind, is the more logical use of apprache. This is one, but to probleme which arise when the reservation of a rule in decided upon.

Fountains is acclaimed as our noblest ruin. Where will it stand if

insincerity enters its walls? And how is it to be avoided?

Although the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has not had the opportunity of knowing what the proposals for the reconstruction of Fountains Albey since the project was announced, the matter is obviously one in which it will be much concerned, and the public can rest assured that it will receive the Society's most careful consideration. That much I can say unreservedly on its brhalf; the foregoing comments, however, must be read solely as my personal view.—John E. M. MacGardon, F. S.A., F.R.I.B. A. Technical Advisor, Society for the Protection of Ancient Buddings, 85, Great Ormond

ULTIMATE VALUES

SIR,-Your Editorial comment upon the proposal to restore Fountains

alls? And how which oppose the restoration, at least recognised the fact that "ultimate the possible for the

noble than mood?

But to your main argument, the legal our, some reply must be made. It as you admin, ultimate ethical It as you admin, ultimate ethical It as you admin, littlemate ethical the argument of the overriding ultimate ethical value, or else is merely more ultimate; and ultimate, is nonsense. Again, it is presupposed that a national monument cled than alive. Why? If it be desirable to retain roofs upon great secular country houses whose future ownership is moretain, why must the majety of the law forcibly prevent the addition of a roof to a building which is, simply, when is a complete ruin, a complete ruin? For you plead that Fountains is our "completes ruin not a complete ruin? For you plead that Fountains is our "completes ruin not a complete ruin? For you plead that Fountains is our "completes ruin not a complete which is a complete ruin," and the implications of this phrase are not as simple as they seem. Lastly, Words worth liked ruins to topple, but our prevent law is designed to prevent law is designed to prevent hem from toppling. Have you really the property of the law of the property of the law of the l



THE RUINS OF FOUNTAINS

MULTI-SAILED WINDMILLS

SIR.—I should like to draw your correspondents attention to the existence of several other multi-sailed windmills, which I have come across while stationed in the Lincolnshire Fens. In addition to the superb eight-sailed mill at Heckington, thustrated in your issue of September 8, there is, a few miles to the north-east, in a pic-turesque village swamped by an accordome, the five-sailed mill at Coningaby. This appeared to be in good condition in 1644. Not far from this is a three-sailed mill, which I think must be unique. This last is at Netheringham, and, as can well magned, the sillnorette of the mill is

Metheringham, and, as can well be imagined, the silhouete of the mill is rather bisarrs. The silhouete of the mill is rather bisarrs. The silhouete had of the Lincolnshir at the three is the Maud Poster Mill at Boston, which was working as recently as May, 1944. Also, with five salls, is a fine example at the southern end of Long Sutton. This had just been repainted during the war years, and the effect was very iden mills in the There are two six-sailed mills in the There are two six-sailed mills in the Holbsach, and the other at Walsheth. The latter, however, has been shorn of all its sails, only the tower and cap remaining.—P. C. COARD (SKL). Sergeants' Mess, R. A.F., Tempener. Chickester, Sussex.

"SPEED THE PARTING GUEST"

GUEST "
Six,—I have read your faitorial Note,
The Warmest Welcome at an Ins, in
your issue of August 23. We have it
on the authority of Horace that
"Homer sometimes nods." Can it be
that the Editor of COUNTRY Lira
nodded when reading Pope's Homer's
Odyssey, book xv, lines 83 and 84?
True friendship's laws are by

this rule exprest, Welcome the coming, speed the

Welcome the coming, appearing guest.

If so, he nodded in good company, for the nodded himself when in himself when it is not a second with the new terms of the new It so, he nodded in good company, for Pope misquoted himself when in his translation of the Satires of Horace, book ii, lines 189-160, he wrote:
For I, who hold safe Homer's rule the best,

Welcome the coming, speed the

going guest.

F ENGALL, Charlton House, S.E.7. —r ENGALL, CRAPTION HOUSE, S.E.T.
[Our correspondent is quite right.
Pope wrote both versions, and we were
under the impression that he wrote
only "going guest."—ED.]

STAVERTON BRIDGE

STAVERTON BRIDGE
Six,—In your issue of September 6
you publish a letter from Mr. I M
jefferss calling attention to the
factory which is being built beside the
Dart in the lovely surroundings of
Staverton Bridge.

To Mr. Jefferss's
question is "Ignorance." It is strange
and regrettable that a community
which professes to support and
encourage the arts should sanction the
rection of ugly and inappropriate
buildings in our fair countryside.
In the professes to support and
country side.

To the professes to support and
encourage the arts should sanction the
rection of ugly and inappropriate
buildings in our fair countryside.
In the professes to support and
country side.

The professes to support and
encourage the arts should sanction the
rection of ugly and inappropriate
buildings in our fair countryside.

The professes to support and
encourage the professes to suppor

tages 1 have seen.— JAMES THORPE, Dean Prior, Buchfastleigh, South

BALA: MUTTON OR PIT-PROPS ?

Sir.—I hope I am not too late to make a brief comment upon Mr. Hugh Palton's article. The National Land Fund, in your issue of August 18. My excuse for this late letter is that I am only recently back from Lake Bala now acquired "for Bala, now acquired "for the people." The people of Bala itself and its mountain sheepwalks are of a very different opinion. Their version is opinion. Their version is that the Bala region has been handed not to the people but to the Forestry Commission, which (as I saw for myself) has been saw for myself) has been planting up miles of the mountain sheep country in north and central Wales with regiment after regiment of foreign







FOUNTAINS ABBEY. THE CHAPEL OF THE NINE ALTARS. (Right) THE GREAT ARCH OF THE 16th-CENTURY TOWER

See letter on opposite page : Fountains Abbe-

The effect of this monocultural policy is as follows:--

(1) The land itself is ruined. It is far better land for sheep-running than are the Scottish mountains. The Welsh mountains can support one and a half sheep per acre; the Scottish only one sheep per 3 acres. This is particularly true of the Bala region. After the spruces are cut (mostly for pit-props) the land is good for nothing.

(2) The diversity and so the beauty of the landscape is blotted out. I know this is true because I travelled a thousand miles over north and central Wales and was again and again confronted with the contrast between the fine growth and rich profusion of the native oak woods that profision of the native oak woods that survive and the grandeur and liveli-ness of the mountain slopes starred with shoep and the dreary uniformity of the spruce plantations on parade. The State forests turned these slopes

(3) The enormous increase of foxes that take refuge in the gloomy depths of the spruce woods means that

they issue from their dingy shades to prey upon the lambs.

(4) The Welsh sheep-farmers, who have an admirable mixed economy and are co-operative, are in a ferment about the encroachments already made and (they fear) to be made upon their sheepwalks. Pit-props before mutton during a national feed-short-internal method toring a national feed-short-internal control of the property age ! In one instance, an army corps of spruces was planted in the middle of a sheep-farm cutting it in halves, just as Mr. A. G. Street's farm at Wilton

was cut in halves by a housing estate.

Why the Forestry Commission
persists in this bad and outmoded monoculture, completely unsound bio-logically and contradicted by some of ingiciary and contradicted by some of its own plantations at Bettws-y-Coed, is best known to itself. At any rate, the Welsh shoep-farmers, especially round Bala, believe, not without reason, that they are threatened with a new enclosure movement.—H J. Rossenthalm, Reddings, Long Creadon. Buchinghamshire

LARVA INTO DRAGON-FLY

LARVA INTO DRAGON-FLY Siz.—I thought you might be interested in the enclosed photograph I have taken of a dragon-fly just emerging from the larva on an iris leaf in my time that the same of the water up the leaf. Then the case split and the perfect dragon-fly emerged as seen m the photograph. After resting for a while until its wings were dry, the dragon-fly few away leaving the discarded case to Methouse Interest and the same proposed to the sam Melbourne, Derbyshire.

THE ELEPHANT AND CASTLE

From Sir Ambross Heal. From Six Ambross Heal.

Six.—When contributing his in inglustoryraphs of the "gigantic orrament" representing an a surmounted by a castie, your sufficient feeting the present of the surmounted by a castie, you should be sufficient to the series of the second equipment for the slephant; in warfare this would take a fortified shape which heraldically trested would resemble a castie. cally treated would resemble a cassie. Both symbols typicky strength so may be considered to be compatible. In medieval times the elephant was commonly depicted with a castle on its back. "Elephants endor'd with towers" (Paradise Regeined).

The old stone has-relief, transferred during the last century to the

Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, denotes the ownership of the Cutlers' Company. This device which forms the Company's crest probably arose from the importation of tusks used in making the handles of knives.—
AMBRORE HEAL, Beaconsfield, Buck-

ELEANOR OF CASTILE

Sir.—May there not be some founda-tion for the belief that the Elephant and Castle was connected with the



PROPERTY STONE WITH THE F THE COMPANY OF

See letter: The Elephant and Castle

name of Eleanor of Castile? In the loose spelling of medieval times, and in uncertain pronunciation, it may well have been attributed to the Queen of Edward the First. In the thirteenth century, the east get of bridge had an inn just inside, on which she there still exists an ancient hostely named the Elephant and which she there still exists an ancient hostely named the Elephant and Castle. Edward the First resided for abort time in the silgeonic action and another time in the silgeonic action and with his frend Piers Gaveston, who caused much trouble. May we not assume that the Queen's name was the original sing connected with this inn and possibly others?—C. TATES.

MALL DODD, Turbridge Wills. Resid. HOTELS IN NORTH WALES

SIR,—From the criticisms of M. Dumont (August 23) it would appear that his comparisons of catering for



THE DRAGON-FLY AND ITS DISCARDED

See letter: Large Into Dragen-fly

visitors in Yorkshire to those in his native Belgium provide a wide difference. How Britain and Belgium compare in this respect I hope soor test myself by a Continental visit I

test'myself by a Continental visit!

I have no first-hand experience
of Yorkshire since the outbreak of
war. I can, however, speak as to
advise intending visitors to beep
away if they expect civility, fair
charges and service. The bad area
sented slong the coast from Prestatyn to Bangor and to Bettway-Coad
and the mountain recerts. A few and
a normal visitor would expect.

We are all too painfully ware of

a normal visitor would expect.

We are all too painfully aware of food restrictions and are willing to make allowances. In North Wales, as in Yorkshire, one is either "too carly" or "too late," if one requires early" or "too late," if one requires refreshment en route, or "the staff are resting," and "dinner will be an hour or so if, of course, you have ordered it." I have been resulsed, as simple cup of tea because I failed to order by telephone. phone.

So far as staff are concerned, why cannot their hours be staggered? why cannot their hours be staggered? And seeing that staff are now available, why cannot sufficient be employed to meet the occasion? Surely civility can be expected by those whom caterers



CARACTACUS, AN EXMOOR STALLION See letter : Come

are in business to serve! We can offer are in business to serve! We can offer some of the finest scenery in the world and nothing else. If you timidly approach most catering es-tablishments su route, you will either see the notice "Closed" or meet with see the notice "Closed" or meet with a definite refusal. One is left under no doubts that one is causing trouble by asking even for a simple meal to be provided. —WILLIAM CLARKE, Woodlands, Gresford, Denbighshire.

BUZZARDS

Sig.—A nest to which I climbed in a north Devon oak last May, containing three vigorous young buzzards, was well larded with joints of young rabbit, but I saw no evidence of any a other form of diet. Coward says of the buzzard: "It does little damage to game; indeed small mammals and buzzard: "It does little damage to game; indeed small mammals and insects rather than birds are its vic-tums. Mammals it will kill up to the size of a young rabbit, but its pellets prove that beetles, especially large dors, are hunted for, and it is known to devour authworms."

to devour earthworms."
As for the "criminals" referred to As for the "criminals" referred to in Coursey Lire by the Duke of Bedford (August 30), might not a does or so be sacrificed and the black market deprived of a few chickens (I was offered one for a pound last west), rather than that the whole race of buzzards, worm-easing and otherwise, be persecuted to the point of extinction? Faced with the alternative of fantain and buzzards, word with the alternative of fantain and buzzards, I know which I would choose—Davin Gerra. Church Hauborough, Oxfordstire.

Church Hauborough, Oxfordstire.

[An Editorial Note on the persecution of buzzards will be found on our Leader page this week.—Ed.]

EDGE HILL STONE

Sir .- In Mr. Oswald's article on the Grange, Radway, in your issue of September 6, reference was made to the orange-red stone from Edge Hill, a stone used in all that lovely locality.

orange-red stone from Edge Hill, as stone used in all that lovely locality, so that the stone that the stone that the secondary locality is companying photograph.

Unlike so many former stone-producing areas, the Edge Hill quarries have continued in active operation. The Horaton stone, particularly the bine green variety, is well-ticularly the large green to the stone that the green warder to the green stone that the dromes. Over an area some two miles long buildosers have excavated the stone to a depth of some thirty feet, but the top surface was kept and already crops have been harvested on the new floor much below the level of the surrounding countryside—CLIVE LAMBERT, London, S.W.1.

COMMONS OF EXMOOR

Sig.—The enclosed photograph of the Acland-bred stallion, Caractacus, illus-trates Miss Best's letter on the commons of Exmoor. Caractacus was sent to Bampton Fair last year because of the difficulty of keeping Exdifficulty of keeping Ex-moor ponies on their age-long habitations— the open moors. With about a dozen pure-her mares he has been run-uing on a farm, and, until the gate question has been tackled. Ex-moor ponies will cease moor ponies will cease to be moorland bred-FXMOOR

POT POURRI

SIR, I have recently come across the following recipe among a collection of old letters, etc.: "Take all sorts of herbs, such as thyme, mint, balm, etc., etc.
Pinks, cloves, etc. Pick them to pieces, and on '

spread them on a paper to dry. While this process is going forward you must gather roses (be particular to gather them in dry weather), pick them to pieces and salt weather), pick them to piece's and sait them in a milk pan or any vessel of that kind. When they have been salted two days turn them about well so as to make all parts atike. They must not be made too sait, and when the first gathering is turned brown they are sufficiently salted. They



OUARRYING ON EDGE HILL See letter : Edge Hill Stone

must then be set to drain, but not to be dried, as the sweet pot is good for nothing unless it is damp. When you have got a sufficient quantity of roses salted and herbs dried you must take an ounce of each sort of spice, a little an ounce of each sort of spice, a little musk, gum Benjamin, orrice root, or any other sweet thing, pound them pretty fine and mix sittogether thoroughly, also a good quantity of the flowers of lavender which should be stripped off the stalks and slightly dried. The salt keeps the whole for years, now and then turnin, it about dried, the salt keeps the whole for years, now and then turnin, it about consistently. N. H. —The foundation of the pot pourris is roses and lavender, and at any time some sweet blossoms may be added without dryving, such as volett, organge flowers, jessamin, jessamin, may be added without drying, such as violets, orange flowers, jessamin, etc." Musk, I suppose, is unobtain-able, and I should like to know what gum Benjamin is. If all ingredients mentioned were obtainable the result should be delucious. Perhaps other readers may have interesting recipes for a pot pourri.—Violet L. Salmon, Tewkesbury Park, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire

A VILLAGE CHURCH INTERIOR

SIR.—The church of St. Laurence, Didmarton, in Gloucestershire, is now used only for the children's Sunday School, but its interior remains in a School, but its interior remains in a remarkably unspoiled condition and is one of the now few remaining examples left to show what so many village churches looked like before the 19th-century restorers got to work. The three-decker pulpit is still intact in a bay on the south side; the old high-backed news termin is a tow rate on backed pews remain, at any rate on one side, and so does the old paved

floor in which several grave slabs have floor in which several grave slabs have been inserted. There is a plain octagonal font with a 17th-century wood cover and several tablets are to be seen on the walls. A Georgian roredos with the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Ten Commandments hangs at t back of the Communion Table. R. W., Bristol, Gloucestershire.

THE CUCKOO'S EGG

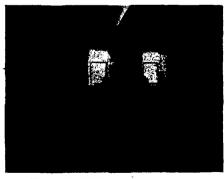
Six. Your comment at the end of the letter, Cuchoo and Wagaid, published in your save of August 30, promption of the property Your comment at the end of the quently deserted their nest. One chaf-finch's egg was pushed out by the cuckoo—leaving the original number of five.—G. H. SPENCER, Winnick of five.-G. H. S. Manor, near Rugby.

JAPONICA JAM

JAPONICA JAM
Six.—In answer to your correspondent's enquiry (August 16), excellent july or jam can be made of the fruits of the japonica; it has a distinctly bitter or acid taste, which makes it an excellent substitute for Seville marmalach. It is make in the unsul way by stewing them down in enough water to cover them until soft enough for the july bag or sieve. The resultant julce or pulp is then cooked until it sets, using one pound of sugar to each pint. To make jam or manmadade it is not romate added in the usual way. In this case the cores are first removed.—M. W. Hersford. Hereford.

COCKER SPANIELS

COCKER SPANIELS
Sin,—Major Jarviu's remarks on the intelligence of cocker spaniels (August 16) imply a low opinion of the average dog, which I hasten to correct.
A very similar accident to the one he relates happened to our cocker, Kim of Motslak, when he slipped down a stepp manier of the control of the



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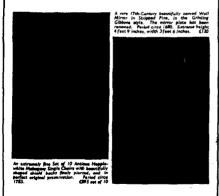
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STATE versus THE INDIVIDUAL

Reviews by HOWARD[SPRING]

R. H. BENNETT shares what Lake to be a widespread, and I hope a growing, dissatisfaction with the way in which the English people are being increasingly cooped up like hens with no other purpose in life than to lay eggs for that nebelous but paralysing abstraction called the State. Finance restrictions, travel restrictions and all sorts of other restrictions pen us in. Our function as interned egg-producers was elegantly expressed just a year ago by Mr. George Issacs, Labour Minister: "The Chancellor will dig out your money with a pick-ase if necessary. If he takes it, you don't

WWW.WWW.WWWWWWWWWWWWWWWW

MUST ENGLAND FALL? By H. Bennett
(Allen & Unwin, 10s, 6d,)

REMEMBER ME. By Edward F. Meade (Faber, St. 6d.)

THE BACKBONE OF ENGLAND. By W. A. Poucher (COUNTRY LIFE, 30s.)

get it back. If you save, you get it back with knobs on." He did not add that there is no one but ourselves to lay the knobs

Mr. Bennett's theme, briefly, in his book Must England Fall? (Allen, and Unwin, 10s. 6d.) is that a vital people is always a people among whom individual effort is allowed free play, and that the increasing interference of the "State" with the lives of the people always has been, and necessarily must be, a symptom of decay.

There is a case to be made along these lines, and it could be made more persuasively and convencingly than it is made here. There is an annoying arrogance about the book, a self-satisfaction with too many dogmatic utterances that, in fact, require qualification and a cautious advance. This, for example, on pacifish, doesn't stand looking at: "Misled by persons affecting relapous motives, in reality he values his own skin above everything."

STATISTICIANS' THEORIES

Then again, the theories of statiscticians, while they may be noted, should at least be examined. We are given a statistician's conclusion that Britain's brightest children usually came from the smallest families." When I read this, I wrote down these names at random : Darwin, Bronte, Dickens, Wellington, Tennyson, Wesley, Tolstoy, Napoleon, Rembrandta pretty mixed lot. Then I looked them up in the Encyclopadia Britansics. Darwin was a fourth child, and the Bronte home, we all know, was like a nest of thrushes. Dickens was one of eight, and Wellington a fourth son. Tennyson was one of 12 and Wesley a fifteenth child. Tolstoy was one of five, Napoleon one of seven and Rembrandt a fourth son. And I may add with a modest smile that I am not the dullest member of

The parts of the book which have some individuality are the comparison vance was shown in this field than in the previous four centuries."

A BACKWARD MOVEMENT

From this hey-day, Mr. Bennett sees us 'pasming into a backward movement. "The five of Socialism was the product of a period of moral and spiritual decay." We have arrived, he complains, at the worship of "the masses." but "new ideas do not omanate from the multitude; ideas do not flow upwards but downwards. We have nothing to learn from the masses. Humanity has never gained anything from the masses. Humanity and not intellect of individuals and their ideals of science and charity and beauty."

"Individuals and bearty." "Individuals and bearty." "Individuals m," he writes further, "is not a political system. It is the normal principle of life by which through countless ages then have learned to hive together with a minimum of friction and thus slowly to build up a totrable State. In politics, it is voluntary co-operation. In political lantitutions this great principle is being replaced by compulsory co-operation. The free creative spirit of the individual is coming to

an end."

Mr. Bennett does not, in so many words, answer the question that is his title. But he ends on a note of gloom. "The day of exuberant human creative self-confidence is dying, giving place to a flat, egalitarian regimentation and sameness; and yet upon the individual, proud and conacious of that independent self, depends the future of the world. Every institution erected by man has passed away.

Nature is a indifferent to the massing

Nature is as indifferent to the passing away of a great nation or civilisation as she is to the falling of a rock on the hillside."

It is a pity that to-day we see, instead of a concord of reason, a conflict of dogma and prejudice. We have, on the one hand, Mr. Bennett's 'Humanity has never gained anything from the masses," and on the other

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COLLINS

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we have in Remember Ms, by Edward F. Meade (Faber, Sa. Sd.): "The little man was the great man of England" man was the great man of England" and "The upper middle class and the aristocracy did their bit, too. Their bit was considerably more than their contribution in peace-time. But it was quite a different effort from that

DIFFERENT DOLLA

To Mr. Bennett one can only say that he would soon discover wheth humanity has never gained anything from the masses" if the masses, for one single month, abstained from their characteristic activities; and to Mr. Meade it should be pointed out that his phrase concerning the middle classes and the aristocracy-"it was quite a different effort from that of the workers"-intended as it is in its context to be disparaging, is, in fact, a statement of an essential condition.

Of course the efforts of different sorts of men must be different sorts of efforts. Only when the Bennetts on the one side and the Meades on the other recognise this, only when we accept the fact-for it is a fact-that life will go on indifferently producing all sorts and conditions of men, what ever we try to do about it, shall we be able to see the matter clearly. Social justice, it seems to me, should aim not at producing one sort of man but at producing a condition of things in which the various sorts of men have the best chance to find their various

Mr. Bennett, I think, is right in claiming that "the passion and intellect of individuals" blaze the trails, but, the trail having been blazed, the crowd has to follow and make the road, and if it doesn't, then the trail will be lost when the exceptional individual dies. But, as a rule, the crowd does follow and this is what humanity gains from the masse

Columbus was the man of vision but without shipwrights and sail-makers and a crew he would not have got far. Churchill was a man of vision, but without the common lump to work in his leaven would have produced no ferment. What good would a Shelley be singing in a vacuum? The song takes its meaning, like a skylark's, from its impact upon the man laboriously ploughing the furrow. It is time for com and human understanding on either

PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

That excellent photographer, Mr. W. A. Poucher, gives us another of his splendid books in The Backbone of England (COUNTRY LIFE, 30s.). He surveys the Pennines in their dramatic surveys the remnnes in their dramatic sweep from Derby in the south to a line running in the north between Cartisle and Newcastle. It happens to be a country which I know with an intimacy I was not able to bring to any other of Mr. Poucher's books. In seasons of the year I have walked over most of it, and I can without any reservation testify to this photo-grapher's success in catching its

splendour and variety.

What a piece of country it is!

Within it, or close upon its borders, are great cities : Sh are great cities; Sheffield and Man-chester, Leeds, Bradford and Hud-dersfield, and villages with singing names—Appletreewick and Grassing-ton, Kettlewell, Aysgarth, Askrigg and Tissington. There are enchanting and enchanted dales like that through which the Dove's waters meander round the limestone crags, and uplands bald in the wind, waterfalls that rush and roar through hundreds of sect of

sunshine, and mysterious rivers that flow beneath the earth, like the Manifold.

Its rock formations, in fairy spires and monumental buttresses and peaks like Ingleborough and Penyghent, are unmatched elsewhere in Britain, and offer the contrast of honey-coloured limestone and harsh removeless milistone grit. Great rivers rise within these borders: Tyne and Tees and Mersey and the lesser waters that combine into the eastward flow of the

SUPERB PICTURES

It is a country that "has everything," the greatest piece of walking country, as I think, to be found within the British Isles. Anyone who knows it will find memory stirred by this book of superb pictures; anyone who knows it not will hardly fail, after looking through the book, to wish to make its acquaintance.

The many pictures are helped out with a little letterpress, and if Mr. Poucher's skill with a pen had been one-tenth as much as his skill with a lens, what a book it would have been ! But he is a pedestrian writer, con-tenting himself with a simple factual record of his journey. It is useful but not exhilarating, and perhaps a lover of those parts should be thankful for that. There was a knowing music-hall ditty that said "Never introduce your Donah to your pal," and I am selfish enough to hope that the Pennines will for long be reserved to those who have the enterprise and imagination to find them with their own feet and hearts.

HISTORY OF FIRE-ARMS

IN his book, The Englishman and the Rofle (Herbert Jenkins, 12s. 6d.), Lord Cottealor outlines the history of A hijle Herbert Jonkins, Hz., 8d.), Lord Cottealoo outlines the history of fire-arms from the days of the musket and arquebus, the evolution of the modern ride and the gradual develop-ness well as the sporting aspect. Perhaps the most interesting chapters of the book, which is the outcome of a life-time's experience, are those dealing with the National Rife Association since its inception by Queen Victoria at 1880; its influence on inventions and sporting events; the invaluable part which the S.M.R.C. plays with its 2,887 affiliated Clubs; and the history of Bialey, which from small beginnings has grown to be the supreme testing-ground of markersanship as well as has grown to be the supreme testing-ground of marksmanship as well as so valuable a link between this country and the Empire. It is, however, invidious to particularise when every chapter contains so much of varied interest. What personally appeals as much as anything is that weapon development, ballistics, pow-ders, velocities and suchlike are dealt weapon development, ballistics, pow-ders, velocities and suchible are desit-with in simple language devoid of those abstrace technicalities which are so much Greek to the average reader. Many names famous in the annals of scientific research, soldiering and sport adorn these pages, although the author is modest in allusion to his own power took is historically and objectively illustrated; it should command a wide bablic and will undoubtedly be ublic and will undoubtedly be schoned as a classic of its kind, J.S.D.

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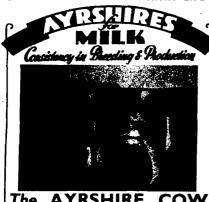
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FARMING NOTES

CROFTING IN THE WEST

EVEN men harvesting a haliacre strip of oats beside Loch
Morar made for me a picture of
the primeval agriculture that survives
in the West Highlands of Scotland.

cutter, one driving and one wielding
a wooden rake to keep the knife clear,
and, to complete the team, five men
tying the cut oats into sheaves and
clearing the way for the next round
of the mower. This operation must
work at other jobs, such as on the
railway or carting stone or as gillies, railway or carting stone or as gillies, are free to give a hand. Sometimes the women are out in the fields too, for early September is a busy time when every dry hour is precious in saving the crops. On other crofts the men were scything their hay ground and the womenfolk shook out the wads of cut grass to be built into little wads of the grass to be built into inthe cocks. After a day or two these are shaken out and the wilted grass built round a tripod of rough wood to make a large cock. Then as a final touch a sack may be fastened with stone weights to cap the cock and keep rain from penetrating down. All this hand work belps to make the best of rather poor material. No clots of rather poor material. No clots of damp grass are left to turn mouldy and weeds, such as docks or bracken grow-ing in the hay field, are carefully cast aside. Finally the cured hay from the large cocks is carried in to the steading handy for the feeding of the family cows and calves.

Life as it Comes

THE cats when gathered in are, as often as not, fed in the sheaf to the The beat week parkered in are, as often as not, fed in the sheaf to the cower so no max-made contrivance to the state of t hydro-electric schemes that are to bring power to the Highlands. Their crofts are subsistence holdings pro-viding most of the necessities of life and a home for the family.

and a home for the family.

Water from the Burn

ROFI routs are low; 28 a year
of for a house, a shed and 7 acres
of arable land with a share in some
rough hill grazing, does not seem
excessive in these days. The living
accommodation appearance of the seem
excessive in these days. The living
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accommodation appearance to seem
excessive in these days. The living
accommodation appearance to provide a
free supply of pure water. Access may
be by hard road or by boat at the
loch side, or it may be by a rough
path that makes the monthly shopping
at the village store an expedition that
calls for carefal planning. The older
calls for carefal planning. The older
their schooling, as a daily journey can't for devent paraning. The older children are sent away to board for children are sent away to board for control of the co shell lime taken from chosen spots on the shore makes good manure."

Abundaned Crofts

Abandoned Crofts

DOSSIBLY heavy crops would be an embarasament in the climate of the West Highlands. Certainly there their crops are never likely to be beaten flat and taughed by storms this harvest-time. But I should like to have seen some attempts at crop improvement and labour-saving methods in these parts. Many derelict crofts with the house roof collapsed and the in-fields let go to rushes and heather tell a tale of shandoned hopes and despair of a decent living. Not all are like the sailor in Skye, able to find satisfaction in the independence of the crofter. Not everywhere is it possible to work at another trade to bring in some each beyond the sale of one on some each beyond the sale of one on the crofter. Not for the first control of the crofter of the crops of the crofter of the crofter. The development of wearing such as flourishes as any possibly two stricts as the annual cash income of the croft. The development of weaving, such as flourishes as an industry in Harris, and other handicrafts by which individual skill can crafts by which individual skill can carn a reward, may be a partial answer to the depopulation of the Highlands, and it was good to learn that a train-ing school is being started by the Highland Home Industries at Morar. But the basis of life is farming, and if a mere half-Scot, and Lowland Scot But the basis of life is farming, and if a mere half-Scot, and Lowland Scot at that, may venture the opinion, the standard of crofter-farming of the West Highlands is low and for these days unnecessarily precarous and

Scope for Trials
INVERNESS-SHIRE is presumably
in the educational territory of the
North of Scotland Agricultural College, but I could hear nothing of any demonstrations or trials to test the value of different varieties of oats for value of different varieties of oats for this climate, the response to phos-phatic fertilisers or, still more im-portant, the possibilities of silego-perature of the possibilities of silego-duction of hay that must be uncertain in quality. One crofter who had read about silage told me that one larger farm had tried making grass silage in a wooden silo, but something had gone wrong; the silo leaked and most gone wrong; the silo leaked and most he knew no one in the district had tried again. Is there no laird with tried again. Is there no laird with sufficient interest in the economic well-being of the crofters to inspire and finance a returning Service man to try out on his croft various methods that would give heavier yields and lighten labour? Farm "walks and talks" on habout? Farm "welks and talks" on the lines that have preved so successful in the Southern Counties of Eng-land, spreading the gospel of better farming by visits to local farms that have something interesting to show, may not be practicable, but there must be some effective means of bringing farming enlightenment to the am I too materialistic and would the charm of the Highlands in the tourist's eyes be apolied by a little less quaint-ness and a little more progress?

ness and a little more progress?

Combines on Top
ETURNING south through a
ETURNING south through a
ETURNING south through a
countryside just beginning to
very source of the second source of the second
combine harvesters at work on standing wheet at a time when more
traditional harvesting was at a standtill. The stooks were sodden and
black, some showing green shoots, but
a day of drying wind had made it
possible for the combines to go sheed
the source of the combines to go sheed
thighe land. Our favore I noted was
cutting his wheet with a binder and
straightaway carifing to the rick.
CINCIENTALTY.

THE ESTATE MARKET

A FAMOUS STUD **FARM**

STRATTONS, the famous stud farm at Kingsclere, is in the market by order of Mr. N. Craven wilkinson, and his agents are Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. For many Wittmoon, and has agents are necessary. When the importy belonged to Mr. John Porter, the noted breeder and trainer of blondstock. He built most of the stud buildings. The late Sir Armine Morris owned Strattons until his death on the eve of the war. A through Mesers, Nitholas, and eventually it became the property of the present vendor. Strattons stands on an elevated position between Newbury and Basingstoke, close to the Kingscher racing establishment. It includes of which 40 acres are woodland, and the rest consists of well-fenced paddocks. The buildings have over 40 docks. the rest consists of well-fenced pan-docks. The buildings have over 40 loose boxes. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley will hold an auction next month, unless in the meanwhile an acceptable offer is received.

JOHN PORTER'S SUCCESSES

JUST three years ago Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley were associated with another important property at with another important property at Kingsclere cating for the purchaser of the Kingsclere estate from Mr. Arnold S. Wills. Some of John Porter's achievements as a trainer are esti-mated to have yielded more than \$700,000 in stake money while he was at Kingsclere. It was at Kingsclere (not to be confused with Strattons) that he took service under Sir Josiah Hawley in 1863.

AN ANCIENT CORNISHIPORT BOSCASTLE MANOR, the ancient DOSCASTLE MANOR, the ancient port on the north coast of Cornwall, has been sold by order of the Public Trustee and his co-trustee. It was to have been brought under the hammer this month, possibly an as many as 144 lots, but it has been privately sold in its entirety "as an investment." A tract of 1,800 acres, largely consisting of cliffs, woods and about a couple of miles of the river Valency, valuable as it undoubtedly is from many angles, probably dependent and the company angles, probably dependent and the fact that it includes houses, shops, licensed premises and the harbour, which together yield a substantial rental. The agents in the transaction were Messrs. Gordon Prior and Goodwid with Mossrs. Kivelf and Sons. Kivell and Son

"A PAIR OF BLUE EVES!"

"A PAIR OF BLUE EVES"

THOMAS HARDY'S romance. A Pair of Blue Eyes relates to the most westerly part of Wessex, and it was one of his parisets books. The story centres on the old port of Boscastle. Up the valley of the Valency is St. Juliot's rectory, which is identifiable as Hirarly's Endestow Vicarage. The church was restored in the identifiable as Hirarly's Endestow Vicarage. The church was restored in the identifiable as Hirarly's Endestow Vicarage. The church was restored in the identifiable as Hirarly's Endestow Vicarage. The church was restored in the tentral part of the new portions, and lived at the rectory with her sister and brother-inlaw. Endelstow House, mentioned in A Pair of Blue Eyes, is regarded as a purely imaginative creation. The cliffs are wild and precipitous, and phabally the highest in the country as the property of the Sorman Hottreaux Castle save a mound. The sessward approach to Boscastle, though nothing remains of the Norman Hottreaux Castle save a mound. The sessward approach to Boscastle tharbour is narrow and torthoous, but come negotisted affords perfect shelter to small craft. Pilohard fashing was formerly the stapic inclusions, and the stapic inclusions and the same and the same castled, deliday-makers and those who like to live in a quaint old town now coasti-

tutes the main element of Boscastle's prosperity.

LONDON AND COUNTRY TRANSACTIONS

THE freshold modern block, near Victoria Station, called Grosvenor Gardens House, was sold last May for E288,000. Messrs. Jones, Lang, Wootton and Sons have re-sold it on behalf of the buyer to an investment com

pany.

Long frontages to Hyde Park and Long frontages to Hyde Park and Knightsbridge are in the market, Mesars. H. E. Foster and Cranfield having to sell an acre-and-a-half in Knightsbridge next month for Mr. E. L. Payton's executors. Lord Portal has bought Foxdown

Camp, near Basingstoke, from the Bank of England, by which the Camp Bank of England, by which the Camp was used for housing families of its staff during the war. He intends to staff during the war. He intends to such city for bounding Coverton people. Before the auction Mesers. Lofts and Warmer and Mr. B. M. Lowe sold Weston Manor, 716 acres, near Beaminister, Dontelli, put, a freebold. Evening Hill, Liliere on the shore of Book Hardson. Insa been wold for

of Poole Harbour, has been sold for £15,000 by Messrs. Fox and Sons before the auction.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF SOUATTING

THERE is well-known saying that
"possession is nine points of the
law," and it is on this assumption that
thousands of people have been acting
in the past few weeks, exapperated by
the slowness of the Government and
local authorities in providing them
with housing accommodation. While
the seizure of camps, many of which
have been standing empty for months,
have been standing empty for months,
have how many instances condoned have been standing empty for months, has been in many instances condoned by the authorities, who are accepting what has occurred as a fait accompli, the latest step, the wholesale occupation of London flats and house, organised by the Communist Party, is altogether indefensible and had it been allowed to continue unchallenged, the whole basis of nonetty owners. Is anogenized nuclearistic and the been allowed to continue unchallenged, the whole basis of property ownership would be called in question and the called in question of the called the called in the called the

INFRINGING PROPERTY

INPRINGING PROPERTY RIGHTS RIGHTS THE whole business is each and disduptional commentary on present-day tondensies. As a learned Judge awarding damages for alleged treasures in where are the rights of owners going to be if this kind of thing is allowed?" Much the same phenomena are a source of worry and often lose to owners or tenants of houses with appurtenant gardens or orchards. It is not uncommon for them to find trespassers picking the flower, shaking posching in ponds or streams. Upon being warned off such trespassers are apt to express real or affected surprise and to be very offensive.

In the instructs of property owners and tenants, the law of trespasser reads or affected surprise and to be very offensive.

In the instructs of property owners and tenants, the law of trespass required drartic revision with a view to more stringent enforcement.



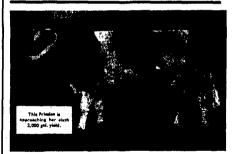
"Any of that pearl barley?" she asks, and the grocer says, "Sorry, I haven't seen any for quite a time. I don't grow it on my shelves, more's the pity!" She smiles, but the words make her think of the land from which the barley comes . . . of fields at harvest time . . . the monotonous hum of the threshing machine . . . day-long, year-long, age-long sweat and labour and skill. And if hard workers are to be kept healthy, the land itself must be healthy -- nourished and kept in good heart. What is taken from the soil must be put back into the soil. That is why even the canteen cook, as well se the farmer, has reason to remember that





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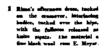
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NEW LINES





HE biggest change in fashion this winter is in THE biggest change in fashion this winter is in the cut of the armhole. Armholes are wide, but the dolman sleeve has generally disappeared and the bulky look about the shoulders is achieved by a Magyar, or kimono armhole, or by geometric cutting where the seams jut into the bodies and the sleeve is enlarged above the elbow. This geometric cutting is continued on the histiline. bodices and the sleeve is enlarged above the elbow. This geometric cutting is continued on the hipline, and many of the dresses are draped somewhere in that portion of the anatomy. Skirts are definitely longer and some are mid-

that portion of the anatomy.

Skirts are definitely longer and some are midcalf length. This concerns not only cocktail
dresses but suits, even classic tailor-mades in
smooth woollens or velveteen. Tweeds are slightly
longer. One notices, also, the way the waistline
has been lowered on many of these clothes. Suits
taper from broad shoulders to a tiny waist, which is
further accented by godets in the back of the jacket
that give a fluted effect or by slashed seams that are
filled in with velvet, or the material is used on the
cross when it is patterned. You can see this in the
cordurory jacket of Derville that is shown in the
Britain Can Make It Exhibition to be opened by
H.M. the King at the Victoria and Albert Museum in
September 24. This long jacket has a most flattering line that moulds and then unexpectedly has this
subtle flare at the back. It is perfectly tailored, at
the same time completely feminine, a combination
that marks the new clothes.

In Paris, long short dresses, or short long
dresses are being shown for the afternoon in considerable numbers, often with the hemiline dippling
at the back and swathed Egyptian skirts concocktail dresses. In D. the coffection of model
wholessele clothes at Schridges was a Mercia cock-



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Travel Bags from the Britain Can Make It Exhibition



tail dress. This was in fine black wool, with a transparent black lace inlet on the top of the bodice, a hem that dipped at the back almost to the ankle and a skirt that was swathed round to the left hip and definitely Eastern in inspiration. A row of pink roses nestled into the top fold of this drapery and posites of tiny pink roses were poised each side of the halo bornet in black lace. The whole effect was most picturesque, definitely beguling. Rima show short soot-black wool dressee clinging to the figure, fastening over to one side with a spiral of jet flowers and leaves marking the seam, or they mould the dress by pleating and tucking, as in the model they are showing in the Exhibition.

Dinner dresses are often so tight-skirted that they have to be slashed and caught up in front. Some are called hobbles, some harem skirts according to

whether the designers invoke the early part of this century or the East for their inspiration.

Many of the top-coats and bulky short jackets flaunt the gayest of linings and facings. Jaeger are having a great success with the camelhair

For air travel; ivory leather with an fastening, expandable lid. The fart leather are one ever the ether. S. Clarke. I. Wateren

and wool coat in the natural camel colour that is lined with a gaudy lemon yellow, white, grey and black plaid. The straight coat has raglan sleeves and a turndown collar lined with the plaid. Underneath, the kilted pinafore frock is plaid again with a lemon the kilted pinatore frock is plaid again with a lemon yellow jersey blouse. Dark coats are generally worn with bright frocks. Coats in the Worth winter collection are wide as capes with big sleeves set in with geometric cutting or a Magyar line, and wide at the wrists with turn-back cuffs. Backs swing out, too; colours are not and glowing. Tweed suits are wrists with turn-back cuffs. Backs swing out, too, colours are rich and glowing. Tweed suits are shown in glorious mixed colours, with blouses in chalky pastels making another colour contrast. He narrow skirts have hip yokes with a narrow belt matching the blouse resting on top. Maroon, purple, prune, Venetian red, slate blue, bracken brown, are suit colours and there are some dashing plaids in brilliant mixed shades of blue, green and red in very large designs. The blouses are in lime, a faint blue grey, peacock, sage green, blonde, and gold.

blonde and gold

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CROSSWORD No. 869

Two guiness will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a chosed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 869, Courrey Life, 2:10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first past on Thursday, September 26, 1946.

Nors.--This Competition does not apply to the United States 13 23 20 26 24

SOLUTION TO No. 888. The winner of this Crossword, the clust of which appeared in the issue of Spinmber 13, will be announced next week. ACROSS.—1. Black bounder, Agent 9, Thin on top: 11, Saturnalis, 2, Lier; 14, Endrés 16, Engles 9, Thin on top: 11, Saturnalis, 22, Lier; 16, Endrés 16, Engles 17, Severdet 19, Impos, 22, Airs; 25, Contingent; 28, Likac time; 26, Tiler; 27, Middle Tempes, 22, Airs; DOWN.—1, Blauter; 2, Abstracted; 3, Kitos; 4, Optinons; 5, Noon; 6, Rottlag; 7, Palaiey abawl; 10, Peradveature; 19, Humming top; 16, Genocides; 16, Corall; 23, Overlie; 23, Athone; 24, Soud:

Mr., Mrs., #c.

Address ..

ACROSS.

- 1. Her quality should not be strained (6, 2, 5) 10. The sect that got gravelled? (7)
- It may give her gout if it gets into her shin (7)
 Bpitaph for 500 (4)
- 13 and 14. Constellation lake (5, 4)
- 17. "Gall of goat and slips of yew "Sliver'd in the moon's ——"
- -Shakespeare (7)
- 18. A rut? Yes (anagr.) (7) 19. In a frenzy (7)
- 22. It gives the traveller no latitude (7) 24 and 25. Soldiers or tanks? (9)
- 26. Resort that would be bad for Germans (4)
- 28. Resort that would be been set 29. "A drowsy numbness paims
 "My sense, as though of —— I had drunk"
 —Keats (7)
- 30. Feeling anything but benevolent (7)
 31. It requires a good deal of pile-driving so to speak (6, 7)

DOWN

- 2. Shakespeare sick? (3, 4)
- 3. You can hardly help treading on them (4) 4. Unsociable quality if sound in company (7)
- 5. It provides its own receptacle for the ashes (7)
- 6. Quissed (4)
 7. Hybrid monster (7)

- Sounds as though it might have been heaved into position by its builders (6, 2, 5)
 The setting of this play is not the Garden of England (6, 7)
- 15. Shows distante (5)
 16. Its 18 is at Harwich (5)
- 20. In one sense it is sen
- 21. When it isn't is it wet? At any rate, it is hardly fair (7)
- 22. "A woful ballad
 "Made to his mistress" -Shakesboars (7)
- 23. An afternoon flower? (7)
 27. "The boast of heraldry, the —— of power"
 —Grey (4)
- 28. Bowed in worship (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 867 is

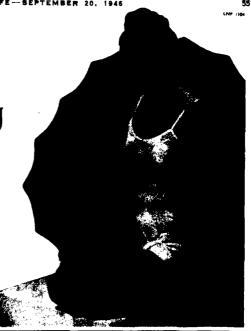
Mrs. H. K. Potter,

Ardmore, 25, Bartlemy Road, Newbury, Berkshire.

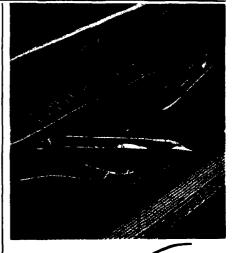
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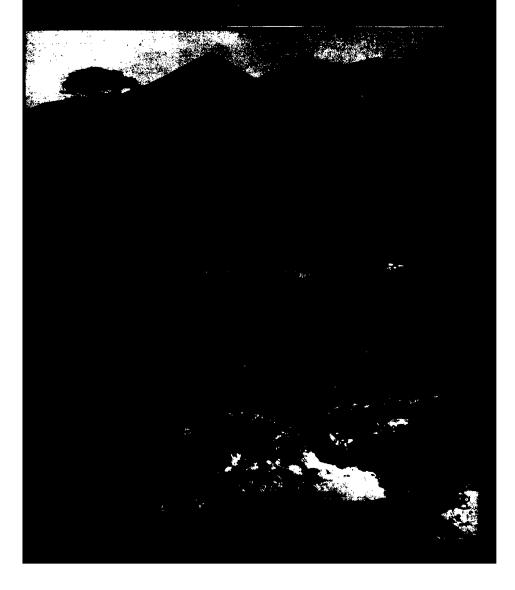




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Vol. C No. 2593

SEPTEMBER 27, 1946

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY CERCICES.

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ALL MAIN SERVICES. chauffeur's flat, gardener's bungalow. Pict ABOUT 4 ACRES For Sale by Austion (unless proviously sold private at the Swan Hetel, Tembridge Wells, on Friday, October 4, 1948, at 3 processly. Particulars (price 1/-) of the Auctioneers: Mar JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, S, Hassover St London, W.1.

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The substantial and spacieus termity Residence
See enable developing country space 500 ft, show as Isol.

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bedivosing, nitrary and 2 sizie rooms. Ample demostic offices, Telephone. Certical hashing. Main water and offices, Telephone. Certical hashing. Main water and stabilize with fat over. Well-dishered gustems and grounds. Trains haven in all about 4 6.04788. JUST formers. ADDISCON STOPPS & STAP in re-elementary with Simusers. SONIN DOWNERS & CO., on Consider 15, select Audicincent: Messers. JACKGON STOPPS & FATAP. 37, South St., Chicaracter, and a second-right by Pederstrain Company. ADDISCONING STOPPS & FATAP. 37, Sport St., Chicaracter, and a second-right by Pederstrain Section Section 18, Section 18, 10588 & O., 18, St. James St. Mainers St., Lection, S.W.

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Hall, 8 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, good demestic offices. Main electric light and water. Drainage to septic tank. Garage and outbuildings. Spiendid cot-tage. Lovely grounds, kit-chen garden and woodland dmately 9% seres

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In the lovely Kentich village 6 miles from Beconcake.

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Hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms and 5 secondary rooms torming a staff fist, 2 bathroom drainage. Cottage of 6 rooms and garage. Gardens and nut orehard of 2% ACRES

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Favoured Sunningdale area, golf courses. On bue route, near village. London 50 min-



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Suffolk and Essex Border Choice position in a well-timbered park,

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The Residence is approached by a drive with lodge; 4 reception rooms, 15 bed and drassing rooms, 5 bathrooms, kitchen Construit hearths, electric light, well water supply, modern draining, electric light, well water supply, modern draining, garages, stabiling, cortage.

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Three public rooms, 4 principal and 4 secondary bedrooms; 5 maids bedrooms, 2 bethrooms, companies gas and water telephone, modern drainage, garage for 2 cars.

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Main water, electric light, power. Garage for 12 cars-Designmently laid out garden, in keeping with the property, containing wide lawns, histoneous, rose and kitching gardens, 2 ponds, and hard tennis court, also meadowland.

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Hunting with the Hampshire Hounds. Good shooting and trout Sching can gen be rested in the saighbourhood. Further particulars from the Sois Agests as above.

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Larp bars and other moved outbacking. Delightful pleasure parkets, bitches
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MODERATED STORM-BULL HOUSE OF CHARACTER
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Louise hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms, 8 bethrooms. MAIR RIBOTRIO LIGHT. ARPER WATER SUPPLY. TRLEPHONE. Stabling, herns and garages. Geriese, orehand and thisp peddonies, in all sold. 15 40000

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Nine bed and dressing rooms, 3 baths, 3 reception. (to,'s gas, electricity and water supplies. Central backing. Two garages. Farmery. Three cottages. Delightful gardems and grounds including tennis court, orehard, kitchen gardems. And the second of the

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Probabil residential property providing comfortable stone-built house onetaining louises had been
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Country House with 6-7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 12 bathrooms, 2 bathrooms, strage, our house, and a bathroom, 2 bathrooms, strage, our bathrooms, 2 bathrooms, strage, our bathrooms, processions, 2 bathrooms, strage, our bathrooms, 2 Street, Reingate, Surrey, Tul.; Religate 4043.

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Delighta'm nower in the Georgias spira,

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Pive bed 2 bath 4 reception rooms 2 kitchems (electric coulers) Main water and electricity Con

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DVELIEST SUPPREV. One mile Wartingham Biation.

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PREWICH CAUTESCHTS (10 minutes main line station withbulk Rendeces, facing routh. Louign half, species reception, 15 beforeons, 2 behaveous all main, a Acomes well-timbered grounds Orgheldings, Also vanishe Bulling Flot opposite, 1 acro 29 AUCT FOR CONTRACT (10 PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT), 1984, or privately—Particulars, Woodbook 28 Sor, previo Org.

SO ST OZOBGE STREET,
HANOVER SQLAES, WI
HANOVER HOLES (Cridinally Georgian farmhous,
with later additions) a reception in principal bedroom, a
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Companies' water and electricity. Modern drainage
Vacant possession on completion of the purchase.

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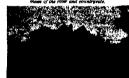
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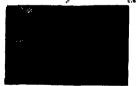
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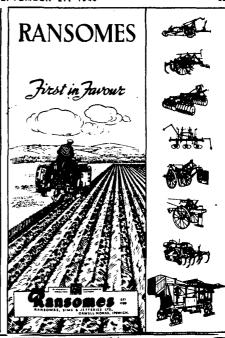
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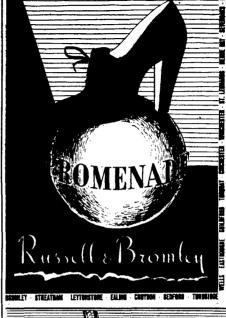
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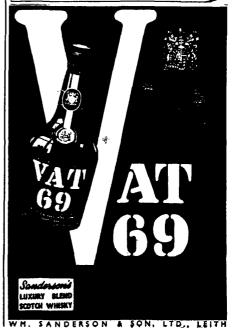


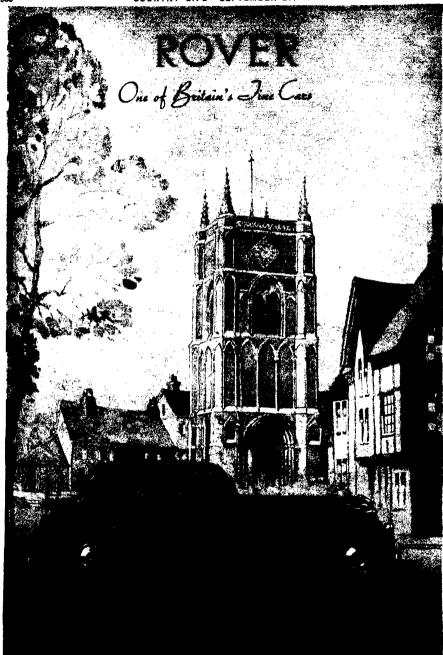
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2593

SEPTEMBER 27, 1946



LADY CAROLINE SPENCER-CHURCHILL

Lady Caroline is the second daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. Her engagement to Major Hugo Waterhouse, eldest son of Captain and Mrs. Charles Waterhouse, of Middleton Hall, Bakewell, Derbyshire, was announced recently

COUNTRY LIFE

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NATIONAL SHOP WINDOW

THE new Council of Industrial Design's exhibition, Britain Can Make It, opened by the King at the Victoria and Albert Museum on Tuesday, is an important event in the history and development of the national arts. After a longer break in the continuity of output in domestic goods than Britain has ever experienced, their design and production are being renewed on a fresh principle: namely that in dressing the Nation's shop window, the State has selected the things to be displayed rather than leaving the choice to the salesman and the private patron, COUNTRY LIFE has long advocated, and indeed practised at a similar pioneer exhibition thirteen years ago, the selective principle as such. But the consequence is that, at this crucial moment in Britain's export trade and internal reconstruction, preference is being given to the kind of things which people ought to like rather than to those that they have liked in the past, or that they might like now if circumstances were different.

So we shall go to see the line-up of starters in these national selling stakes with lived curiosity. Inevitably these remarks must be written before the event, but the general character and leading facts about it are clear. Sir Stafford Cripps, as successor at the Board of Trade to Mr. Datton, under whose ægis in the Cealition Government the Council of Industrial Design was established on the recommendation of a committee under Sir Thomas Barlow, has revealed that the selection committees have really selected: of 15,000 items submitted by 7,300 firms, they have approved 5,200 from 1,200. The change-over from war to peace production has undoubtfully been stimulated by the decision to hold the exhibition so-soon. And, although the necessities of supplying the export markets will still impose self-denial on would-be purchasers at home, two-thirds of the exhibits will be available here (though not necessarily procurable) by the end of this year. But some important classes of goods, notably cut glass and decorated pottery, are still to be entirely and decision of the still the entirely and decision and ecorated pottery, are still to be entirely and decision and ecorated pottery, are still to be entirely and decision and ecorated pottery, are still to be entirely

reserved for export.

It is also clear that the emphasis of the exhibition, as in its title, is on the making—good overlamashlp, good design, and good value for money—rather than on decorative extravagance or stylistic traditions of the past. In that respect those responsible for the exhibition are indeed following the oldest tradition of British crafts and manufactures, which have always been esteemed for their sound quality if for othing else. But not all buyers in the markets of the world have been through our purging experiences in recent years, and it is possible that some of them may find our wares somewhat puritanical, lacking in the refinements of elegance. It is instructive to note that France, faced with a

similar situation to ours, is mobilising the incomparable resources of her cultural tradition as guide and inspiration to current production. Which approach will prove most effective? Time alone will tell. But workmanship is our long suit as spiritual vitality is that of France, and tundoubtedly we have instinctively adopted the right course for ourselves. Yet it is probably true that the world has already realised, with horror, whither an exclusively mechanistic conception of planning and design can lead, and is ready for the re-establishment of human values no less in the arts than in institutions. In that direction British designers also have unsurpassed cultural resources on which to ponder and draw, if encouraged to do so.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEIGHBOURLINESS

I T was the neighbourliness of the local authorates of the Home Counties, their willingness to pool their brains and resources, and to avoid serious causes of difference that made possible the carrying out, almost in its entirety, of the Greater London Arterial Road Production of the Greater London Arterial Road Productions of the Greater London Road Productions of the Greater London Road Productions of the Greater London Road Production Road

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LONDON LANES

THE little Lanes of London Town
They straggle to and fro,
And some have justing eauers above,
And cobbled stones below.
Where ghostly figures come and go.
For secon hundred years ago,
Before the town grew great and fair,
The little, twisty lanes were there,
From Bermondszy to Bown

In Jack-a-mapes the Cut-throats lay Which leads to Hangman's Lane, Where many a Justy Buccaneer Went down, nor came again, And Seething Lane, there Pepys held sway, And there the ancient records say That One Red Rose was all the fee, Paid once a year. Ah, wor is me, Where are such rents to-day?

What was the sacred Legend hid In Loving Edward Lane? Or Pest-House Passage, leading down To Perilous Pool again Sweet memories rise from Rosemarie, Green Lettuce Lane, or Rose. When London rises fair and free Above the ruins now we see, Space on regret for those.

JOAN VERNEY.

gramme elaborated in friendly negotiations between 1913 and 1916. It is from those cases where unneighbouriness steps in and planning authorities adopt a self-aufficient attitude of non-coperation that the headaches of the Minister of Town and Country Planning are likely to come. Keswick, to take a case at random, is refusing to join the English Lakes Joint Planning Committee. Its Urban Council fears loss of powers which would be merged into those of a larger authority. Perhaps also it fears undue industrial restrictions supported by co-opted members whose interests are national and not entirely local, and therefore, condemned as "meddling interference." In West Cumberland as a whole there is becoming evident a lack or-operation which will come to the surface during the hearing of the Ennerdale Dam case, in which the County Council and the Board of Trade will almost certainly claim that industria, in which the County Council and the Board of Trade will almost certainly claim that industrial needs are an overriding consideration, far outweighing aesthetic disadvantages in remote valleys. It is only by co-operation that such difficulties can be overcome, and by a friendly willingness to see each other's point of view. Government departments have just the same lesson to learn. The latest incursion into sane national planning of the War Office, for Instance, is a proposal to retain for military training purposes large parts of Ashdown Forest. To this Ministry of Town and Country Planning will surely not agree. It cannot be beyond the wit from men to provide elsewhere what the War Department requestes, and the two Ministries ought to think things out together.

LONDON TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

THE recent conference on London Traffic and the London Plan showed an encouraging amount of agreement to co-operate among national and local authorities and the transport organisations so vitally interested in the replanning of highways in the great ganglion of which Charing Cross is the traditional centre. It is now nearly ten years since Sir Charles Bressey wrote, in the invaluable Report prepared by himself and Sir Edwin Lutyens, that three years' discussion with representatives of public bodies throughout Greater London had shown how widespread was the desire that the lines of new routes should be authoritatively laid down. Since then such gigantic convulsions have taken place in our national life that new possibilities have become apparent. Obviously, Professor Holford, the joint author of the City of London Plan, was right when he said that the replanning of London should be seen as a vast combined operation involving the co-ordination of landuse, architecture, traffic administration, execution and research. In all these spheres the authorities concerned have both their individual and their concerted parts to play. The overriding consideration is that they should agree upon what Sir Charles Bressey called the "permanent governing features." and that to those governing features. 'and that to those governing features they should keep their more individual plans and interests subordinate.

GLEANINGS GALORE

NE legacy of this troublesome and wasteful harvest is the extraordinary amount of shed grain that the binder has falled to incorporate in sheaves. Where the corn was lying all ways with some heads broken off, the most skilled operator and the best binder could not make a clean job. and several sacks of grain to the acre await the gleaner who is hard pressed for hen food. Farmers are giving permission readily enough to gleaners, as the fallen grain has no value for greaners, as the tailen grain has no value for them beyond the capacity of their own hens running on the stubbles. There are a few fields where it may never be possible to harvest the grain by normal methods, and farmers, already behind with seasonal work, may have to abandon them altogether. Even from the worst-laid field some food can be saved by assiduity if the farmer allows the hen wife to collect what she can with a pair of shears or a hook. In some districts the War Agricultural Committees are tricts the War Agricultural Committees are planning to salvage crops that farmers decide to abandon. Hand-cutting will be a fantastically costly business, but while the country is so short of grain for stock feeding the German prisoners, the Poles and anyone else available can perform some useful salvage work in this way. British farming is said to be the most highly mechanised in the world. Even so, the amount of hand labour employed on some farms in this harvest must vie with the most backward peasant holdings in Fastern Europe.

WITH THE SKIN OF THEIR TEETH

THERE are some subjects which can generally extract conversation from the most tacitum, and at any rate among the more elderly that of false teeth is one of them. They have lately been in she news through the story of a miner at Blaenavon who sneezed with such untimely vehemence that his two precious plates vanished in a flash into a vast coalwashing plant. Thence they pessed into railway wagons and were uttimately discovered on a vagon unloading ten miles away, wholly undamaged. This is fully as miraculous as the story of a traveller in a sleeping car who put his teeth into the washing basin and then thought-lessly tipped up the basin so that they vanished on to the line beneath. He rushed to the window and by happy chance saw that the train was just passing a small station of which he could read the name, and in due course a search party, recovered his treasure, not a penny the worres. Sometimes a certain delicacy is needed, as witness a story that the late Mr. F. Burrow used to tell of the days when he was in control at Wimbiedon. A small plate was found under one of the stands, and after mature thought a notice was issued, "Found a lady's gold and ivory ornaspect." The claimant was found too and all was well.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

Вν

Major C. S. JARVIS

YEARS ago in my youth when food was just food which appeared in enormous quantities regularly three times a day, with unlimited buttered toast and crumpets for tea if one required them, there was a gourmet in our regimental mess who specialised in salads. On Sunday nights, when there was the customary cold supper, with on the side table a salmon, a vast sirloin of beef, a colossal ham, and a few odds and ends in the way of cold grouse, part-ridges and meat pies, he functioned at the salad bowl with a mess waiter in respectful attendance to pass the requisite condiments. In the opinion of this major, for needless to say he was a major, those who ate their salad dressed with one of the proprietary creams were almost in the same category as those who eat peas with their knives in any case they were obviously men so utterly devoid of palates that good food was wasted on them. I forget now all the details of the saladdressing rites performed over the salad bowl, but the main ingredients of the mixture in the big spoon which he held in his left hand were mustard, salt, pepper and sugar with just enough white wine vinegar added to dissolve them, and then with a very generous hand he poured in again and again spoonfuls of a very special olive oil supplied, not by the local grocer, but by the regimental wine merchant!

I DO not think this salad-dressing officer distinguished himself particularly in any of our many wars, as I do not recollect his commanding a brigade, or even the battalion, and perhaps the only thing one can put to his credit was that he taught a number of careless young subalterms.—the type that will cut ham the wrong way and hack the striofn—to appreciate good food, and particularly good salad dressing. In other days particularly good salad dressing, In other days expected to the strioth of the strict of the str

THE only adjective which adequately describes the weather of this summer is indescribable. I do not know what students of the English language will think of the foregoing contradictory sentence, which seems to offend the cars almost as much as the weather offends the senses, but, like the gentleman who was criticised for composing an improper verse that did not rhymn. I can only say that anyway it is the truth. For some time our meteorological experts compared the weather of this year to the summer of 1912, but now they have had to go back a further thirty-three years to the grim 1879 for an adequate comparison, and at the time of writing it looks as if they will have to go back farther still if there is any year on record which was worse than 1879. Incidentally, the most umpleasant aftermath of the ghastly we summer of 1879 was 5 og unparalleled in our sames in which was without nature without.



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UNDER THE MARKET HOUSE AT TETBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

brooded over London from November to the following February." It is to be hoped that we shall be spared this, and at the time of writing there is still just a faint hope that an Indian summer in the latter part of September may do something towards salving a portion of the damaged harvest.

This, I remember, was a feature of the very wet aummer of 1912. I have a vivid recollection of its coming towards the end of my first and very wet house-carvan trip. Attracted by the warm sunny weather late in September, we remained camped in tents and van on a very open and desolate stretch of the Sussex coast (there are rows of bungalows there to-day) long after the time when all wise campers should be asfely back in their homes. When the weather broke again early in October, it did so with a vengeance, in the form of a violent southeasterly gale with driving rain, and caught us totally unprepared. The discomforts of our packing up and hurried retreat through three counties in a constant torrential downpour are among the few unpleasant details of my life which my very selective memory allows me to remember.

A correspondent has sent me some extracts from Miller's Gardener' Dictionary, which it is believed was published between 1710 and 1750, and few copies of which exist. The writer complains of the lack of meteorological exparts in the early part of the eighteenth century. The some some properties is nothing more wanting than a just Theory of the Weather on Mechanical Principles, but the imaginary Prognosticiations of Almanack writers have been found to be a mere delusive Cant or Jargon." If Mr. Miller had lived until 1946 he would have realised how far we have progressed when all the resources of Mechanical Principles foretold fine weather for the day of the Victory parade.

AT the conclusion of the war two facts were plainly obvious—a deplorable house shortage, owing to which demobilised ex-Service men were unable to reconstruct their normal married lives after six years of separation, and a vast number of first-class, but empty, Army and royal Air Force huts in every corner of the land. It is admitted that the two Services concerns the could not hand over their big camps until "the situation had crystallised," but dotted about here, there and everywhere were innumerable anti-aircraft, searchlight and detachment posts of from six to twenty huts that could be of no possible use to the Forces, unless another war majority of these hutsments, incidentally, are places as compared with the depressing pre-

fabricated erections which are coming into being, and all of these huts, if there had been anyone in authority capable of making up his mind and putting his decision into action, might have been handed over to the housing authorities at once.

I do not know what happened in other

I do not know what happened in other areas, but in this particular district the housing committees viewed the many unwanted hutments, thought it over and talked about them, wrote to competent authorities, who were either incompetent or not the right sort of competent authorities, and nothing whatsoever was done for over twelve months—so the boys of the village partially wrecked the huts. Now all the empty huts in the land have been taken over by that great army of married demobilised men, who during the last year have learnt to their cost "how salt is the taste of another's bread, how hard a path the going down and going up another's stairs, and I for one do not blame them. The disturbing feature is that their action has destroyed the sanctity of the queue, which the most pushful of us have had to respect during recent years, for the great majority of those who have "jumped" the huts are right at the bottom of the list of those to be accommodated.

THE work of J.P.s must be particularly distracteful these days when the discovery in the pig bucket of a piece of bread as blue-moulded as that long-departed and deeply mourmed luxury, the Stilton cheese, may result in a police court prosecution. The question which worries so many people to-day is the correct disposal of the remains of a loaf, which through some unforcesen circumstance has not been eaten at once, and which retaliates by producing a penicillin fungoid growth all over it. A day or so ago an old woman was seen making her way furtively down a wayside lane and, when she thought she was unobserved, she pushed a brown paper parcel into the bottom of the hedge. When asked in a conciliatory pleasant manner what she had hidden, she admitted it was a few crusts of bread; "My neighbours and I used to give them to a man who kept a pig, but we darent do it now as they summons people for it; so every week I take any crusts that are wasted and hide them here."

I suppose that it is the only thing the poor old lady can do, but during a recent case of this nature the J.P. on the Bench, when administering the fine, added unnecessarily: "I cat my crusts." This would suggest that, being that way inclined, he might go further and oblige by eating up those of others, and if, instead of a pig. a J.P. eats them, it must be all right.

THE ROAD TO ILFRACOMBE

VERY West Countryman knows Ilfracombe, but it seems to be singularly undiscovered by the people of the east and north of England. Searching for a reason for this, I think it comes from the travellers' tales of the awful road to it. Porlock Hill and its satellites have been painted in lurid colours. These tales were not unjustified, for Porlock was a test in the early days of motoring. My first taste of it was in the long-ago when we carried a sprag for such hills. It was dropped and trailed behind; if the engine stopped the sprag held the car firm till the engine recovered

Even since then our lot was still nneasy. It is not yet 25 years since I drew up a Scottish tour for a friend; after a few days he wrote to me that he had been compelled to return to England as his car would not take the hills! It was a 10 h.p. by well-known makers whose 8-h.p. model now sails up these hills without a tremor. Cars and roads have improved enormously in this interval, so that there is now nothing on the Ilfracombe road to cause fear or

There are several routes, but I prefer that by the Bath road, from London, for 65 miles to Beckhampton, there to switch off to the south-west, across the line of the great Wansdyke,

By R. T. LANG

supposed to have been built by the Britons about A.D. 500 as part of their long and gallant defence against the invading Saxons. Then into Devizes, once "The Vies" Devizes, once "The Vies" where Fanny Burney found a boy of ten with "astonishing skill in drawing" who was afterwards Sir Joshua Reynolds. It was here, too, that a public authority, in 1857, shocked the local newspaper into loud-voiced protest by admitting ladies to its dinner for the first time!

On the cross in the market-place is the famous warning panel of Ruth Pierce, a marketwoman who, on a day in 1753, swore that she had paid for some goods, adding that she might drop down dead if this were not true. She promptly fell to the ground dead, with the money clasped in her hand. There are many old houses in the town, but those who are interested in antiques should drop into the Wiltshire Archæological Society's museum in Long Street, where there is a fine collection of Wiltshire antiquities.

So on through Seend, which John Aubrey thought to turn into a spa but nothing came of it, and through Trowbridge (John Leland's "Throughbridge"), where a city, under Dun-wallon, is said to have existed 2,500 years ago. The fine spire of St. Jamee's rises over the town; within the church is E. H. Baily's monument of George Crabbe. His chair is in the vestry; Tales of the Hall was written at the 18th-century rectory. In the churchyard lies Sir Pitman, of shorthand fame. Trowbridge is still a woollen town, but its greatest importance now is as the headquarters of the County Council and of the United Dairies, whose collecting-vans and counters are such a feature of every road in

Four miles more bring us to Farleigh Hungerford, with its fragment of the 14thcentury castle of the Hungerfords, their chapels, and, in that of St. Anne, the tomb of Sir Thomas Hungerford who, in 1377, was the first Speaker of the House of Commons. At Norton Philip you may see, at the George Inn (1397 and said to be the eighth oldest inn in England) the table which the Duke of Monmouth used on the night before Sedgemoor; then through pretty old-world scenes to Wells, the glory of the West. I think it is this country's perfect example of s mediæval city.

Its beginning was with the Romans; in 909 the bishopric was founded and the cathedral was begun in 1174. It has what is probably the finest west front in England, dedicated in 1239. There is much to see in the cathedral and there are excellent guides to take one through. Civil servants may like to visit the Vicar's Hall, where they may inspect what is believed to have been the first of all filing systems, 500 years old. The Vicar's Close and the Chain Gate are lovely places, and the Great Hall, the tithe-barn and places, and the Great ran, the therefore and the wells complete a picture of medizval glory. Around are Bubwith's aims-houses, 1408-24. St. Cuthbert's church of the fifteenth century, the Crown Inn of the seventeenth and many quaint old streets and houses

Wells makes one wish to linger, but other interests lie ahead. Six miles south comes Glastonbury, the heart and origin of the early Christianity of these islands. For here, according to well-supported local tradition, in A.D. 60 came Joseph of Arimathea, with eleven companions, to bring the Gospel of Christ to Britain. They built a wattle-and-daub church, which was still existing when St. Augustine came here in 597. Somewhere here they are said to have buried the Holy Grail.

According to legend a thorn tree grew where Joseph rested his staff; a stone still marks the spot. The Blood Spring is said to indicate where the body of King Arthur was first laid; Henry II re-interred it and that of Queen Guinevere before the High Altar of the abbey, and here John Leland saw them in the sixteenth century. The exact age of the abbey is unknown. St. Patrick is said to have founded a convent here, and, in 704, King Ina gave a charter to the "old church"; it was in existence in 1130 but was destroyed by fire in 1184. Then Dunstan established the place as a seat of learning and the great abbey was begun. Other objects of interest are the Abbot's Kitchen, a 14th-century relic of domestic offices; the Tribfunal, which was the abbey court-house; the women's alms-houses, of about 1512; the men's alms-houses, across the road, a good deal older; St. John's church, built in 1485; the tithe-barn; the museum; and the old

the road skirts the edge of disastrous Sedge-moor Plain, leading thence straight away to Bridgwater, rich in memories of its illustrious son, Admiral Blake. The market has been in existence since 1201 and Bridgwater is now the distributing centre for all west Somerset. Here the homely "Bath bricks" are made from the the homely "Bath bricks" are made from the mud and stone of the riverside. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (1420) has a very beautiful interior, but the finest object of interest in the town is the war memorial by John Angel,

George Hotel, dating back to 1475.

Then through Street, which supplies its share of England's boots and shoes, after which THE GATEHOUSE OF FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD CASTLE, BUILT IN THE BRIGN OF EDWARD III



a lovely piece of sculpture. A giant figure of Civilisation sits triumphant on her throne, with Strife, Bloodshed, Corruption and Despair at her feet. Would that it were true to-day!

There is a fine, lofty church of the fifteenth century at Cannington, and a fragment of the Benedictine numery of 1138 where "Fair Rosamund" received her youthful education. There are a chapel and a priest's chamber in the



THE GEORGE HOTEL AT GLASTON-BURY, BUILT IN 1475 BY THE MONKS OF GLASTONBURY ABBEY FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PILGRIMS

(Right) THE GLORIOUS WEST FRONT, PROBABLY THE FINEST IN ENGLAND, OF WELLS CATHEDRAL

old manor-house. Some poetically beautiful country follows through Nether Stowey, with the cottage, now preserved by the National Trust, at which S. T. Coleridge wrote The Ancient Mariner. There is another poetic memory at Alfoxton Park, where William Wordsworth wrote We Are Seven.

Charming views of sea and country open out on the road to William, a pleasant little form with two old crosses, one in the church-pard and the other near the Egremont Hotel. There is a beautiful screen in the 15th-century church of Carhampton, 5½, miles west, and within the next mile, a grand view is obtained, over to the left, of Dunster Castle, the partitionabeth home of the famous Luttrells. At Alcombe one may diverge to the right for a short mile into Minchead which, with its old church full of historic interest, its ancient houses, tree-limed streets, pleasant promenade and sands, wonderful views and mild air, makes a delightful spot for a holdsay. North Hill, rising to 800 feet, is a maze of pines, heath, corges and glens, where many happy days can be spent.

Then, through a succession of beauty-spots, on to Porlock, where the white-washed cottages nestle, among their banks of flowers, around the 18th-century church. R. D. Blackmore is said to have written Lorsa Doome in one of these cottages. Although it is a haven of peace to-day, Porlock has known its troubles. It was a hunting residence of the Saxon kings; in 1918 a band of Danish pirates entered the harbour, where many were slain by the local people and the rest were left to die of starvation. In 1682 Harold, the son of Godwin Earl of Wessex and later Harold II, came here with nine ships, set for to the town, slew many of the inhabitants and carried off a great deal of booty. Porlock had to pay for its royal patromage.

and carried on a great deal of DODY. FURNOR had to pay for its royal patronage.

Now comes the hard, winding ascent of far-famed Porlock Hill, with a gradient of I in 11, but it can be avoided by taking the toll road.

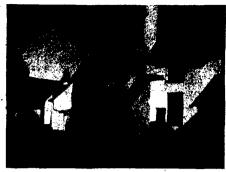
at the Ship Inn, where Robert Southey stayed in 1799. The toll runs from 1s. to 2s. for cars, down to 3d. for bicycles. Pedestrians can use the road without charge.

the reso without charge. A height of nearly 1,400 feet is reached at Oare Poet; half a mile beyond it a foot-path leads right to what is challest complete parish shorton in England. At Culbone, it is mainly of the fifteenth century and is only 33 feet by 12 feet; it is known as the secret church, from its secluded situation.

Three miles farther, Oare church lies less than a mile to the left; here Lorna Doone was shot before the altar by Carver when, instead of the bridal kiss, Jan Ridd relates that he "had to

relates that he "had to face a flood of blood upon the altar steps and at my feet fell Lorna." There are 18th-century box pews in the church and a quaint panel showing Peter Spurrier, an early 18th-century warden, in the likeness of Moses.

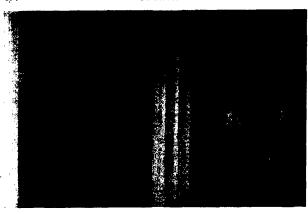
Just beyond, the road enters Devon, whose beauty and maids so much is sung.



THE SHIP INN AND THE WHITEWASHED COTTAGES OF PORLOCK, IN ONE OF WHICH R. D. BLACKMORE IS SAID TO HAVE WRITTEN LORNA DOONE

Oh! the little maids of Devon
They have voices like a dove!
And Jacob's years of seven
One would serve to have their love.
But their hearts are things of mystery
A man may never prove.
Which the stranger may bear in mind when he

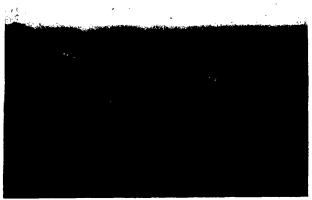




THE FAN-VAULTED SCREEN IN THE 15TH-CENTURY CHURCH OF CARHAMPTON



LYNMOUTH PIER, FROM WHICH THE PRODUCTS OF THE EXMOOR MINES WERE SHIPPED IN MEDIÆVAL TIMES



ILFRACOMBE HARBOUR. A LIGHTHOUSE ABOVE THE HARBOUR WAS FORMERLY A PILGRIMS' CHAPEL

hears the "voices like a dove" of the sirens of lifracombe!

The road is now over wild moorland, where the air blows fresh and keen, to the steep descent into Lymnouth, which Robert Southey described as "the fineer spot, except Cintra and karabids, I ever saw." For 400 years the herring fishery was its main industry; now it lives on its beauty. Through the generosity of local people and the enterprise of the Council, many of the lovely places around have been preserved for the public for all time. The picturesque scene is enhanced by the tower on the pier from which, in mediaval days, the products of the Exmoor thines were shipped. The hydraulic cliff railway, 880 feet long, with its gradient of 1 in 2, is the steepest railway in the world; it was built by Sir George Newnes in 1880.

Then up the hill, leaving Lynton and the famous Valley of the Rocks to the right, on a hilly, moorland road to Blackmoor Gate, where we turn right for Combe Martin, once a centre of silver mining; Edward III largely defrayed the expenses of the French wars from the ore produced here. The old church was described by Marie Corelli in The Mighty Alom and lady travellers will be interested in the life-size monument of 1834 to Mistress Judith



THE CHURCH AT COMBE MARTIN, A VILLAGE WHICH WAS ONCE THE CENTRE OF A FLOURISHING SILVER-MINING INDUSTRY

Hancock, which is a perfect reproduction of the dress of her perjod. Combe Martin Bay provides some charming coastal scenery; indeed, the sea and the cliffs are close companions all the way to Ilfracombe.

Boautifully situated, this resort's popularity will be understood at sight. Capetone Hill protects it from the cold winds and, along the face of the hill, the Victoria Promenade has been cut and partially glass-roofed. It is used for concerts and other entertainments. Originally the Saxon town of Alfreincombe, Ilfracombe became a port, so that, in the reign of Edward III, it supplied six ships and 96 men to the navy. The lighthouse, above the harbour, is an ancient pilgrims chapel, which shows a subsermen's warming light during the winter. Holy Trinity church, well restored in 1878, has a splendid wagon roof and a Norman tower, with 15th-century bettlements and pinnacles. Adjoining the church is a lovely Garden of Remembrance. Ilfracombe possesses unique bathing facilities; some of the bething coves are approached by tunnels through the rocks. There is excellent fishing and the climate, one of the mildest in England; makes it an ideal holiday contre.

HUNTING FISH UNDER THE SEA

By DENIS CLARK

BROUGHT back from Nice recently a long parcel with the cheering words Ravitailianesis cristain!" prominent on its label. The French are imaginative, and this particular message held as much significance on the Riviera in the summer of 1946 as anywhere else in Europe. Imagine the case of your new twelve-bore decorated with the legend THIS WILL FILL YOUR LARDER!

The brown paper contained two long sections of blued tubing, one fitted with pissolgrip, trigger and fishing-reel. A three-footlong harpoon and a seven-foot spiral spring made up the equipment which, assembled, armed me for the under-sea chase. But perhaps the properties of the contained of the perhaps of the pe

Then, on my first return to the Mediterranean as a civilian, I discovered that during the years of the occupation a regular cult of la pleke sout-marine has developed, with its recognised outfit and weapons, hunting-grounds, clubs and, already, Nimrods of legend. It has even obtained its own literature. Lengthy and well-illustrated works have been published on the new sport, which has won enormous popularity on the south coast of France. Obviously, the Mediterranean, warm, placid and clear for so many months in the summer, is an ideal place for such hunting. Yet there are frequently times when the coastal waters



A HUNTER ON THE PROWL, HARPOON AT THE READY

of Britain will give opportunity for the sport to be practised, and thore seems every reason why the second opportunity of the second many keen colled second or the second that that anyone visiting 'tropical or semi-tropical seas, where tharks are not too great a memore, will be free of the submarine hunter's ultimate nearndisc.

Equipment is simple. Glasses, a breathingtube and a spring-loading harpon gun are althat are necessary. The glasses used consist either of goggles or of a mask which covers the face but leaves the mouth free. The breathing apparatus is an eighteen-inch-length of light tubing, with a rubber grip held in the mouth. If goggles are used a clip holds the nose to prevent water being breathed in. All breathing is done through the mouth while the hunt is in progress. The hunter swims with face immersed, searching the bed of the sea, the rocks, weeds and caverns, until he views his prey. Then he swims or dives to attack.

prey. Then he swims or dayes to assess.

The arms used are of various kinds, their chief distinctions lying in length and quality of workmanhip. There are under-see pistots for light work at point-blank range, short gens and guns more than six feet long which, while requiring more practice in handling, are probably in the end the most effective. Most consist of little more than a thin metal tube containing the spring and loaded harpoon, with a pistol-grip and a reel at the point of belance. The hunter awims with his gun balanced easily in his left hand until he is ready to shoot. In the shooting position the weapon lies on his right shoulder, his right hand holds grip and trigger, while his left hand helps to aim and steady when firing. In practice the operation is very much easier than it probably sounds. Effective range is seldom more than four vards.

With this equipment and at such ranges fish ranging in size from mackerel to tunny may be hunted. Mediterranean prizes include sea perch, mullet, bass, octopus, ray, jew-fish, tunny and swordfish, besides a whole aquarism of other fish. Jarge and small, unknown in our northern waters. All these have been slain with the happoon fired under water, the chief limiting factor in the pursuit of really big fish being the ability of the hunter to retrieve what he has shot if it sinks, a dead weight, in deep water.

Readers may be surprised at the short range mentioned, and may ask: "Why, then, bother about a gun? Why not use a fish-spear nor trident if you can get so close to your target?" The answer is simple. Fish-spears are used with effect from outside and above the surface, where the arm which thrusts or projects them is not handicapped by a surrounding and depressing volume of water. As will be seen presently, runch of the best hunting is to be found at depths to reach which the hunter must expend a considerable effort. Down there he could not make effective attacks with the sole power of his arm. Besides, none under water, his movements would be so delayed that a fish could dodge them with ease.

Others may wonder why a more powerful propulsive agent than springs, for example, is not used to give longer range. The answer here is that the range obtained by a good spring is ample for the distance at which fish may be approached and effective under-water aiming made. Greater power would also result in the fracture or bending of the harpoon which, whether it hits or misses, very often comes into violent collision with rocks. Besides, it is very important that the gun should light and easily reloaded by the hunter he is still in deep water. Springs fulfil all requirements

Given that the novice submarine huntan adequate and confident awimmer, there
remains for him a gruelling but fascinating
apprenticeship if he is to become a sea-markerman capable of purquing and winning all the
best prizes the waters can offer. This is his
training in diving deep, to san ideal maximum
of between thirty and forty-five feet. He can
attain this only by constant practice. He must
learn to dive amoothly without making any
splash, for his prey are more frigithened by
noise than by anything eise. In most cases,
unless they have been hunted often before,
they are not alarmed by the sight of man under
water. In their caverba and holes, their resorts,
they are confident of their immunity, even
when they see him approach.

At first, after descending eight or nine feet, the beginner will suffer an aching in eyes and ears. Practice will abolish this, and he will soon discover that the discomfort only arises at twelve to fifteen feet. He must persevere gently, until he is able to descend to his maximum.

mum depth, search, fire his shot and ascend, all within thirty seconds or little more.

This applies to the pursuit of the dwellers-

This applies to the pursuit of the dwellers-in-rocks, congers and enormous jew-fish, which may weigh about fifty pounds. But there is a very large number of species, among them the most valued prizes, which may be found in open water or in shallow depths along the coast. Mullet and bass love to cruise among quiet reeds and rocks. Skate, small and greet, are found in the flat, sandy shallows where they offer casy targets. It is unnecessary, then, to be discouraged by the lengthy and rather tough schooling that goes to the making of the expert deep diver.



SUBMARINE HUNTER WITH HIS EQUIPMENT

There are Mediterranean aces, who have made a real cult of such diving, who can dive thirty-five feet or deeper, and transfix and drag to the surface some coloseal trophy. But such men have taken a long time to reach their full provess. Let us content ourselves, at any rate at the beginning, with what comes more easily to hand.

Quite apart from the sport that awaits one and from the useful additions to scarty food-atocks, this new form of hunting introduces the hunter to a new world, a world so fascinating and untrammelled that it must captivate all who enter. It is such a short distance to go. Simply put on your glasses, hold your breathing tube in your mouth (this can be attached to your goggles or to a separate band round your head) and there you are! Slide gently into the water and set off on your first exploration.

Here in this gently undulating stillness you find a completely strange landscare, Rocks, weeds, anemones, shellfah-all clear, vital, brilliant, the sun playing over them, the sea-currents softly caressing. A white cliff slopes down out of sight. A shadow swing on the look out for small fish astray. After him, our at the ready. He has not seen you yet. You are close, your finger presses the trigger. The harpoon fisables out and into his side. He flaps violently, dives, spurts away; but his wound is fatal; very soon you are reeling him in. You free the point of your harpoon, attach be big fish to your belt, reload, and are ready again, to keep up the hunt for as long as you care to keep swimming. Could there be any sport more simple, healthy, exciting—or one more appropriate now to the filling of larders?

WILD LIFE IN KENYA-VII

AN ELEPHANT HUNT

By LIEUT.-COL. C. H. STOCKLEY

AMP was being made on the left bank of the Tana, so, weary with a long drive over had bush roads, I strolled over to look at the height of the river and to see if certain sandhanks were yet uncovered. As soon as the river gets low enough, these sandbanks are visited early every morning by myriads of thirsty sandgrouse, and a certain proportion are shot to feed camp.

are shot to feed camp.

The river was still rather high, but not a hundred yards from my tent I spotted some great holes which could only have been made by a bull elephant's feet, and further inspection showed them to have been made very early on the last three mornings. The tape came out and I measured them: 20 inches diameter, which means a bull of over 11 feet high, well worth hunting for a series of photographs.

Next morning we were admiring a fresh of tracks before sunrise and had soon followed them through the belt of dense forest and out into the nyika bush of the hinter-land. He had turned slightly right-handed as we reached the thorn trees, and, owing to some smaller elephants having confused the tracks, we were nearly an hour over the first I ½ miles, during which he had made a big left-handed curve to surmount the first rise away from the river. Here the thick-leaved sansevieria grew in abundance and he had left three or four bundles of chewed fibre, still wet with saliva, which he had taken as an appetiser. Like most people I used to think that elephants made a meal off this hig, as the Somalis call it, to replace moisture when short of water. But, like other elephants I hunted in the same area this year, he had eaten it within an hour of watering; so it must be taken purely medicinally, like so much of the food of large mammals.

Over the rise and into a big double dip about a thousand yards wide, filled with twentyfoot acacias, I began to hope we might catch up with him. Sure enough on the far side was a quantity of still warm

droppings, a safe sign of his intention to begin feeding, acacia tops being the staple elephant diet. Carefully we followed the now meandering tracks picked up a chewed acacia branch and kept even more careful watch ahead. Suddenly the heads of a couple of reticulated giraffe appeared above the bush to our left front and I swore heartily, for they are the worst spoilers of sport in Kenya (Fig. 3). True to character they stared at us for twenty seconds, then swaved off right across our front, instead of going straight away or lefthanded, and of course our elephant went with them. Bull elephants

them. Bull elephants
never grow big if they take no notice of such
heaven-sent warnings.

Our bull had been in a small depression

Our bull had been in a small depression not a hundred yards to our right front and his tracks showed steady progress, away from camp and water, at the usual seven to eight miles an hour of an elephant's walking pace. Half an hour's following up showed no sign of slowing down, so we went home.

Next morning we started out on almost the same line, but this time, after about two hours' walking, got tangled up with a lot of fresh tracks belonging to a small herd of cows and calves which had passed along the same way just after our quarry. They delayed matters so much, and it was obvious that he was going straight

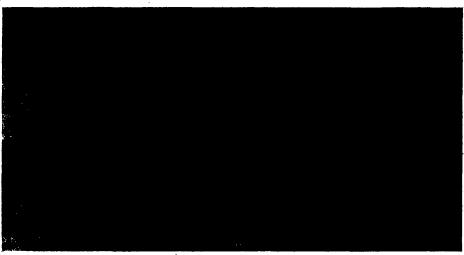
1.—OUR BULL QUITE UNDISTURBED A glossy starling is on the top of the dead branch a few feet to his right

away from the river, that I chucked up and we got back to camp after some four hours' steady walking, very hot and thirsty in sultry weather. Clouds were banking up to the south and

that night, to my joy, there was a widespread thunderstorm, so that we were able to walk along our bull's tracks at a great pace next morning. Not only were his tracks so conspicuous that they could be seen a dozen yards ahead, but this time there were no really confusing elements; for he had swung almost parallel with the river southward on leaving the forest belt, then turned eastwards towards the first rise, and again wheeled northward along its foot and parallel with the river; so that even two hours later we were not more than



2.—FOREFOOT DETED AT RICHT ANGLES TO THE FORELEG. At least 6 ft. of tasks—about 100 lb, of ivory a side



3.—THE WORST SPOILERS OF SPORT IN KENYA—RETICULATED GIRAFFE

an hour's walk from camp, and all other tracks had crossed his at right angles and so made no confusion.

The usual saliva-soaked bits of hig were picked up near the end of the first hour, and at about two and a half hours we came on quantities of warm droppings and rejoiced. Getting up to him was almost a certainty.

We crossed a wide Somali cattle trail, then

up a rise half right, and as I put my head over the top I cursed heartily. There were no fewer than ten giraffie right across the tracks, and if he were beyond them we might just as well give up. However, I left the camera boy and the local stupid, moved very slowly up the rise and showed part of myself to those infernal giraffe. They stared, walked slowly away for a hundred yards, then stopped and stared again. The luck had held, for I could see my bull's tracks trending away to the right and the giraffe had gone ing away to the ignt and the guate has gote off slightly left. I moved up and clear of the bull's tracks to their right, to be horrified by seven more girafte arriving from my front. A slow detour even more right-handed and they moved over to the first lot. I got square with them and they went off due north, just as

I wanted; thank heaven, there was a good chance yet if the bull had not been too close. We took up the tracks again and within a

furlong came to a clump of acacia where he had fed; but beyond it there were no tracks! Strange; but after ten minutes' puzzling we found that he had gone straight back on his tracks for 150 yards, then turned half right and north-west again. A quarter of a mile and there loomed up an enormous dark mass among the thorn bush. Our bull, feeding quite undisturbed!

An approach to about forty yards showed him to be very big in body, certainly bigger than an 11 foot 1 in. bull I had shot a month before, and a slight shifting of his butt end revealed a pair of tusks with at least six feet

of ivory out of the gums: somewhere around 100 lb. of ivory a side (Fig. 2).

The place was good for photography, though for the moment he was in stuff too thick; but just beyond him was enough cover for me and not too much for him, while a steady breeze blew straight in my face.

He moved on a little and I closed up be-

hind and to the right, getting one picture which rather looks as if his trousers were coming down, and with a glossy starling sitting on a dead branch within a few feet of him as he passed

(Fig. 1).
Then I ran round and got ahead of him. getting a beauty as he passed, but rather close. He heard the shutter, swung round and came straight towards me with his ears out (Fig. 4). I slipped round a clump of bush, got a fine picture as he came towards me, then ran back to the boys who were a hundred yards behind with the camera-case.

There I changed the slide and trotted forward again to find my bull hunting carefully all round the bush where I had been when he heard the shutter go, He had located the noise to the last foot, and it was a bit of a shock to me to realise that his hearing was so good. I noted it for future reference.

Still not quite satisfied he turned and went off at a steady walk on his old line, and I go one excellent good-bye picture as he passed through a patch of hig, showing his fine ivory better than in any of the others.

One thing I noted in the second photograph, when printed, was that an elephant lifts the forefoot much more than I had thought

when walking. It is quite square with the fore-leg and one can even see the cracks in the sole

of the foot (Fig. 2).

A grand fellow! I hope we meet again.



E4.—HE SWUNG ROUND AND CAME STRAIGHT TOWARDS ME WITH HIS EARS OUT



THE EARLY TUDOR BRICK CASTLE OF TONG BUILT BY SIR HARRY VERNON
The cast front. Engraving by A. and C. Buck, 1731

TONG, SHROPSHIRE-II

TONG CASTLE

The great brick Tudor house of the Vernons was replaced about 1765 with a Georgian-Gothic mansion by Capability Brown for George Durant, whose son added extraordinary embellishments to the grounds, 1820-30.

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

THE roofless Gothick folly that Tong Castle has become, with its own fantastic history, incorporates some parts but hides the chronicle of one of the more important houses of Tudor and Jacobean times. We need not begin, as George Griffiths did his massive history of the parish fifty years ago, with Hengist the Saxon's being granted by King Vortigern as much land as an oxhide (which he cut into thongs) would cover, so giving the place лате Thong-alternatively Twhonge, and Tuinc. Indeed the name simply derives from Old English tang, meaning tongs, for land in the fork of a river, as is the Just below the castle site a stream rising in Weston Park is joined by another, out of both which Capability Brown formed the lakes now a feature of the derelict park. From evidently being an important pre-Conquest holding, it became one of the great Earl Roger de Montgomery's and his suc-

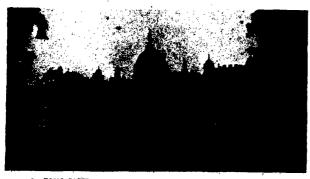
cessors', descending in the early fifteenth century to the Vernons of Haddon as related in the previous article.

The great Sir Henry Vermon, who had contrived throughout the Wars of the Roses to be on the winning side, and died 1515, is stated by Leland to have rebuilt "an olde castel of stone new al of brike." It appearance in 1731, apparently little changed, is given in Buck's view (Fig. 1) of the east side, that is the front illustrated in its present form in Figs. 3 and 5. The engraving shows typical garly Todor mansion with great hall surmounted by a louvre, approached by a forecourt; a projecting wing on the left contained the personal apartments served by stain-turrets; and the office quarters, less coherently, lay to the right. At some later date a kind of covered portico was apparently added in front of the hall. Parts of the north and south ends of this building are incorporated in that standing: the octagonal and

the square turrets at the extreme left of Fig. 5 seem to correspond to the angle turret and end of the domestic wing in Fig. 1—the remainder of the present front having been added across the Tudor forecourt.

From the Vernons, Tong went by the marriage of their heiress to Sir Thomas Stanley at the same time that Haddon by the same means passed to the Mannerses, then in 1623 was bought by Sir Thomas Harries, whose daughter soon afterwards took the estate to her husband William Pierrepont, seconds on of the first Earl of Kingston,

The Pierreponts, Earls and later Dukes of Kingston-upon-Hull, are one of those notable families that have died out completely, leaving few visible associations. They were of Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire, and never especially edifying. The first Earl created 1628, is recorded to have devoted himself entirely to amassing a great estate. Though he failed, as he hoped, to avoid participating in the Civil War, eventually siding with the King and getting killed, he arranged that some of his sons should be on each side in order to look after one another's and the property's interests. William was one of the ons directed to the Parliament side, on which, though consistently a moderate, he attained the intimacy and confidence of Cromwell. Tong, which his marriage added to his paternal estate of Thoresby, was garri-somed by both sides in the Civil Wars. Symonds's Diary refers to it as "a faire old castle belonging to Pierrepont this 18 years," adding "upon Parliament taking Shrewsbury, the enemy quitted and burned Tong Castle." William Pierrepont, however, was amply prosperous enough during the Commonwealth to repair the damage and evidently did, for one of his sons, Gervase, later created Lord Pierrepont of Hanslope, lived here and is buried in the church, to which he gave a curious and now venerable library of theological works. The eldest son of "Wise William," as the Parliamiestarian was called. married a niece of Evelyn the diarist and was



2.-TONG CASTLE IN 1885. An old photograph of the garden (west) front



3.—CAPABILITY BROWN'S LANDSCAPE AND EAST FRONT AS IT IS TO-DAY



4.—CONVENT LODGE ENTRANCE TO THE PARK, 1821



5.-THE EAST (ENTRANCE) FRONT



6.—RELIEF OF THE WEST FRONT, IN THE MASONRY OF CONVENT LODGE



7.—CAST-IRON GATE AND HINDOO-GOTHIC PIERS OF CONVENT LODGE

the father of three Earls of Kingston. The youngest of them was created Duke of Kingston by George I, and lived till 1728, and was father of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, that sagacious and original woman. Tong came to the Duke, but probably the Duke rarely came to the old castle. In his successor's time William Smythe, of the Acton Burnell family, was staying here in 1756, when there was born to his wrife, in the Red Room at the Castle, a daughter, Maria Anna, subsequently the beautiful and unhappy Mrs. FitzHerbert.

Soon after, Tong was sold by the second Duke, and so missed being connected with yet another celebrated lady. Elizabeth Chudleigh, whom he married and at his death in 1773 endowed for life with all his estates. They subsequently went to his nephew, Sir Philip Meadows, who took the name of Pierrepont and was created Earl Manvers, whose descendant is the present representative of the Pierreponts.

The purchaser of Tong was a Mr. George Durant, who by the age of 25 and means not explicit, had amassed a large fortune in Havannah. He came of a Worcestershire family—indeed it was into a progenitor's house in that city that Charles II slipped when the disastrous issue of the Battle of Worcester became clear, and from it



8.—PULPIT ON CONVENT LODGE

escaped on the ride that took him to Boscobel. On returning to England Mr. Durant "determined to locate himself somewhere in the neighbourhood where his forefathers had lived," and was able to acquire Tong Castle—in which parish White Laddes is actually situated and Boscobel adjacent. Griffith's Tong states that

and Boscobel adjacent. Griffith's Tong states that

"Mr. Durant (about 1764) demolished all but the
main block of Sir Harry Vernon's castle," of
which he "seems to have encased the remaining portion
in stone according to a fanciful design of his own,
a mixture of Gothic and Moorish architecture.
Surmounted by its lofty domes and pinnacles, the
structure is noticeable principally for its massive
and stately appearance, enhanced by its position at
the edge of a broad rich greensward extending
uninterruptedly to its very foot and the pretty
low-lying sheet of water winding along the valley
(towards the east); while on the west side (Fig. 2),
just below the lawn and shrubberies, this scene of
marked repose rapidly changes into one of wilder
beauty as the two hurrying streamlets burst a way
over little falls till they mingle in the dell below."

Now, alas, these beauties are too wild to be photogenic. But was this pinnacled palace Durant's own design, and was it not intended to recall the

Tudor style of the original rather than the Moorish?

On the first question Miss Dorothy Stroud has drawn my attention to two entries in Capability Brown's MS. account book of about the year 1765:

To various plans and elevations made for Tong Castle and for journeys there, £52 10s.

— Durant Esqr. Various plans for

 Durant Esqr. Various plans for the alteration of Tong Castle. My journeys there several times.

Brown was very active in the Shropshire-Staffordshire neighbourhood about then. altering the grounds at Trentham and Chillington (1763), Fisherwick 1764, Weston 1765. Tixall 1774. The landscape before the east front, with its sweep of lake (formed out of the stream from Weston Park) and belts of trees beyond, is typical Brown compare the lake at Blenheim as altered by The house is not typical of anybody. except perhaps Mr. Durant; but, looking more closely, the ogee entrance archway with three ogee doorways within it, and the dumpy pinnacles, ogee domes and domelets (Fig. 2) closely resemble similar features in a bathhouse at Corsham designed by Brown. The extent of his architectural practice, for so long denied, is only now being verified, and I think there is no doubt that Tong, on the strength of his references and these analogies, is to be included among Brown's more extensive and peculiar if not his most successful undertakings. The buildmost successful undertakings. In e building approximated to a square in plan, with an ogee dome recalling Wren's on Tom Tower surmounting the central feature of both fronts, the western dome being the larger (Fig. 2). The smaller octagonal turrets also had ogee caps intended to be Tudor. The main domes were flanked by ridge roofs with embattled pediments at Fragments of rococo stucco decoration survive on some internal walls.

The general effect of the domed and pinnacled mansion in the idealised landscape was no doubt carefully considered by Brown, and it is a pity that it is not better preserved. However, the original conception was in many respects altered by the extraordinary embellishments added to the park by George Durant the younger. His father died aged 45 in 1780, leaving him a child of four, and he lived till 1844, proceeding to carry on the



ROSARY LODGE. Another architectural john (1830-30)



9.—STUCCO DECORATION OF AN INTERNAL WALL OF THE CASTLE

picturesque ornamenting of the grounds. "His eccentric character," wrote Griffiths, "is indicated by the quaint buildings, monuments with hieroglyphics and inscriptions alike to deceased friends, eternity, and favourite animals which were then to be found on every path of the demesne." The most extensive is the entrance from the village (Fig. 4), known as Convent Lodge, consisting of an embattled wall dated 1821, and diversified by pinnacles, niches, reliefs, and a pulpit inspired by the "oratory" in Abbey Yard, Shrewsbury (Fig. 8). The wall curves back in a crescent to a pair of elaborate cast-iron gates (Fig. 7), the piers of which are carved with an almost Hindu weight of luxuriant ornament. Among the reliefs is a panel preserving the west elevation of the house (Fig. 6). The character of the general design seems to reflect a visit to the Royal Pavilion at Brighton after reading Tom Moore, for verses from The Harp That Once are inscribed on various parts.

In the Shrubbery a little farther on was

pedestal surmounted by a ball inscribed Ab hoc momento pendet acternitas; the jawbones of a whale arching the drive bore Mors janua vitae; and another pedestal with an urn applied Wren's epitaph in St. Paul's to commemorate George Durant senior. Over three shutters through which coal was shot into the castle is the word MAUSOLEUM. A cave in the steep rocks below served as a hermitage, with hermit, "a miserable poor half-witted man who dressed himself in a kind of tunic and wore a long white untrimmed beard. He is said to have been a gentleman who had see better days and chose to inhabit this dismal cavern." He was called Carolus, and his death in 1822 is noticed in the Gentleman's deal in local a notice in the demonstration of hermits having been employed in the eighteenth century to animate picturesque socies, but Carolus, probably the last of them. seems to have obliged of his own choice. It will be seen that Durant excelled in epigraphy, and as he grew older he in places essayed the facetious. In the rock below the Castle was a Dropping Well inscribed "Adam's Ale licensed to be drunk on the premises 1838." The family motto, Beait Qui Durant, is itself in this vein and occurs on several buildings. Near what was called Vauxhall Cottage is a pyramidal Egyptian fowlhouse (Fig. 11) in coloured encaustic bricks bearing such phrases as "Live and Let Live," "Scrat before you peck," "Teach your Granny." Another example of his varicoloured brick humour is the Rosary Lodge (Fig. 10).

Mr. Durant married as his second wife Mlle. Celeste Lavefre, of Lorraine, and had children named Cecil, Celestin, Cecilia, (then still alliteratively) Augustine, Alfred and Agnes, who all died young between 1831-40. Another tablet in the church records the deaths of Maria, Rose, Bell, George, and Hope, average ages 30, between 1833-36, who were presumably children by his first marriage, so that Tong Castle must have held a large if perishable family. There survived a grandson by the third George, Charles Selwyn Durant. He sold the estate and house in 1855 and bad repair to the second Earl of Bradford, who added it to the Weston property. The hard added it to the weston property. The last occupants of Tong Castle were the Hartley family who gave it up shortly before the 1914-18 war, during which it was offered to the War Office for the internment of German prisoners-of-war but declined owing to lack of bathrooms and sanitary arrangements. It was then offered arrangements. for sale but elicited no bid, so the copper and lead were removed from the roof and the contents sold, Messrs. Duveen buying most of the fireplaces and oak floors. The grounds were kept up in fair condition until requisitioned by the Air Ministry in the late war, since when much damage has been done, and many of the Durant jokes are difficult to see, if indeed they survive.

But, with the collegiate church and its crowding monuments, there is extant ample at Tong to colour surely one of the more curious chronicles attaching to any English acres.



11.--PYRAMIDAL EGYPTIAN FOWL-

BRADSHAW'S AND THEIR CONNECTION-11

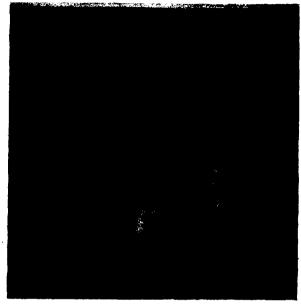
ENGLISH CUSTOMERS IN SOHO

By W. A. THORPE

As recently as 1930 an authority on tapestry thought it possible that Stranover, the designer's name mentioned in the first article (published in tioned in the "merely an COUNTRY LIFE last week), was "merely a address, for it is a curious Christian name. The career of Tobias Stranover is certainly romantic. He was born on July 10, 1682, at Nagy-Szeben in Transylvania, the younger son of a Hungarian artist, Jeremias Stranover, who had moved south. In his twenties Tobias painted had moved south. In his twenties Tobias painted his way across Europe, spending some time at Dresden and marking his passage by poultry pieces at the Schloss Rottenburg, near Polish Nettkow, and at the Schloss Ahrenburg in Holstein. At Hamburg he made his living by Tapstenmalerie for the dining-rooms of rich merchanta, and he eventually reached England in the wake of George I. At the Golden Eagle, Great Queen Street, in the heart of the tapestry trade, he was lucky to find a compatrior. Incoh trade, he was lucky to find a compatriot, Jacob Bogdány (d. 1724), of Presov of "gentle and fair character" who had made a name as "the Hungarian "of Hampton Court and had "raised an easy fortune." Stranover learned from him to do as Rome does, and married his daughter and his business. He died poor but "celebrated" at Bath on February 23, 1756, and the natural philosophy shed tears:

As Nature came into my room t'other day As Nature came, usin my count to other day.
As bunch of fine grapes on my lable there lay:
Surpriz'd at their beauty; why where got you these
Said the Lady: I answer'd, I'm glad that they please,
They're Stranover's, Madam, but see the bird's kead:
I see I'm excelled, Sir, his works shall not fade.

Bradshaw's was a rather cosmopolitan house, and their connection included not only turnip-hoers, but enriched or eccentric persons a taste of their own. Americans remember that Sir Jacob Bouverie, forefather of the Earls of Radnor, came of a long line of wealthy Flanders merchants who had married silk in the sixteenth century. Sir Jacob's father Jacob married into the peerage in 1741. The beautifying of Longford Castle in and after 1736 beautifying of Longiora Cartie in and arter is seems to have been done in part for this second spouse, and for the peerage which he himself attained in 1747. The furniture which he bought from Goodison, Bradshaw and other leading firms is among the monuments of English art. Apparently nothing gives a family taste like



the mercantile habit of judging quality in goods. The philosophical customer (1736) Philip Stanhope, second Earl Stanhope (d. 1786), a great Greek scholar, of the Universities of Utrecht and Geneva, and a Fellow of the Royal Society (1735). He was a friend of Priestley and of Robert ("Euclid") Simson (d. 1768) and encouraged an Oxford edition of Archimedes, as

-A HAM HOUSE TAPESTRY: The Swing. Photograph in the Victoria and Albert Museum

well as Experiments on Air, and the posthumous edition of Simson's works. His French colleague Lalande thought him the best English mathe-

Earl Stanhope was a "shy ungamly" man, his great talents "fitter for speculation than for practical objects of action," and his hobby-horse the simple life, especially in dress. His great-

grandson has recorded that when he went down to take his seat in the House of Lords, the janitor turned him away with the words "Honest man, you have no business in this place." He forbade his son to wear powder at Court because "wheat is so dear." Divine justice made him the tather of "Citizen" Stanhope, of Revolutionary fame, and his granddaughter, Lady Hester, was born at Chevening in 1776. It was truly his oddity that maintained on Mount Lebanon the traditions of the mad Englishman

Letters may lay claim to another student

- ANOTHER OF THE HAM HOUSE TAPESTRIES: The Fruit Gathering. Pho Viotogia ana Museum Photograph in the lotogla and Albe



of Utrecht, Hugh Hume, third Earl of Marchmont (b. 1708, d. 1704), who bought from William Bradsaw, "upholsterer," in 1745. In a note that stands high among death-bed utterances, Pope wrote to him on Easter Monday, 1744. "When I see a finer day or feel a livelier hour I find my thoughts carried to you, with whom and for whom chiefly I desire to live." With his personal charm Marchmont had "elegant parts," said Smollett, and "uncommon sagaant parts," said Smollett, and "uncommon saga-He is described in 1740 with a trio of Pope's s among the "marbles, spars, gems, ores, and friends among the "marbles, spars, minerals" of his picturesque grotto:

Miles of the produces we grotto. Where nobly pensive St. John see and thought, Where British sigh from dying Wyndham stole. And the bright Jame was shot through Meschmon's soul. Let such, such only, tread this sacred Joor Who dare to lose their country and be poor.

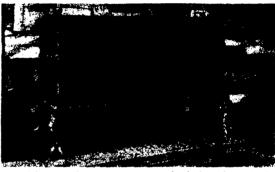
Who dare to lose their country and be poor. Between politics and conversation he built his house in Berwickshire, and passed his time in the pursuit of history and in the Caroline pleasure of planting trees. The style of Bradshaw's of course varied with the diversity of designers and appeal. The manner of the French hands in London, "a queer pot-pourri of notives" in the manner of Watteau and his kind, is motives in the manner of watteau and his kind, is seen to advantage in the set of Ham House hangings; The Dance, The Fountain, The Swing (Fig. 1), and The Fruit Gathering (Fig. 2), the first marked Bradshaw. The true word concerning them was spoken long ago by Mr. D. S. McColl, when the firm was not much more than a name. "The astonishing thing," he said, "is that out of second-hand material. clumsily paraphrased in character, and pieced together. a creation in colour of rare loveliness came about under Bradshaw's hands." But the hands were not quite what was intended.

A different foreignness is possessed by the sound-ing of the mort of the "little beast" of venery in the Van Straaten Hare Hunt, mentioned in my previous article. The ritual of the death is based, of course, on European cynegetics, as well as on the habits of the hands, and it appealed in England to a Tory taste. "Twenty in the field after an hare" wrote John Small-"Twenty in the field after an hare" wrote John Small-man Gardner in 1750, "find more delight than one in twenty in a fox-chase." The new insular code ("little more than hard riding," said the old 'una) lost its "father" in 1752, not far from the date of the Hare Hunt; it will be remembered that "the immortal Meynell" began his mastership of the Quorn the following year

The Hurr Hurst border of acanthus leaves in reds and blues reappears in the charming Addington bowling scene (Fig. 5). The high authority adde of Mr. A. F. Kendrick has ascribed it to know Bradshaw's, and has praised its "varied and requisionly foliage" and its "cool distance." With foreign features it has an English character. The taste for anecdote had long declared itself in the art of a literary people. It is the business of history-painting, wrote Aglionby in 1686, "to represent any action of life whether true or fabulous"; and "in a real history-painter,"



3.-THE CHEVENING LOVE-SEAT AND CHAIRS. PART OF A LARGE SET. Carved and gilt. Probably by Bradshaw's. About 1735



4.—THE CHEVENING CHEST. Japan, on carved and gilt stand. Probably by
Bradshaw's. About 1730

added the great Earl of Shaftesbury, "the same knowledge, the same study, and views are required as in a real poet."

One of Dillingham's "real" poems, published in 1678, describes a great bowling-match of "Guelphs" and "Ghibellines" on the green at Sulehay, near the famous bridge of Wansfordat Suenay, near the lamous orange of Wanssord-in-England. The author was born at Barnwell All Saints and knew well his brother's parish of Oundle and the rest of the Nene valley. He was among the first of our poets to write in Latin of the English scene, and he happily describes the green :

escribes the green silvae cacumine montis, est locus australem qui partem versus et ortum vallesque villasque et longos prospicit agros, vanisadus vinisadus et iongus prospicit agros terra olim agricolae duros experta labores: at postquam cincta est vivae munimine sepis, et viridi donata toga de oespite puro, tota vacat ludo magnis celebranda triumphis, miraturque novos aurata veste colonos.

and the "pavilion"

stat juxta domus exilis gratissima fessis umbra viris; eadem ludentibus arma ministrat. hinc puer expromit sphaeras, hic nocte

and the wooing of the kitty

hacc Helena est, cursus hacc meta futurs, hanc ambire omnes: felix qui limine

primo tandem illius requiescit in egressus tandem illius requiescit in ulnis. tum sphaessum dextra complexus, lumine

signat iter, prono veneratur corpore

nympham, effunditque globum, tacito qui flumine lapsus

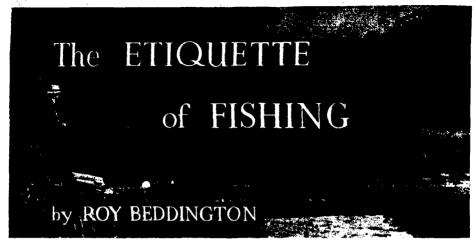
etae contiguus media requiescit arena. Dillingham's truly "real" descend-

ant, "Vinny" Bourne, wrote of balladant, "Vinny" Bourne, wrote of ballad-singers and Billingsgate and much else in London life, with a kinder heart than his friend Hogarth, but with all his perceiving eye. The Wamsford poem was after his own tasts, and he reprinted it in a popular anthology of the seventeen-forties. It was already well known. Its vogue may have helped to bring bowling forth from the lawns of taverns into decorative esteem. The or taverns into decorative enterm. The parallel pieces point at any rate the English comparison of picture and possis, the belief that all the best pictures tell a story.



5.—THE ADDINGTON BOWLING SCENE. Tapostry 8 ft. by 15 ft. 9 ins. Attributed to Bradshaw's.

Mid-eightoeuth century



"THERE is always a best way of doing everything, if it be to boil an egg. Mannen are the happy way of doing things." Emerson's words apply to fishing, as to alworldly pursuits. Good manners displayed at the river, or on the loch, in the hotel or in the house after a day's sport, are the happy way of indulging in the pleasures of catching or trying to catch fish. Wherever more than one fisherman are gathered together to enjoy their chosen pastime, there is always a best way of doing it. Whether they meet, facing one another on the opposite banks of a chalk stream or salmon river, on Association water or as guests of the owner of private water, the day can be pleasant or unhappy according to the reaction of one angler to the presence of another.

There is a code of etiquette for use by running or static water, just as there is by the covert or over the broad fields of Leicestershire. There is, too, a way to behave and a way not to behave when the day is over; there is both good-mannered and bad-mannered talk concerning the sport enjoyed or not enjoyed. The fisherman who has a high standard of courtesy and restraint, but catches few fish, is a better man than he who returns in the evening with a full bag and an overflowing pride.

I write of such things because recent experience has shown that, although there are more fishermen than ever before, not all of them are possessed of the good manners inherent in their forbears. Let each fisherman see that he boils his egg in the best way, that his behaviour as a fisherman is beyond reproach. If his manners are correct he will be happy⁴n himself, give no cause for discontent to others and will be doing his everything in the happy and best way, even if when he casts a fly or slings a bait his efforts are those of a duffer.

Before you begin to fish, see that you are equipped with a licence. No owner of a fishery is pleased when his guests are found by the balliff without that necessary piece of paper. If there is no Fishery Board or your host is one of those kind men who provide a licence for his riends, there is no need to worry. Find out, however, the rules pertaining to the water, the size of fish to be kept and the limit, unless you are fishing for salmon.

are name, for samon.

Do not fish wet on a dry-fly stretch unless you have permission. Remember that there is the nymph fishing when the fisherman tries to use an imitation of the natural nymph, and the nymph fishing, so called, when the angler casts an Alexandra or similar fly upstream with the excuse that he is instating Mr. Sines. That gentleman will not welcome tach a one as

an adherent, while your host may rightly object.

Do not fish with too fine tackle, You may have the doubtful satisfaction of recounting how you caught a six-pounder on a 4 X cast and a May fly, but trout which break to retire with a yard of gut and a fly in their mouths do not improve a fishery or the temper of its owner.

Always see that your tackle is in good order. A rotten line, a rusty book or an old cast are the wrong gear with which to attack someone clae's fish. That someone will not be grateful when you tell him a hard-luck story of the forty-pounder which you would have gaffed if the line had not broken.

Do not arrive at the water with your wife, children, dog or camp followers without asking if they can come. Some are well trained, suitably clothed and wise to the ways of fishermen; others are not. From the uninitiated I have suffered. On one occasion a fellow to whom I had given permission to fish brought in his train a lady, uninvited and attired as for the Lido. She had no interest in fishing, as was soon apparent, for she spent the morning picking primulas and iris in the water garden and the afternoon, since the day was hot and she had very few clothes to remove, bathing in the best pool on the water where I had elected to fish. Such visitors are not asked twice; they pay a price for the bad manners of those whom they

bring.

Those who ask blatantly for fishing and when permission is given take all for granted, seldom receive a second invitation.

It is always polite to offer the whole of your catch to your host or hostess. Your offer will probably be declined, but the act is a sign among fishermen of good manners, whether the bag is six salmon or a brace of burn trout weighing a quarter of a pound spiece. It is etiquette. Besides, you are more likely to be asked again. Similarly, if you have caught nothing, no harm is done by a trip to the house to pay your respects, even if it is an effort oleave the river and the fast which you still hope to catch. Write your thanks afterwards; it may seem old-fashioned, but I can assur you may seem old-fashioned, but I can sessur you

may seem out-resumence,
it will be appreciated,
Never become a "butcher." The butcher
class consists of those whose only delight is to
see how many fish they can catch. Such sellows
are usually bed sportsmen. They are mortified
when they catch less than you and puffed up
with pride when they alone bring home a fish.
They are jealous and proud and not worther
followers of old Walton. They make a business

of a sport. Fishing is a pleasure. Let us treat it as such.

Never follow the practice of the man on the other thwart in a boat who, when he sees his companion rise a fish, immediately throws his flies over the rise. This is like poaching a neighbour's bird and not conducive to a happy landing.

There is the man who, as soon as he sees another fishing on the opposite bank, hurries to arrive at the best stretch before him. It is so easy to accost the other in a friendly fashion with a remark such as "Shall I be in your way here?" or "If you would like to fish that bit, I will start in two or three hundred yards above." Such an overture is a sign of good manners If you fix up a plan at the beginning with your adversary, as some like to call him, you will have a much pleasanter day than if you are jockeying for position from morning to night.

If the adversary arrives at a salmon pool with his fly rod at the same time as you appear with your spinning tackle, it is right that you should let him have "the first time over;" fly should take precedence over bait.

On some waters where there are different owners for each bank there is an understanding that certain pools are allocated daily, or in the morning or afternoon according to the arrangement, to one or other owner. Such a compromise works the best. Where there is no agreement look out for trouble and an unhappy day if your opposite number and you do not approach the matter in the right spirit. It should not be difficult, but it is ill-mannered if you do not

If there is someone on the other bank and you wish to go below or above him, keep well away from the bank. It is in the unwritten code that you should respect the presence of the other in this manner.

Do not cut in. You will be as unpopular as on a golf course. I have had a four-pounder, which I had been waiting till dusk to fish for, caught in front of me by another guest who should have been far away on another beat. I was not annoyed that he had taken my rightful fish, but aggravated by his bad

If there is a lady faiting, give her precedano, though the will be certain to object. Old Woolliams, gillie for so many years at Hampton Bishop, made a remark which I have ever retained as a reminder of the chivalry which fishermen thould show to the laddes. My mother was due to fish the Carrot's fidel after lanch.

At about one o'clock my father, homeward bound, suggested that he should have another cast down the pool. Woolliams turned away.
"Well, sir. It's your wife, not mine," he replied.
There was nothing more to be said. That rebuke, however, was a good lesson for the little boy who carried the gaff. He is not unmindful to-day of its moral.

Do not recount your experiences at length to others unless they ask for them. Otherwise you will become a bore; and it is well to remember that the haunt of such creatures is not only the best armchair at the club. I always suspect that those who keep the most careful fishing diaries, recording every rise, every change of fly, are the worst offenders. They enter each ish's weight to the nearest dram. They are, I believe, the fellows who write about the 1 b. 12½ oz. fish which they caught in the Test, the stickleback they pulled ashore in '98 from the Thames, or the records they have made. Records are mischievous. Fishing for them is had form. If you happen to break one you may have your name recorded in type, but you will not on that account be a happer fisherman than he who catches little but finds pleasure in his surroundings.

Do not grouse when you have had a bad day or a series of disasters. Other fishermen will not find enjoyment in listening to your complaints. If you are of the opinion that your host's water is badly managed, let him find out for himself the effects of bad keepering. It is presumptuous to tell him. So many fishermen are eager to give advice; so few are willing to receive it or thank the giver.

• Do not borrow tackle unless you see that you return it. The fellow who asks you to give him a fly, a cast or a lead is more honest than he who borrows. It is strange. One remembers the borrowers but forgets those to whom one The latter receive their gifts gratefully; the former seldom remember they have borrowed.

If you see another fisherman casting badly If you see another inserman casting badily or playing a fish not after your own fashion, let him slone. Nine times out of ten he will resent your interference. If he wants advice, he will ask for it. I was once fishing on what I thought was Association water. At last I reached a pool where there were trout in plenty and I caught several, after a blank morning on the lower water. In the pool above me a man was playing

a salmon, playing it very badly.

"Hold up your point or you will lose that fish," I called out. Soon afterwards he lost it. He had not appreciated my uncalled for admonition, but he did not inform me of his displeasure. It was evident. He said, how-ever, only this: "Excuse me, but you know this is my water. The Association water this is my water. The Association water finishes two fields away, but do go on fishing, please

I was only eighteen at the time, but I have

always remembered that gentlemanly retort. I have, since that day, never volunteered advice to a fellow angler. I learned by the soft answer. You may be less fortunate. Do not "whip the water." If you are

fishing for a rising trout, give him a rest. Those who have the reputation of teasing fish are unwelcome guests. So is the man who is allotted several hundred yards of water but who, within a quarter of an hour, returns to you with the information that there are no fish rising and with a request to go elsewhere. Your idea of his "elsewhere" is usually a very warm locality.

The psychology of the piscatorial fraternity is worthy of study. As you notice the reactions of your fellows you will soon realise what irritates, what makes less enjoyable the sport which you and they seek to find in fishing. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred you will realise how pleasant are your fellows. Only the few are of the wrong outlook, though a greater number, through ignorance, behave incorrectly.

Izaak Walton ended a long life at Win-

chester, not far from the buildings of a great school which bears a famous motto. I am sure that Walton, who was ever courteous and unselfish by a river, would have agreed that if "Manners Makyth Man" they also make a fisherman,

ONE CLUB ~ A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

T happened to me the other day to arrive at a well-known course, where many people play regularly on their holidays, at about half past eleven in the morning, to find two caddies, an elderly gentleman and a small boy, still unemployed and profering their services. This was before the full tide of holiday golf had begun to surge, but it was on a fine Sunday morning in July when there was a considerable number of players and I should add that caddies on this course are by modern standards relatively cheap. Yet here were these two poor tigers who could not get their Christian apiece, and the only conclusion to be drawn is that a good many golfers have grown so accustomed to making a virtue out of necessity or economy, and so of carrying few clubs in a light bag that they won't be bothered with a caddie even if they can get one. In such little golf as I have played I have certainly grown accustomed to it myself. My stiff back does not enjoy stooping to pick up my bag, but apart from that I have been perfectly happy—and I don't think this is sour-grapeism—to carry my own small sheaf; nor can I doubt that there are very many others like me.

However, I am not going to write on the caddie question, and this is but a preamble; what I am really going to write about is my friend with one iron. I went to see him the other day and he showed me with pride this iron which "surprises by himself" all the numbered irons from number one to infinity. I am not writing an advertisement of it for I do not know who makes it or where my friend bought it. He calls it his "whole in one" club, but whether that is its trade name or his own agreeable play upon words I cannot say. All I know is, in his own words, that it has "an adjustable head on a long left-hand screw thread" and that he has only to give a twist of his wrist to make of it anything between a straight-faced driving iron and the most lofted conceivable of mashieniblicks. The notion is, I am aware, not entirely new, for I remember to have seen something like it before and even to have played a shot with such a club a good many years ago, but I don't think it had so wide a range of metamorphosis as has this maid of all work.

I ought to add that my friend is a good all-round game-player who has played most games, including golf, pretty well, and that now when over sixty he can, as he modestly says, get round an average course in about 86. To that extent no doubt he may flatter the club, as a good player always does. His enthusiasm

for it is obviously genuine; he has, almost literally, nothing to carry and declares that he could if need be play with just two clubs— a driver and this universal provider of iron shots. It would serve as a putter as far as the loft is concerned, since he can make it almost entirely straight in the face; but in that case he would have to master the art of putting with a comnave to master the art of putting with a com-paratively flat-lying club and it happens that he likes the ball for putting fairly near to his toes. So do most other people and I think the club would be something of a make-shift as

I cross-examined my friend as to the defects of this magic wand, since there surely must be some, and he proved an apparently candid and, as I believe, an honest witness. He candid and, as I believe, an honest witness. He admitted that it was not very good in bunkers and that, I imagine, would be on account of the comparative flatness of the lie; there is a natural desire to get well over a ball in a bunker. He volunteered something that I should not have guessed, namely that there was at first a slight tendency to shank. Why this should be I cannot tell unless it is that the appearance of the societ, where the mechanism resides. the socket, where the mechanism resides, attracts the player's eye with disastrous results until he gets used to it. Beyond that he would allow no kind of flaw and was strong on the advantage of having for all iron shots the same grip, weight, balance and lie; he was sure he could do as well—or as badly—with his one iron as with a whole set. Did it never come loose, I ventured to ask, in the middle of a shot? He appeared almost insulted at the question and answered emphatically "never." I could not try a shot, since this examination took place in a shot, since this effamination took place in a house and not on a course, but I waggled the club as judicially as I could. It seemed to me possibly a little heavy but it had a good shaft and was well balanced. With a wooden club, that iron and a putter it is at least certain that no one would be overweighted.

I have passed on my witness's evidence as fairly accurately as I can. His club seems to carry to its ultimate point the principle, now universally established, of the numbered set of irons, and I suppose there is no doubt that this principle has made iron play easier. The one difference between his club and a numbered set is in the matter of ile. His club retains the same even mechanical magic has its limits whatever the loft on the face, whereas in a num-bared set its various members grow a little more upright in the lie as the shots grow shorter. There they have the best of it. In respect of familiarity, of sameness of weight, balance and grip I suppose his club has the best of it; but the irons in a numbered set are now made to feel so wonderfully like another that, unless one looks at the head, one may easily be mistaken. I should not like to back myself to know my irons apart, purely from the feel and with my

That is rather a humiliating confession and I may be flattering the club-maker and doing myself an injustice. It is a confession at any rate which no one could have thought of making in the days before numbered irons were made Then, no matter how careful one might be to attain a similarity between one's irons, each club had its own separate and instantly recog-nisable identity. It had also—and here I think there is something to be said for the past-its own history which its owner loved to recall. A really good set of irons was the work of years. The owner could remember exactly how he had suddenly lighted on one in a particular pro-fessional's shop and cried "Heureka!" how he had swapped another with a particular friend; how a third was the result, either fortunate or deeply planned, of the marriage of a head and a shaft, both previously united to incompatible

To go into a shop was then a great adventure with the hope of great prize. To-day arvenure with the hope of great pine. To-day it seems to me by comparison dull, and it may prove alarmingly expensive, since to fall in love with our iron may be to take all its beautiful companions as well. There was a time when the companions as well. There was a time when the bride took with her on her honeymoon a travelling bridesmaid, even as Miss Henrietta Petowker was accompanied by the Infant Phenomenon and Miss Tilda Price by Miss Fanny Squeen So now to be unable to resist an enchanting No. 4 may be to be burdened with Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6 and goodness knows how many more besides. Once I could—let no one be afraid I am going to do it—but I could have told the story of each one of my irons; how one was given me by an nucle, another stolen from was given me by an uncle, another stolen from my wife, a third sent all the way across the sea to me in Macedon by one of the greatest of champions, and so on. My present irons, which are no doubt much better ones, all came from one visit to one shop and were paid for with one large chaque. We all have to have one large cheque. We all have to have National Registration Identity Cards to tell us apart nowadays and our clubs only follow the fashion.

SHOOTING AND THE LAW

By J. B. DROUGHT

T seems a little strange, in view of the altered circumstances in every aspect of country life, that our game laws should remain substantially the same as at the time of their enactment more than a century ago. It is true that a Bill designed to remedy some of what are to-day quite obvious anomalies was presented in the House of Lords a few years before the war. But the Commons were either too busy or insufficiently interested to give it passage, and consequently the Ground Game Act of 1880, the caching Prevention Act, and the Gun Licence Act still stand as the only major amendments to the original Statute of 1831.

Probably not one shooting man in a thousand is conversant with the game laws in their entirety. Nor is this necessary, for on abstruse problems, such as leases of sporting rights, warranties and such like, the prudent man, before committing himself, will obviously consult his legal adviser. But there are many points of constant recurrence in the course of everybody's shooting life on which it is desirable to have at least a superficial acquaintance with the law.

As most people know, game and gun licences are annual commitments and expire on July 31 in every year. Everyone pursuing game must procure a game licence which, if taken out before November 1, costs £3, and after that date £2 (the same as a gamekeeper's licence for a full year), while a fortnightly licence can be had for 20s. Game licences further confer on the helders the right to sell game to licensed dealers with the proviso that a gamekeeper so doing must have the written authorisation of his employer. Apart from the Royal Family, the only exemptions from game licence duties are keepers employed on Crown lands and those assisting licence-holders to kill game, such as beaters, stops, etc., provided they do not carry guns.

A game-licence holder is not required to take out a gun licence as well. The latter, costing 10s., must be procured by all who use or carry guns at any time, with the exception of loaders, servants accompanying shooters, or persons employed in scaring birds or killing vermin by such as are themselves gun-licence holders. A 10s, licence carries the right to shoot wild geese and ducks (but not snipe or woodcock). An Inland Revenue official or an inspector or constable of police may at any time require the production of individual licences.

That brings me to the Ground Game Act, under which any occupier of land, conjointly with his landlord or the lessee of the sporting rights, is empowered to kill ground game with fire-arms himself and to authorise one other person to do so on his behalf. He must not person to do so on his behalf. He must not his friends; that is to say, he cannot chop and change his nominee from day to day, for the latter must be either a member of his household, an employee, or someone specially detailed for the purpose. Moreover, the landlord and shooting tenant are entitled to demand in writing the name of the person so authorised. Neither a right of common over land, nor a grazing tenancy of less than nine months confers the privilege of killing ground game.

In the case of moors or unenclosed land, the occupier's rights under this Act are limited t the periods between December 11 and March 31 in any year, but these restrictions do not apply to detached areas of moor or unenclosed ground adjoining arable land of less than 25 acres. An occupier may not set spring traps above ground and he is debarred from laying poison. He (and his nominee) must be gun-licence holders, but he may sell without further licence any ground game killed on his behalf.

So far the law is pretty clear, but it is when we come to consider trespass that numerous intricacies crop up, primarily because the common law recognises no ownership in wild game. Theoretically one might infer that anyone clever enough to circumvent a few partridges

or rabbits in the course of a country ramble (provided he is carrying no lethal weapon) might pocket them and no questions asked. And actually, unless the hiker's acquisitive tendencies extend to birds in pens or on rearing fields, which come into the same category and under the same measure of protection as domestic poultry, he cannot be convicted of larceny, though an action for trespass might be sustained In other words, not even the owner of land on which game settles in its natural environment which gains settles in its natural environment has any claim to it until it has been, in the legal phrase, "reduced into possession." And what applies to game birds applies equally to their eggs.

In certain circumstances, moreover, if the killing of a bird and its removal are part and parcel of the same act, the owner of the land cannot establish his claim to "possession." For instance, a poacher may kill a pheasant which falls on the far side of the boundary of a shoot and on to common land from which a confederate picks it up. The latter is committing no e, since the bird has fallen, so to speak, on neutral ground. Though here, parenthetically, the law-abiding citizen may note that should he shoot a bird falling on his neighbour's land, he is entitled to take his dog to retrieve it, provided he crosses empty-handed, leaving his gun on his own side of the boundary. But suppose our poacher to have killed and hidden game or rabbits on the ground to retrieve them later, by his own act he has "reduced them into posses-sion" of the landlord or the shooting tenant and is therefore liable to prosecution for larceny.

HOUND EXERCISE

MEADOW and woodland all bright with the Shimmering gossamer webs on the grass.
Sunlight has scarce rolled the mist from the vale,
When I hear the pad-padding of Hounds as they

pass! Pad down the lane. There's the "click" of a shoe, "Chink" of a bit, and a note on the horn. Whip-crack; "'Ware oss"; and it's Hounds

ware-reach; ware ost; and its rounds passing by At esercise. Oh! when we've gathered the corn What music they'll make trying bramble and whin! Now the harvest is stocked, and the time's almost

For that game of our hearts once again to begin.
IRIS M. RAIKES.

English law fortunately for the victimised.

is based on the principle that there wrong without a remedy." Sin "shall be no Since material damage is the criterion of trespass the familiar notices that "Trespassers will be proscuted" are only too often an idle threat. Yet the evil-doer who congratulates himself on this, and too trustfully accepts the delightful theory of universal ownership in wild game, will be sooner or later sadly disillusioned when he is entangled in the network of the Posching Prevention Act.

He will find his first obstruction in the law by which every unauthorised entry on private land is deemed an offence, giving the owner a right of action against the perpetrator. And secondly he will discover that the Act allows a secondy he will discover that the Act anows a presumption of his guilt, even though no dead game be found upon him, if he is careless enough to carry a gun or nets or ferrets or other "instru-ments" for the "reduction of game" on ground of which he is neither owner nor tenant. Game under this statute includes not only hares and rabbits, grouse, partridges and pheasants, but also snipe, woodcock and wild-fowl, and the eggs of all such birds.

But a point to recollect is that, while the police may detain and search any person at any poince may decain and search any person, at any time or place on suspicion of poaching, even though he may be on a public highway and distant from the scene of his presumed activities, an occupier of land or a shooting teaunt has no such rights. The latter and his keepers may apprehend a trespasser only if he refuses his name and address or continues his trespass after name and address or continues his trespass after being warmed. They may seize game quite obviously killed by the offender, but in its original text the Act lays down that only a "Lord of a Manor" and his authorised keepers may confiscate dogs, nets or other "instru-ments" in cases where they are satisfied that the

trespaser holds no game licence.

Shorting tenants certainly have not these powers, but it seems something of an anomaly in these days when the lordship of a manor is almost an empty phrase and so many erstwhile tenant farmers are the owners of their lands that they also should not be vested with manorial rights. In this respect the provision seems out of date, but I can trace no amendment to it, though the whole question of confiscation bristles with so many legal niceties that it is wiser, whenever possible, to let the police take full responsibility

full responsibility.

One may perhaps summarise the Poaching Prevention Act in this way. It gives very wide powers to constables, but no special authority to landowners, shooting tenants or their keepers, and it is essential for a conviction that game or the instruments for killing it shall be found either on the suspect's person or in some vehicle belonging to him.

The law about dogs is a little confusing. It is a common saying that "every dog is allowed a first bite." This is nonsense, but what it really means is that, in instances of attacks on the person, the victim of a dog cannot successfully sue its owner unless he can prove that the latter had a prior knowledge of his dog's savage tendency. This proof of scienter, as it is termed. does not apply in cases where a dog is detected in active pursuit of cattle or sheep in the fields, deer in enclosed parks, rabbits and hares in enclosed warrens, or game in pens or on rearing fields. To save the lives of any of these creatures those responsible for their welfare may shoot a dog on sight.

On the other hand, a dog may hunt partridges or ground game in the open and run amuck in pheasant coverts to its heart's content, and the keeper who takes the law into his own hands may be held liable to action for the value of the dog. Incidentally, there have been many test cases of the validity of this law, and it has been held by the High Court that while gamekeepers are empowered by Act of Parliament to destroy dogs in special circumstances such as when they are in pursuit of hand-reared birds, this power would not have been conferred had they a general right of destruction.

Among minor points the following may be briefly mentioned. It is unlawful to shoot on Sundays or on Christmas Day, and within 50 yards of a public highway. The latter regulation is more honoured in the breach than the observance, for I have often participated in a covert shoot where guns have lined up virtually on a by-road and the village constable has been among the beaters. But, although I can quote no instance within my own knowledge, I imagine that should some innocent pedestrian or cyclist be injured by a shot from within the prescribed distance, an action for damages would lie against

Lastly, a word on shooting boundaries. More often than not the delineating line between two shoots comprises banks or hedgerows sur-mounting ditches in the near or off side. In such cases the edge of the ditch farthest from the bank or hedge marks the boundary, and this is more important than superficially it appears, for the simple reason that game birds nesting in the herbage invariably choose the sunny, sheltered sides. In instances of extensive boundaries with "one way" ditches, therefore, it follows that the legal possessor of the latter has a considerable pull over his neighbour, in that he a considerably scoop the pool in respect of nests and eggs close to the horder line. Hetween good neighbours, of course, such details are capable of friendly arrangement.

CORRESPONDENCE

FOUNTAINS ABBEY

Sin,—If it is the case that Fountains Abbey is "scheduled" as a national monument, would it not be necessary Abbey is "scheduled" as a national monument, would it not be necessary to obtain the sanction of Parliament before any restoration is attempted? I think it would help your readers if you would not be state the position clearly established to be stated the position clearly established to be sufficient to be sufficient to be notering upon arguments for or against the scheme, though I would like to register a most emphate protest against it, on no sectarian grounds, but purely upon the grounds of sethletics. Personally I know of no single case in which restoration so extensive as to involve virtual rebuilding has not utterly destroyed the "soul" of the building, and of this Rheims Cathedral is a notable example.

and of this Kheims Cavneurai is a notable example.

I agree with Mr. Muirhead Bone that it would be infinitely preferable if the Duke of Norfolk's committee were to build an entirely new church and, if desired, monastic buildings, in some other part of the grounds of Studley Royal, which are both exten-sive and extremely beautiful, and leave the ruins of Fountains Abbey as they are, an eloquent witness to the genius and faith of an age which nothing can recall.—ROBERT TUNSTALL, 13, Rosary Gardens, London, S.W.7.

13, nosary (caraets, London, S.W.I.
[Under the Ancient Monuments
Acts of 1913 and 1931, the Mmistry of
Works has the power of scheduling
historic monuments except those that
are inhabited or in use for ecclessastical purposes. The effect of scheduling is to make it incumbent on an
owner to give three months' notice to
the Minister of Works before the alters or destroys a monument. In the last resort the Minister can make a Pre-servation Order to save a monument. servation Order to save a monument. If opposed by the owner, the Order must be confirmed by Parliament. Over 5,000 monuments have been scheduled under the Acts, and Fountains Abbey is one of them. The sanction of the Ministry of Works will therefore have to be obtained before the scheme can go forward.—Ed.]

THINKING IN THE PRESENT From the Duke of Richmond and Gordon

Sir,-Does not the controversy over the restoration of Fountains Abbey amount to little more than a discourse between esthetes and others? As an ancient ruin it is ethereally beautiful. But a ruin it is. Most ruins with their But a ruin it is. Most runs with their mellow masonry and calls upon the imagination impart a deep appeal to the sightser, but what that, If the restoration of Fountains Abbey can be any part of a signal for this country to think a little more in the present than in the past, then indeed the project is laudable.—RICHMOND AND GORDON, GOOSTOOM, G

audatole.—RICEMON AND CORDAY,
Goodwood, Calchesier, Susser.

A CRUEL FATE

A CRUEL FATE

Six.—Is yours the only voice to be
raised in protest (all too gentle) against
the cruel fate which threatens lovely
Fountains Abbey? Surely this incomparable place belongs to England and
the English, and if so why is it possible
that any body of people, merely
became they have money at their
disposal, can become owners of it?
One has only to look round at the
churches built by the Roman Catholic
to The British late, including Irelands
to the entrated with any so-called
restoration. God grant that as the
writer in Courtry Lirs suggests, the
law to prevent this shall remain bindting. I am not English, and I was
brought up in the Roman Catholic
faith, but this cannot make me blind
to facts.—ANTI-VANDAL.

FOUNTAINS AND COVENTRY

POUNTAINS AND COVENTRY

SIR,—I have followed with interest the correspondence in the daily Press about the restoration of Fountains Abbey to its former use as a monastery and church, and have just come across

COUNTRY LIFE of August 30 with

your Leader on the same subject.

It seems to me that you make the issue too clear-cut. You object, I issue too clear-cut. You object, I gather, to this restoration on two main grounds, that the material restoration of the fabric will reduce its artistic and esthetic distinction, and that it has a greater spiritual value for the English

people as a carefully preserved Tuin than as a working church.

But the question is really more complicated than that. On that argucomplicated than that it is that any manufactor than that is a complicated than that is a complicated than the complete of the

since Fountains Abbey was a living institution, and for 400 years time, weather and decay have been at work on its stones, so that the ruin has acquired a beauty of a different order from the beauty of art and workmanship given by its builders, though that, too, in part remains. The difficulty of restoring the church sympathetically restoring the church sympathetically considered the church sympathetically characteristics. All the mouldings and carved work are greatly decayed, and in many places All the mouldings and carved work are greatly decayed, and in many places have gone altogether; the engaged shafts have disappeared. No architect, however skilltul, could restore this chapel without either making it a patchwork distressing in its harsh contrasts of old and new, or almost entirely replacing the old detail. New marble or ever stone shafts applied to the columns would appear harsh and but one instance of the technical difficulties and responsibilities that would face the architect at

bilities that would face the architect at

CROOKS OF PLAITED STRAW AND THEIR MAKER See letter: Por the Harnest Fastiti

village churches have undergone such alterations and additions, with changes of style, and yet remained or even of style, and yet remained or even become the gems that we know now and treasure. It may be remembered that the tower of Fountains Abbay fuelf was not added until more than years after the original structure finished.

was mushed.

The question of the rival spiritual claims of living institutions and picturesque ruins is largely a matter of opinion, but frankly I doubt if the opinion, but frankly I doubt if the people who pinic among the stones of various ruined abbeys and castles in this country give any thought whatever so their spiritual message. The are indeed purely museum pieces with historical, archaeological and settled white the walls, but little else—Vivversus A. B. REVELL, Halle House, 4, The Greek, Cooler Buckle, Sustern

[The case of restoring bombed churches, including Coventry Cathedral, adduced by our correspondent, is not a true parallel, because the time factor is ignored. It is over 400 years

every turn and which the layman, in his enthusiasm for the idea of bringing a great abbey back into use, inevitably overlooks.—Ed.]

VIOLET JACOB

VIOLET JACOB

SIR.—The death of Violet Jacob has brought from the Press many references to her work as novellet and poet; in her Scottish Poems, 1944, much of her best poetical work was collected, but her novels. The Sheepistalers. The Hastioper, The Fertime Hunters, Flowingston, have long been difficult to obtain, it would be good to know that, of the Sheepistalers in particulary interesting as giving.

edition of her work. The Shaepstealers is particularly interesting as giving, perhaps, the best picture to be found anywhere in English literature of the Black Mountains and their district. Her work is not, however, what her friends will chiefly remember, for Mr. Jacob was in the rarest sense an aristocrat in mind and body. Verill, extraordinarily distringuished, even as she grew older she was still a beau-

tiful and outstanding woman. Her conversation was delightful, and when latterly she turned to an art which she had loved as she had never loved that of the novelist, and took up painting, in that she also excelled.—WHITECROS MRs. Jacob's Scottish poetry first appeared in Countra's Livz.

the pathos, humour and humanity of her outlook, coupled with her great technical gifts, eye for character and ear for the music of words made her a alued contributor.-ED.

TO A GREYHOUND

SIR.—In your issue of June 28 there was a most interesting letter and photograph of the memorial to Master McCrath, near Dungarvan, County Waterford. It may interest your readers, and particularly the writer of the show letter, to know that there was a bronze tatue of the "Master" at Cuilord Hall, near Bury Sin at Culford Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, in the gardens, on a stone pedestal. The inscription, after stating that the statue was pre-sented to Lord Lurgan by his friends and neighbours, has the following delightful lines:

Though thrice victorious on Altear Plain McGrath's fleet limbs can never

win again Stay man thy steps, the dog's memorial view.

Then run thy course as honest and as true.

The author of the lines is not given. The reason the statue was at Culford may mystify some readers. This can be explained by the fact that Lord Lurgan was Lord Cadogan's son-in-law. The statue was sent to one of the present Lord Lurgan's relations when Calford Hall was sold for a school

in 1935.

I should like to add that I have no hesitation in saying that this was the nicest and best example of animal statuary I have ever seen.—Robert Edwards, Beyton House, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

FOR THE HARVEST FESTIVAL

Sir. -As a pendant to Mr. Whistler's Sig.—As a pendant to Mr. Whistler's delightful article. The Revisual of the Harnest Home, in the issue of September 6, you may like to reproduce the accompanying photograph showing a pair of beautifully plated crooks and their maker; they were made of wheat straw for a harvost festival at West Horsley, Surrey, in 1944. I was mointerested in the skill of this country craftsman and asked him where the crooks would be placed. He said that crooks would be placed. He said that he had always made them and that they were hung crossed on the pulpit. "When I was a boy, they were tied up with red, white and blue ribbon."— E. P., Farnham Common, Buckingham-

The rector of West Horsley in-The rector of West Horsley in-forms us that the hanging up of corn dollies is not an ancient custom at West Horsley and that these crooks were made locally by a man who hails from East Anglia.—ED.]

FOXES AND BUZZARDS IN ARGYLL

ARGYIL.

Siz.—Is his notes in your issue of August 16, Major Jarvis refers to a protest made by the Scottish Society for the Protection of Wild Birds against the killing of fifty-one buzzards by the Mid-Argyil Foxhamting Associatios. I hope I may be able to throw a little of the property of the Mid-Argyil Foxhamting Association is a mis-leading name for a collection of shepherds, farmers, gamekepers and anyone, I think, who cares to join in. Cornel of the Armed with shot-guns, on foot, they care to the property of the property of the property of the property of the fox, but simply in shooting them, when it is reported

that they have been seen in the vicinity that they have been seen in the vicinity of young ismbs. Foxes in the High-lands are classed as vermin, and when there were enough gamekeepers to go round, they used to keep them down in the interest of young grouse, etc., and no organised rounding up was necessary. During the war, however, they became pretty numerous, and this Association was formed for the purpose of dealing with them. The members organise drives on different catates where the foxes have been seen The and are generally able to account for most of them.

I was not aware, and am sorry to

I was not aware, and am sorry to hear, that they had also turned their attention to the buzzards. Many of the local people seem to class buzzards along with sparrow-hawks, and blame them for taking young pheasants and other birds. For nine years until a month ago we lived on the saland of Shuna, and always took a great interest in the buzzards. We have examined many nests of them and are convinced that they feed almost entirely on rabbits, mice and rats, and that they do not kill young birds if there are enough rabbits, mice and rats for them.

rats for them.

We never shot the buzzards, and generally had six to eight nests of them on the island, which is three miles by two. They certainly are quite plenti-ful in Argyll, and I can well imagine that the fox-hunters would account for fifty quite easily, perhaps while waiting for the object of their "hunt" to appear The only reason I can t for their doing this is that the are under the impression that buzzards are destructive vermin, and I am glad to hear the Wild Bird Society has pro-

tested about it. Soon after we went to Shuna, we brought up a young buzzard in a large cage. We let him go about September, cage. We let him go about September, and he used to come back until the following summer for bits of rabbit which we took to him at a certain place near the house. M. S. SUTHER-LAND, Ardwaine, Oban, Argyll.

(An Editorial Note on the persecu-

tion of buzzards appeared on our Leader page last week. The buzzard lives chiefly on small rodents (such as neadow voles), shrews, moles, a meadow voices, shrews, moles, a lew young rabbits, and an occasional bird, also carrion; it is a good friend to the farmer, and its destruction is much to be deplored...-ED.]

JOHN FLAMSTEAD'S SCHOOL

-The tercentenary of John Flam stead, the first Astronomer Royal, who was born on August 19, 1646,



THE OLD GRAMMA SCHOOL BUILDINGS See letter : Yahn F

calls to mind the school where he was educated. This stands in the church-yard of St. Peter's. Derby, and is a picturesque building of stone and orables.

It was built in 1554, and large rants were made by Queen Mary for the maintenance of a "Free Grammar School," and the payment of a yearly sum of £13 6s. 8d. to the headmaster sum of \$13 %. 8d. to the headmaster and second master. Derby School, which was established in the town four centuries before, removed to St. Peter's churchyard when the new school was hullt, but to-day it is once again on its original site, and the building in the churchyard is now used as parochial rooms.
Fiannstead was born at Denby,

a small village near Derby, where his parents had removed to escape the plague, but they returned for their son to attend the Free School, and become celebrated astronomer and math matician. Many learned men attended Archbishop of York.—F. RODGERS,

A PORTRAIT AT HENLEY HALL

From S1r Ralph Wedgwood, Bt

SIR,-I have been very much interested in reading the articles on Henley ested in reading the articles on Henley Hall, which have appeared in COUNTRY LIFE. The second article (August 23) reproduces a portrait (No. 8, page 351) purporting to represent Ralph Wood the Younger (1715-1772) and to be by a mainter, named Condition.

the Younger (1/15-1/72) and to be by a painter named Caddick, a fellow student of George Stubbs.

This portrait is identical, as far ar-can be judged, with a portrait by George Stubbs which has hung at George Stubbs which has hung at Leith Hill Place for just on 100 years and has always been understood to represent Richard Wedgwood of Spen Green for Smallwood, who lived from 1701 to 1780, and whose daughter, Srah, married Josiah Wedgwood. His niece, Mary Wedgwood, daughter of his brother Aaron, married Ralph Wood. Ido not think there can be any doubt that the two portraits represent Wood. I do not think there can be any doubt that the two portraits represent the same person. Which is the rightful claimant—the uncle Richard Wedg-wood or the nephew (by marriage) Ralph Wood?

Raiph Wood?

The portrait at Leith Hill Place is signed, in the lower right-hand corner, George Stubbs—pinxul 1780. It is clear from Josuah Wedgwood's letters that during August and September of that year George Stubbs was staying with Wedgwood at Etruria. He was en-gaged, among other things, in painting

gaget, antily of the trings, in particular portraits of various members of the Wedgwood family. Richard Wedgwood sport the last years of his life living with his son-in-law, and in a letter to his friend, Bentletter to his friend ley, Wedgwood expressly mentions that Stubb was painting a portrait of the old man. In another letter he gives the dimensions of the frame required for it, and th correspond exactly with the size of the picture now at Leith Hill Place

It would be inter esting to know the weight of tradition attaching to the picture at Henley Hall.

I may add that the I may add that the portrait was brought here originally by Josiah, the eldert son of the second Josiah Wedgwood (of Maer), who died in 1843. His widow died in 1846, and the bulk of the familia nicture west. the family pictures went to his eldest son. They ultimately passed to I daughters, one of who married a Vaughan Williams, and they have now been presented by Ralph Vaughan Williams to the Wedgwood Museum to be erected

at the firm's new Bar-laston Works in North Staffordshire. Pending the building of the new museum the pictures will continue to ha Leith Hill Place. include a Romney por-trait of the second Mrs. Josiah, two Reynolds ds portraits,
Stubbs pictu
subject pic 800 a subject piece earthenware plaque, and the portrait which has the enhiect of this correspondence.—
RALPH L. WEDGWOOD,
Letth Hill Place, near Dorking, Surrey.

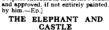
[We have submitted Sir Ralph Wedgwood's letter to Colonel Price-

Wood of Henicy Hall

who replies that an in-scription has now been discovered at the back of

the frame of the por-"Richard Wedge

trait: "Richard Wedg-wood of Spen Green near Lawton. Josiah Wedg-wood married the daughter of this Richard." Healso states that there is, in the lower right-hand margin, an undecipherable signature apparently containing the letter "U." The identification of the portrait as Ralph Wood was therefore incorrect. Comparison of therefore incorrect. Comparison of the photographs of the two versions gives the impression that Sir Ralph the photographs of the six Ralph Wedgwood's portrait, reproduced herewith, is possibly the original, though, if the signature on the Henley Hall version is Stubbs's, the latter must be a replica executed in the artist's studio



CASTLE

Sig.—The device of the Elephant and Castle forms the armorial bearings of the city of Coventry. The hereldic description of this coat of arms is, I understand: "Per pale, guise and vert, an elephant, on its back a triple-towered castle, both or."

Lord Macaulay, in his poem, The Prophecy of Cepys, makes this allusion to the use of elephants in warfare against the Romans:
The Greak shall come against thee, The tong warth-tashing bust, Beside him stalks to ballle The haye surth-tashing bust,

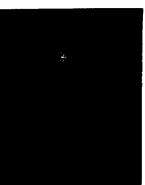
trestae him staths to outtle
The huge earth-shaking beast,
The beast on whom the castle
With all its guards doth stand,
The beast who hath between his eyes The serpent for a hand.

—L. B. HEWITT, 80, Lower Oldfield Park, Balk.

COMPENSATION RENTS

SIR,-The compensation position is Sin,—The compensation position in not quite as unfavourable to owners as has been suggested in Arbiter's notes in your issue of June 7 and Mr. Trollope's letters in your issues of June 21 and Angust 30. The point was covered by a state-ment made on behalf of the Govern-ment of the Covern-ment of the Covern-ment was to the Satement was to the

ment in the House of Lords on March 28 last. The statement was to the effect that under the Compension rent ceases to be payable as soon as the premises are derequisitioned. The Government recognises, nevertheless, that where derequisitioned premises are unfit for occupation as a result of damage done during requisition, it is right that some allowance should be make good the damage. Accordingly, on derequisition, a large sum of the sound of the damage of the damage. Accordingly, on derequisition, a large sum of the sum of



PORTRAIT OF RICHARD WEDGWOOD (1701-80), NOW AT LEITH HILL PLACE. SIGNED AND DATED BY GEORGE STUBBS, 1780

See letter: A Portrait at Henley Hall

Although the Government recog-nises that the notional normal period may not in all cases be the same as the actual period, this is an attempt to meet the difficulties of property

owners.

This Association, which represents the interests of rural landowners, has examined a number of cases in which special difficulties have been encountered. It is, in fact, only by such examination that the Association can decide whether it might be reasonable to press the Government to revise the existing procedure.—Francis F. Taylor, Secretary, The Central Land-owners' Association, 38, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

DO RED AND GREY SOURRELS MATER

Sir,—I was much interested in the letter from Mr. Hassall concerning the letter from Mr. Hassall concorning the possible mating of red and grey squirrels (August 30). During the last 18 months over 100 grey squirrels have been shot in my woods. The last four which have been shot are distinctly different from any which I have seen before. They are smaller, with a bushy tail, and distinct red colouring from tau, and distinct red colouring from the paws up the legs and also spreading each side of the muzzle. Could these be the result of a cross?—J. F. C. KEEP, The Oak House, Crowle, Worcestershire.

The Oak House, Cowle, Worsettenstre,
(The grey squirrel varies considerably both individually and
seasonally, and quite brownish specimens may be met with. Also quite
grey specimens of the red squirrel are
often to be seen in winter, and the
two species show no inclination to
fraternise, quite the reverse, so we
coloured grey squirrel has necessarily
any admixture of red blood. However, such individuals occutainly merit any admixture of red blood. How-ever, such individuals certainly merit investigation. We trust our corres-pondent will submit any further speci-mens to our Natural History Editor for examination.—Eb.]

HOW DO YOU SLING?

Sir.—I have used a sling off and on for more than forty years, the method I was taught being to circle the head once, not too fast, and end up with a throwing movement. I do not see a throwing movement. I do not see how accuracy can be possible if the missile is whirled round and round before discharge. One string should end in a loop for the middle finger, and the other with a knot to be held between forefinger and thumb until the moment of reisses. Length should correspond roughly to range desired. At present I have a 2-th sing, with which is the contract of the contract



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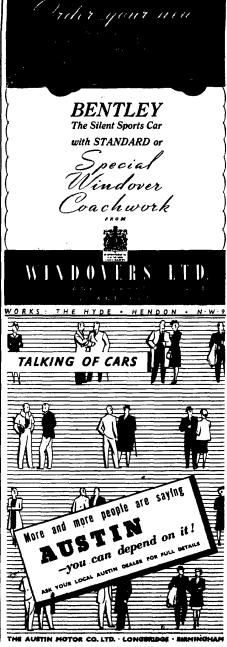


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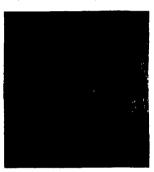
haystack at that distance. This weapon would be inconveniently long for close-range work requiring a low trajectory.—N. Lincoln, 45, Gilling Cosst, Belsies Grove, London, N.W.3.

HISTORY OF THE SLING

EISTORY OF THE SLING
SIR,—Mr. Clarence Hills, in September
6 issue, asks for information about
the use of the sling. The inhabitants
of the Balearic Iales are said to have
first used the elling as an implement of
war for carting missiles; they practised
the art from the time when the
Phomicians invaded their islands.
They had one sling of rustless round
and a third in their hand. One was
long to carry for another was short. long to carry far, another was short, to hit at a small distance, and the third was of a medium length to carry a moderate way. They were trained to it from infancy. We are told that their mothers fastened their breakfast to the top of a tree, or a pole, and that they were obliged to bring it down with

were obliged to bring it down with their slings.

The Jewish slingers are said to have been so expert that some hun-dreds of them in one army could sling stones to a bair's breadth and not miss. Anglo-Saxons were also very Slings were sometimes made of wood, and sometimes of leather, and



APAIR OF SWALLOWS PHOTOGRAPHED TOGETHER AT THE NEST See letter: Smallour in a Pili-box

are described by Dionysius as having their cups hemispheroidal, decreasing to two thengs at their ends. Both the ends were held in the hand. Froissart says that in the Middle

Ages slings were used, and that in sieges they grievously galled the troops on the ramparts, and in the field broke the amour in pieces.—A. J. WATER-TRILD, 60, Besumont Road, Broadwater, Worthing, Susses.

COWSLIPS IN SEPTEMBER

COWSLIPS IN SEPTEMBER SIR,—Last week I found two covalips (Frimula uwiri) in flower on Newmarket Heath. I have found cowsisps in flower in winter, but never at this time of year. Is this unusual!—Petrory Sire, Newmarket, Suffalls.

[Cowalips do sometimes flower at mather outragous seasons. This year we should say it is due to the continued wet weather and the plants making fresh growth which would not have been made in a dry summer. They are the least predictable of plants, as is shown by their tendence; the same shown by their tendence in the Committee of the

THE LOST SPIRES OF LÜBECK

SIR.—I remember reading in COUNTRY
LIPE about a year ago an account of
the condition of Libbeck after our
bombing, which did much damage to
the old Hanseatic city, though not as
widespread as was feared. As the
photographs you published showed
the Marisakiriche and other buildings
as they were before the war, your
readers may be interested to see the
enclosed picture taken from the
enclosed picture taken from the
cold houses along this section of
cold houses along this section of
chamaged, but behind may be seen the
tower of the Petrikirche and (to the
left) the twin saddlebacks of the tower of the Petrikirone and to tur-left) the twin saddlebacks of the Marienkirche towers as they now are. In both instances the tall spires of copper, oxidised green by the weather, were destroyed.—R. W. Bristol, Gloucestershire.

SWALLOWS IN A PILL-BOX

SWALLOWS IN A PILL-BOA SIR.—You published in your issue of August 2 a photograph of a swallow's nest in a much-frequented hut in Austria. I enclose one of a pair of swallows feeding their young in one of the concrete pill-boxes used by the Home Guard. In this case the birds were not so delightfully tame as your

teligattility tame as your correspondent's pair, and I had to use a hide to photograph them. This was no easy matter because the only things I could attach it to were a few acrewheads sticking out of the concrete, round which I wound thread and hung on hessian. Several times the thread broke, to the consterna-tion of the swallows. The birds mostly came to the nest together, and three families were reared. The nest was occupied for several years.—D. J. Brooks (Miss), The Aspens, Broomfield, near Chelmsreared.

PROPERTIES OF D.D.T.

SIRAPHED

GRAPHED

STATE

STAT shaped of the control of the control

after being dusted was allergic to the talcoum or other inert powder used to dilute the D.D.T. At Beisen and in transit camps for Displaced Persons the disinisating staffs worked for months in a cloud of D.D.T. dust with-out any sunvound effects. It will be a great pity if the



THE WATERFRONT AT LÜBECK SHOWING THE MARIEN-KIRCHE AND PETRIKIRCHE AS THEY ARE TO-DAY See letter : The Last Spires of Labech

extremely valuable properties of D.D.T. and similar preparations like Gammexane, are lost to veterinary medicine by the thoughtlessness of manufacturers.—Druis Pirkin (Dr.), 18, Lovelace Road, London, S.E.21.

DOGS AND D.D.T.

Sir.—I was particularly interested to read in A Countryman's Notes in your issue of August 30, the warning to dog owners of the effects of D.D.T. powder

My two-year-old Scottie slarmed us very much one evening by symp-toms of a serious illness. His breathing toms of a seriousillness. His breathing was very rapid and his temperature was found to be over 104 degs. Next was undertained by him to avet. Diagnosis was uncertain, but he gave the dog an anti-distemper injection and ordered a course of M. & B. pills. After a course of M. & B. pills. After a worrying five days, ulring which he would eat nothing, he made a rapid recovery and was quite fit again at the end of a week.

end of a week.

It was not until I read Major Jarvis's note that I remembered sprunking a liberal quantity of D.D.T. powder on his bedding as an anti-flea precaution a -day or two before his sudden collapse. If other dog owners have had a similar experience, I feel that the warning against allowing pet

animals to come in contact with this powder should be widely publicised.—R. G. Coares (Lt.-Col.), The Lodge, Waddington, Lincolnskire.

POSTING DAYS

POSTING DAYS

SIR.—In the article First Pair Out in your issue of August 16, Mr. Edwards away postillions suffered greatly from cold. My grandisther, the late Sir Bradford Lesile, when a pupil of the great Brunel, posted with him a very great deal. It was my grandished to the same of the same

IN A SCOTTISH GRAVEYARD

GRAVEYARD

SIR,—The table stone, consisting of a large slab supported on six pillars, is a familiar sight in any old Scottien graveyard, the pillars being usually in the form of square balusters. All supports of the pillars believes the pillars of the pillars are dispersional, in that the pillars are suborstely carved with figures distinctly reminiscent of Totem poles. All six pillars are different, and are carved on all four sides. Note, in the photograph, bow the skull, crossbones and head are all suspended by ribbons from the ring between the two masks. The date on the stone, which commemorates a local merchant, is 1783. memorates a local merchant, is 1793.—
R. K. Holmes, Dollar, Scotland.

A SWIMMING BAT

SIR.—I have been interested in you two correspondents letters on the swimming capabilities of bats.

two correspondents' letters on the swimming capabilities of hasting the Abrodeenshire Don, I unfortunately strained and the strained for the s



EMBLEMS OF MORTALITY



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NEW BOOKS

THOMAS BURKE'S PHILOSOPHY

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

M. R. THOMAS BURKE, whose man as a novelist is unforteness of the second of the second

The author is reticent about his family. We learn next to nothing of the home that was a couple of rooms in a house in a London suburb. Mr. Burke concentrates on himself and his own struggle. One gathers that the mother was a widow. How the family was held together, and of when the family consisted, is unresolved. sented itself to a hopeful youngster in those days. The opportunity a "free thance" had to pick up a living susvider than it is now. The penan reverpapers, for example, were on the lookout for essays and light sketches and had "an intelligence which no daily journalism in those times approaches. They took for granted in their readers a standard of interest and comprehension which no modern editor would believe in or dare to assume.

Working for these papers and for the many magazines that then existed but exist no longer, young Burke managed to keep his head above water, and in this he was helped by the fact that a guinea in those days was a guinea. Here is what happened to the first guinea which he ever earned by his pen nearly half a century ago:

FANFARE FOR ELIZABETH. By Edith Situali (Macmillan, 12s. 6d.)

THE GOOD LIFE. By C. Henry Warren
(Eyre and Spottiswoode, 10s. 6d.)

The boy was one of those with a natural aptitude for letters. It is impossible to any whence this springs, but there are these people whose untutored taste is sound. They nose out the best, recognise it when they find it without the help of tutor or professor and instinctively pass over the second-rate. Young Burke was one of them, and here he is pictured, like many youths I have known in fact, with his bedroom turned into a shrine adomed with the cut-out pictures of the writers and musicians has described.

RESOLVE IN THE CITY

He was sont to work as an office-boy in the City of London, and hased it. He hated "the senseless, antilize industry, work for the sake of doing something or piling up possessions." What was called Warting Time was condemned as a sin. "That I believed, and still believe, to be a lie, and I arranged with myself that if ever I did manage to eccape that treadmil I would for the rest of my life do as little work as possible: nothing more than was necessary for a modest support... I would use my life mainly for Being, and only incidentally for Being, and only incidentally for

But how to escape? As the years crawled on. he "wanded to die." By skimping on food, he bought books and seats at the open, but these high lights threw up the contrast of the day's darkness. Thee, when he was eighteen, he realized, with something of revealation, that those who wished to escape should simply do so. "Physically in a fit of escapearison, I swore at the head clerk, took my hat an walked out of the office of the whole world I pe and fourpeace the sand fourpeace of the

We are given an interesting picture of the world of books, magazines, newspapers and theatree as it pre"I had a Soho dinner, a half bottle of claret, a West End theatre (pit), three volumes of the world's Classics, two Canterbury poets, a box of the first Turkish cigarettes I smoked, a shirt, two collars and a tie." There are many other illuminating passages to show the worthlessness of modern money.

AN AUTHOR'S TASK

This is altogether a very good account of the young man as artist making his way at the turn of the century. Mr. Burke believes in an author being an author, "concerned with life in its larger aspects and with the problems of his art, and scarcely at all with nuch academic detail as the grey business of government and politics and economics... Our poets have renounced their true acfine."

nave renounced their true onnoe." Speaking of Oliver Twis and Nickolas Nickolas Nickolas in Sea "For one thing, they didn't sholas in imprisonment for debt or Bumbles or ill-managed gehools; and, for another, nobody to-flay cares twopence whether they abolished social wrongs or not. They did something more positive than aboliton. They created a world of fantasy in whose streets and among whose people we can wander with delight, and they gave new exercise to the godilic facinity of laughter." It is a point of view for which there is a lot to be said, enculy of laughter "It is a point of view for which there is a lot to be said, especially in these days when so many novelists and poets produce work which one feels might appropriately be Issued by Ris Majesty's Stationary Office.

Mr. Burke quotes with approval a saying of Berlies that "nothing is real except what takes place in that little corner of our being called the heart." His book is the outcome of that belief. It is a very readable, human production that brings us close to the man whose early life # eats forth.

Bashirer Contts & Co., 440 Bread, W.C.2

There is not much about Queen Elisabeth, or even about the young princess, in Miss Edith Sitwell's Feefore for Elizabeth (Macmillan, 12s. 6d.). maber watching, years ago, the gorgeous procession that filed into the new Liverpool Cathedral when King George V attended its dedication. First came the people of the meaner rist came the people of the meaner sort, and from them the glory mounted through degrees of Deans and Arch-deacons, Bishops, Archimandrites and Archbishops, to the moment when, as the culmination of that flowing stream of lawn and purple, wavering crosses, tissue of gold and silver, cope, alb and mitre, the King himself appeared. When he was about to enter through the west door a great fanfare was sounded and all the people stood. That is the mood and method of

Miss Sitwell's book. Here we have the procession that preceded the great Queen, and the morning fanfare of her life, but she herself is glimpsed only here and there

KING HENRY'S WISH The ironic theme of the book is

Henry VIII's wish for a son : a wish that anapped the cords which from time immemorial had bound England to Rome; that dissolved the monasteries, with all that that was to mean of immediate social disruption and consequent rearrangement of property, with effects that would show themselves in the stand of the newly propertied against a later king; in the fires of martyrs and the fall of Wolsey and the deaths of the great and the frail-More and Anne Bolevn and Katharine Howard. The outcome of it all was that cherished, fragile bud Edward VI. destined to so short a blooming, and the two girls who were little regarded. Who wanted girls? Of what use were girls to a king cancered with dynastic apprehensions?
"They may now," a contemporary
said when Elizabeth was born, "with reason call this room the Chamber of the Virgins, for a virgin is born in it, on the vigil of the auspicious day in which the Church commemorates the Nativity of the Virgin Mary " On which Miss Sitwell comments: "But the King wanted no virgins, blessed or otherwise. What he needed was a son to succeed him, and to save the country from civil war."

That, all the time, a Queen, to be of incomparable splendour and of unparalleled devotion to her country, was there, almost unnoticed, wholly disregarded, is the ironic heart of what Miss Sitwell calls "this Sophoclean tragedy.

PENETRATING MANNER

There is no need here to retrace the old ground over which Miss Sitwell gues. It has been the stampingground of so many historians and romancers that it would be surprising if a new blade of grass were found upon it.

All must be in the manner, if our except is to be won. Both in the stylistic manner and in what one may call the mental manner, that is, in the apprehension that the core of the tragedy is here—that the splendour of the unregarded girl was to make eary all this heady swirl and confusion of human endeavour-Miss

Sitwell is penetrating and satisfying.

As we watch them all at their mighty, ineffective business the Kings and Queens, the courtiers and the bishops, the midwives and gov-ernors and governesses and watting-women; as we listen in the whispering corridors and the whitepering bedTower Hill, we are ast human presumption and by the refusal to laave some loophole for a blessing to fall from the knees of the gods.

THE RURAL SCENE

As a preface to Mr. C. Henry Warren's anthology The Good Life (Evre and Spottiswoode, 10s. 6d), some ir George Stapledon are quoted: "The spirit of a country, if it is to be true to itself, needs continually to draw great breaths of inspiration from the simple realities of the country; from the smell of its soil. the pattern of its fields, the beauty of its scenery and from the men and women who dwell and toil in the rural

"Dwell and toil" are the oper ative words of this anthology. It is called a book of country work." The impression work." The impressions of visitors are excluded. Here we have prose and poetry by those who, whether as residents in the country or as actual workers in it, know the rural scene with the intimacy of daily custom.

A few of the extracts given are Whitman, Robert Frost and Sherwood Anderson, dealing with the American scene, and there is a little from the Bible, but apart from these the writing is all by men and women who have lived and worked in Britain The range in time is from Chaucer up to contemporary writers, and it is surprising to find that, throughout all those centuries, the compiler of the book has found only three women to provide him with some matter. are Miss Mitford, Miss Violet Sackville-West and Miss Alison Uttley. I think the balance could have been a bit better arranged, but I would rather thank Mr. Warren for what he has done than complain about what might have

GRIM AND GREY

DESOLATE uplands of the York-Shire moors, fears and supersti-tions of ancient time in a remote countryside: these are the subjects effectively treated by Mr. S. Matthew-man in Gabriel's Hounds (Books of Today, 3s. 6d.). In lines deliberately man in Gabriel's Howals (Books of Today, 38 ed.). In lines deliberately stark, to suit their theme, the poet draws a picture of harsh (lving, ruthless religion, loveless youth, all leading to tragedy because of one man's dominating will. Local superstition has it that the Local superstition has it that the bounded is the sound of "Gabriel's bounds" pursuing the earlies of maharised children. With of "Gabriel's hounds" pursuing the souls of unbaptised children. With this belief for motive force, the author creates a scene that, except for mother love, is one of unrelieved gloom. But the poem has strength; and for beauty we turn back to the beginning, where the writer has a poem of dedication to his wife,

to his wife,

Who fought against despairing days

With crisicism and with praise,
that is superb in its passion of honesty,
gratitude and enduring love.

V. H. F.

AMOS PERRY'S DIARY is a record of a life devoted to horticulture. It appearance signals Mr. Perry's retirement from active participation in the work of the firm which he founded. For the time being it is printed for private circulation only. The contents of the book are a record The contents of the book are a record of the innumerable plants he has raised, introduced or re-introduced in something over \$6 years. The list is more than impreserve. But keen gardeners will be more interested in the amountament that Mr. Peurv's retisement does not mean reinquishment of horizontamia activities than meat of horizontamia activities than meat of horizontamia activities than the second of horizontamia activities than the second of horizontamia activities than the second of horizontamia activities that meating the second of horizontamia activities that the second of horizontamia activities that in the second of horizontamia activities that he work which has always been list first love—plants breeding. Long, may be do so.

D. T. McF.





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LIS-CHALLERS "TITLE SOUTH AND THE

FARMING NOTES

HARVEST BLUES

OUND the ring at the local sauction mart none of the farmers was bidding up for the dairy cows as the auctioner wanted and he called out: "You farmers have all got the harvest blues. Your corn will come to some money in the end and you can perfectly well afford to bidding did cheer up a bit after that, but the dragging harvest certainly has had a depressing effect on the whole farming community. When a fine drying day has come, even if it has been Sunday, everyone has set to with exits to the control of the con it was most cheering to find that a good part of the oats and wheat had not taken too serious damage. In the open where the air had free play the oat sheaves soon dried and it was only by the hedges and under the trees that the hedges and under the trees that the sprouting had gone so far as to make the grain almost worthless. On my farm the poultry are receiving unexpected largesse from both the ost fields and the wheat fields. Most of the wheat will be not too bad. Square-heads Master stood the conditions beat, and there was little sprouting. The worst damage has been done to the Holdfast and Jubiligem, a French wheat which, like Holdfast, has an open head that catches the rain. As the millers will not take wheat that shows more than 25 per cent. of sprouted grains, there will certainly be big tonnage of non-millable wheat. This should be made available straight This should be made available straight away to poultry-keepers. In these matters the Ministry of Food move slowly, but guess that the runs of the stock the terms of the same to the market to catch the terms of the same to same

Hen Prices

Hen Prices
TOR the next few weeks farmers are
Fallowed to cherge 3s. a pound for
their old hens, without trading in the
black market. After several months of
havering, the Ministry of Food decided
on this temporary price increase to
cover the financial losses which many
farmers must incur through the disposal of their laying floot following,
stuff rations. While the Government
were making up their minds I had to
dispose of 600 birds which I sold at the
maximum price ruling through the dispose of 600 birds which I sold at the maximum price ruling through the summer, which was Is. 4d. a. Ib. Now that the maximum price has gone to 3s. a. b. the dealer who takes my hens rang up to say that he would not be able to pay more than 2s. This offer did not appeal to me at all as I am pretty certain that the intermediaries between the farmer and the consumer's between the farmer and the consumer's table have been taking some very nice pickings for a long time past. It did not take me long to find an alternative market for my hens with local hotels and smong neighbours who are quite happy to pay the full 3s. a lb.

Ploughing Arresrs

Floughting Arrawrs
IN most seasons much of the land
I intended for autumn wheat would
be ploughed by now and some of the
fields sown. As it is, harvest has
dragged on for so many weeks that
very lew fields have been ploughed and
cultivated. On the heavier soils the
ground has been lying too waterbaske
a decent job when tractors as horress
were free during the hold-up in harvest. I took the opportunity and
my tractors plrught on the control of the conline of them I have got back, but the

three-furrow plough, which is the one I really want, is still held up by lack of spares. Is there any good reason why spare parts for ploughs should be difficult now? Everyone knew that difficult now? Everyone knew that there was to be more wheat grown for the 1947 harvest and that there would be more adurun ploughing. It is true enough that some of our ploughs, like our other implements, are over-age, but the type of renewal needed most surely be known to the authorities and to the makers.

Potosk Fertilisers

ANOTHER worry at the moment is ANOTHER worry at the moment is the absence of potash fertilisers or compound fertilisers containing potash. Here again the need could surely have been forcesen and the necessary shipping and manufacturing arrangements made long ago. Much of the land due to be planted with wheat the land due to be planted with whese this autumn is crying out for potests. The succession of straw crops during the war years has robbed all but the clay lands of their natural reserves of potash. The application of a hundred-weight to the acre, or better still, 1½ cert, of muritse of potash will, on my gravel land, make a difference of Although I have obtained a permit from the War Agricultural Committee to cover additional supplies for what is from the War Agricultural Committee to cover additional supplies for what is technically termed "potash deficient soil," all I am age trom the mechant is a compound fertiliser containing introgen and phosphate. It is hopes to be able to send me some muriate of potash in a few weeks' time. What I want for useful to be a some more approach to the some more approach in a few weeks' time. What I want for useful to containing all three potash is a few to be a some potash in a few to the some potash in a few to the some potash in a few to the some potash in the source of the some potash in the source of plant foods, potash, phosphate and nitrogen—and not too much nitrogen—for the autumn-sown crops.

Potato Lifting

Potato Lifting

NEXT week I hope to start potato

Nilled off by spraying with a sulphuric

acid solution. It was hardly necessary

to kill off the haulm, as most of it had

dued back prematurely with potato

blight. The leaves were all strivelled

and black, but the green stems

remaned. I went to the expense of

spraying—37s, an acre plus the cost of

a tractor to draw the purayun machine spraying—3/s, an acre puts the cost of a tractor to draw the apraying machine and a horse to draw water—in the hope of stopping the spread of the blight infection to the tubers at lifting time. The acid apray kills off the fungus apores and, if the crop is left the contribut after account of the contribut after accounts. fungus spores and. If the crop is left for a forthight after spraying, the tabers should be sufficiently firm in the skin for lifting and the ground clear of the spores. I am doubtful whether I shall get the full benefit of acid-spraying in this wet season. Some of the field had to be done twice because rain fell just after spraying and so diluted the acid that it was ineffective. However, we must hope for the best. The ideal precaution, of course, would be to throw out at lifting time all the tubers showing any sign of blight infection. But this often evades the human eye and seemingly evades the human eye and seemingly sound potatoes may turn into a pulpy mess after a few weeks in clamp.

Beef on the Air

Beaf on the Air

To R the autum series of farming halks beginning next Thursday, talks beginning next Thursday, talks beginning next Thursday, the production into the picturing been production into the picturing been production into the picturing been for the picturing been for the picturing the same tanglism farmer and the Technical Officer for Huntingdonshire, is to act as compère for the series in which some well-known people in the farming world, notably Mr. A. R. Wannop, Mr. A. P. McDougall, Mr. A. E. Baldwin, M.P., and Mr. E. Watson Jones are to take part. This is to be a noorthly series of talks with a wind-up, Mrs. A. J. Godywng, will speak about the consumer's needs.

ESTATE MARKET

HANFORD HOUSE. DORSET

OLONEL VIVIAN SEYMER.
D.S.O., whose family has held the Hanford House setate, four miles from Blandford, for many centuries, has requested Mesers. Wilson and Co. to offer the Jacobean house and park, and the farm and woods, in all 748 acres. The Stour bounds the cetate for nearly three miles.

Records of Hanford show that in the reign of Henry VIII John

estate for nearly three miles.

Records of Handrod show that in the reign of Handrod show that in the reign of Handrod show that in the reign of Handrod State of Handrod Handrod, one being Dr. Seymer, an 18th-century naturalist of distinction, who did much to beautify the gardens of Handrod Hones. Judicious rearrange that the Handrod Hones. Judicious rearrange Externally, the gables, chimneys and pleasant hue of the stonework, combine to make up a building of great beauty. It was described and illustrated in Courtey Lips (Vol. xvit, p. 588). Messrs. Wilson and Co. xvere empowered to negotiate a private were empowered to negotiate a private sale before the auction, in the event of an acceptable offer. Oak panelling and carving and oak floors are features of the spacious rooms, one of which is 38 feet by 30 feet, panelled to a height of 14 feet. The auction was fixed for September 28. mpowered to negotiate a private

"IN THE GARDEN AT SWAINSTON"

TENNYSON wrote In the Garden Lat Swainston while he was living at Freshwater. Swainston, one living at Freshwater. Swainston, one of the most extensive estates in the lale of Wight, is situated to the south of the railway from Newport to Yarmouth and Freshwater, almost centrally in the island, and exceeds 2,000 acres, including 10 large farms. Sir John Simonou, whose samily tenure year 1780, has just negotiated a sale of the land, except the grounds and park immediately around Swainston House. In a bombing raid six years ago the manaion suffered severely.

A WILTSHIRE FARM SOLD.

THE MANOR FARM, West Ken-THE MANUK FARM, West Reinett, next, near Mariborough, has been sold for \$12,950 by Messrs. Fox and Sons. It includes the house, buildings, gallops and training ground, in all about \$40 acres, and the rental is just over \$840 a year.

Death duties of an exceptionally

Death duties of an exceptionally large amount have to be paid on the Ashton Court and other estates of the late Hon. Mins. Eamé Smyth. The Ashton Court herd of fallow deer is reputed to be the oldest in England, as it dates from the year 1390. Approximately 8,000 acres of English and Scottish land are likely to be

and Scottlah land are lixesy to to offered. The sale in lots of 294 acres of farm land at North Petherton, realised 217,990 at Bridgwater. Asther lacticity in the way at land to the land to the land to the land of 215,900. A Kentiah farm, Bowens, 118 acres at Penshurst, has changed hands for 217,300. Balsams Farm, 193 acres, at

Baleams Farm, 193 acres, at West Ashling, has been sold for £8,000 by Mesers. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Masers. Stride and Son,

A NEW POREST MANOR

CANTERTON MANOR, in the heart of the New Forest, has been sold for \$15.250 by Meesrs. Woolley and Wallis, bestore the auction. It comprises, besides the manyr house, half a dosen cottages, some small

holdings and woodland. It was at Upper Canterton that Earl De La Warr erected in 1745 a memorial to the Norman king, William Rufus. De La Warr was Master-keeper at Boldrewood Lodge, and the Glen at Canterton was under his control. A curious con mentary on a pernicious tendency mentary on a permission tendency of a certain type of person to cut his initials on public monuments, trees and so forth is seen in the fact that in 1841 so many people had defaced the Rufus Stone that an iron protection was placed around it. In the same was placed around it. In the same year one of the Wardens of the Forest. William Sturges Bourne, put up [a memorial of a more enduring character.

WAR DAMAGE PAYMENTS

OF suggestions for the relief of taxation on real estate there is no Most of them are reasonable end. Most of them are reasonable enough, regarded only from the stand-point of property, but whether they are all practicable and, if so, to what extent, has to be considered from the angle of Exchequer requirements. The same thing holds good about war damage payments.

Looking first at the question of war damage liabilities, a point to be borne in mind is that for some time after enemy action had wrought havoe with property there was no legislative with property there was no legislative provision for recouping the losers. When, at last, to the great relief of the sufferers, a scheme was formulated, the war damage levy, much as it strained many of those who had to bear it, was not really exorbitant. The results so far revealed of the yield from the levy, and the amount of the greats already made, prove that the province of the great already made, prove that the province of the great substant has been produced by the levy. This is without taking into account the vast sums that have yet to be agreed in respect of certain types of damaged property.

A WASTING ASSET

A WASTING ASSET
IN common with every other finanLaid operation, the problem is
rendered more complex by the steady
diminution of the value of money.
The fall in the purchasing power of
the pound makes any computation of
the cost of remedying war damage
hopelessly inadequate. What are
called "value payments" range far
below the level of the cost of reinstatement on current bases of wages
statement on current bases of wages
due to the level of the cost of reinstatement on current bases of wages
due to the cost of reinstatement on current bases of wages
due to the cost of reinstatement of the cost of reinstatement of the cost of reinstatement of the cost of reindamage so treated was evident
enough and urgently needed attention.
An enormous amount of repair work damage so treated was evident enough and urgently needed attention. An enormous amount of repair work was done, but much of it was of a temporary character and very admitted was done, but much of it was of a temporary character and very admittedly makeshift materials. Owners who formally applied for repairs to be done in 1944 were told by officials that if they would be patient the work would be put in hand as soon as more immediately urgent jobs had been considered by the soon as more immediately urgent jobs had been considered by the soon as the soon as more immediately urgent jobs had been conditioned by the work to be done, and apparently another lot of forms must be filled up and another lot of "inspectors" must approve the doing of the work.

I was the soon as more company who has just reiterated his less that are relief should be granted on sums properly set aside to offset the shortening of lesses or the normal obsolescence of bricks and racetar. Such reside would help owners to eshetitute modern presented and what-were has advenced in such as the sanctar when it is under the sanctar work in the sanctar was a sum of the sanctar work and the sanctar was a sum of the sanctar work and the sanctar work and the sanctar was a sum of the sanctar was

etitute modern premises for whater has outworn its usefulness.



R.O.Y.G.B.I.V.

Red, orange, vellow, green, blue, indigo, violet; these are the colours of the rainbow which Newton flashed from the bevelled edge of a mirror when he made his famous researches on light. Since then, the study of colour has travelled a long road. It has become a methodical and precise branch of physics which the chemist is exploiting. It demands instruments of precision, such as the absorptiometer illustrated above. This is employed to measure with exactitude the intensity of the colour of a solution. For example, it may be desired to follow closely the rate at which a fabric is being dyed under given conditions. This can be done by withdrawing samples of the dyeing liquor at suitable intervals of time and measuring the intensity of their colour. The absorptiometer is admirable for the purpose. In the centre, a source of light throws out beams on either side. These pass through adjustable apertures and strike photo-electric cells. A sample of the dye liquor is placed in front of one cell and the aperture in front of the other cell is adjusted until the two cells give exactly equal readings. The sample is then removed and the readings of the two cells are again brought to equality by adjusting the aperture on the first cell. The degree of adjustment that must be made on this aperture is a measure of the intensity of the colour of the sample of dye liquor, and from this the rate of dyeing can be

estimated. Just as British chemists discovered synthetic dyes, so they are today taking the lead in developments in the physical measurement of colour.



LONDON DESIGNS for Grand Occasions

THIS winter evening dresses are shown along-side those for the day for the first time. The most breath-taking are still mostly labelled most breath-taking are still mostly labelled for export, and the coupon shortage makes any evening dress a problem and puts it beyond the reach of most people. But evening styles are beginning to form, and anyway it is fun to see glamour and glitter once again.

Within the three main groups of billowing hall dresses, tight swathed dresses for grand occasions, and the tight swathed and draped dinner dresses, almost anything can happen. There is no main decided tread but impress variety of decollectors.

almost anything can happen. There is no main decided trend but immense variety of décolletage and silhouette, material and colour. For the dance and silhouette, material and colour. For the dance dresses, there are browns verging on marcon, rich mink browns, greys with the sheen and lustre of polished silver or dark as pewter or mercury. There are crystal white in tulle and satin, cyclamen and candy pinks, lavender and lilac mauves, blonde and

otenmente: ANTHONY BUCKLEY

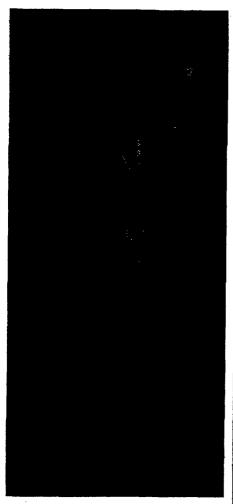
Cocca-brown chiffion, the clinging bediese gauged, the filmy skirt entirely hand-tucked.

(Left) White tulic spangled with gold on the ruffled poplum and the slauting line of (Left) wasse — the ruffied poplem and the slauting may be the bedice. Both from the Norman Hartnell Expert Cellection

amber yellows, rich black velvet and fragile black lace. For the dinner dresses, black leads and reds—Venetian red, lacquer red, persimmon, and the red of Hartneil that is brighter even than the ceries of the Edwardians.

British silks have been styled in the grand manner for these dresses, satins, failles, cut velvets. Nottingham laces, crépes, jerseys and georgettes. The very latest rayons to be manufactured in this country are on show in the Victoria and Albert Museum in the Britain Can Make It Exhibition. A beavy chalk-white créps has a wonderful texture for draping; so has a fine georgete. Satins are closely woven with the sheen of polished porcelain, some stiff, some pliable as a crépe. Gristoning white brocades and timed brocades recall the bygone glories of Spitalfields sills. A delicate fabric for rokes de style has the pattern solid on a transparent background; goesamer whites have delicate stripes that look as though they had been embroidered on. Mose crépes get their pebbly surface because two types of rayon are used; an acetate yearn that does not shrink in the finishing process is twisted round a fine viscose yarn, which does.

Linen rayons have been specially trasted to be rendered crease-resisting; colours are gay and very smart. The new jejisey rayons are made on fine knitting machines but the cletchs are so fine that it is difficult to tell them from créps-de-chine. Some are créps-surfaced on one side and ensooth on the other. Flowara printed on the



JOSE NOOPS present the "classic ulater," belted style, in camel and wool. Can be worn open with revers or buttoned high up to the neck. Easy fitting ragian sleeves with cuffs, two deep pockets. Price £17.0.8d. 18 coupons.

Suede hat "Sally," in all colours. Price £3.11.1d.













Rayons from the Britain Can Make It Exhibition

satins are so rich and real that you can almost pick them. There is an exquisite overblown white rose design, chalky-white and black dasies on lavender blue crépe. There are cubist and pen-and-ink outlines in exciting colour combinations. There are stripes where the colour has been incorporated in the solution before the has been incorporated in the solution before the fibre was made. This gives extra colour fastness to sun and washing. A design of large-harted achoolerist silhoueted in black on a yellow rate on cripe-de-Chine is printed on both sides so that the print is reversible. A reversible cloque in turquoise and black. New colours are sage green, unreaches, brown and petualis; grey with green and red and sand; furquoise, black, red, pink and yellow; greyed green on cream.

The ball dresses of the winter, with ballering

skirts, have brief, strapless boned bodices to show the beautiful line of arm and shoulder. Panniers or farthingales of buckram stiffen the bips of the wide, rustling petticoats. At the big combined collection of the London Model House Group, Simon Massey showed a stiff white satin, (Laft to Right) Printed piqué designed by Graham Buthesland for the T. and A. Wardle, Lad. A. Andres crippe design in sugal articless. Sym-royen designad by Honry Monre for Asthor. Livel-opun reyon designed by Loura McKimans for Asthor. (Below) Satia printed to back staked



the wide gathered skirt sewn with mauve spangled flowers, with chiffon petals flutter-ing and flowers sparser at the hem than at weist

A black swathed restaurant dress had a tight black velvet skirt draped to the back, a black tulle top with a fichu ruched round the shoulders and a transparent round black tulls yoke to the base of the throat. The arms were left bare and long embroidered tulls gloves were yoke to the base of the throat. The arms were left bare and long embroidered tuble gloves were worn with this dress, which was in the Gaiety Grit tradifion. In common with all the restanrant and dinner dresses it had its own special hat designed by Mr. Lucas, a wide-brimmed velvet Gainsborough hat with a foaming white benefit has the wound round the crown. Specietrich fasther wound round the crown. tator showed a mink brown crèpe ensemble, a long gathered skirt embroidered with sprays of copper sequins, a tight fitted top, entirely of sequins and narrow shoulder straps. This had sequing and narrow shoulder straps. It is not its own matching sequinded jacket and a brown tulle and sequined toque.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

ah oh! REAL ORANGE JUICE you'll see it again soon! Now / Ask for \$000

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Fwo guiness will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed caveleps) must rock "Crossword No. 570, Coverny Livz, 8-10. Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, "London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, October 3, 1946.

Nors.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.

Name . (Mr., Mrs., mc.) Address .

SOLUTION TO No. 808. The crimer of his Gran appeared in the term of September 30, will be seen

papears in as turn d papears in a sum of memorial case of the ACROSS—I, State of nervy; 10, Rollien; 11, Renish; 12, Drjy; 21 and 14, Great Ress; 17, Eclipse; 16, Estatory; 10, Panticle; 13, Estatory; 10, Panticle; 10, Panticl

id 6.	That	hang-jaw	look	(4,	2,	2

DOWN

- DOWN

 1. This is sivery properly

 2. One of the three temptom (6)

 2. One of the three temptom (6)

 3. "But what the blast of were blown in our ears,
 "Ther —— the action of the tiger,"

 5. Takes off the cap or the clothes? (7)

 5. Takes of the cap or the clothes? (7)

 6. Siens and Carrast, for example (7)

 7. Jacks or guilling over a word? Just the oppo
 6. Onl's a great of the obtained in a north
 country (cown) (8)

 16. It is hidden in a clean code (9)

 16. A thibker kind of 24 (3)

 17. It is hidden in a clean code (9)

 18. Creatives stuck in the much (8)

 19. The caption of the property of the code of the code of partner (7)

 25. Cricke to partner (7)

 25. Cricke to partner (8)

 27. The candidate who fails at the poil (3, 2)

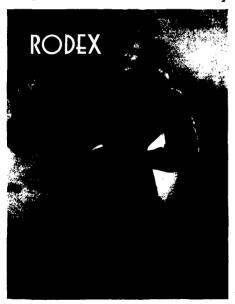
 28. A battle for the chair (8)

The winner of Crossword No. 868 is

Mr. Andrew Ward Simpson, Priory Lodge, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

ONTOTTOPE OF BALE AND SUPPLY: The periodic is not control to the following conditions, and the control of the c one of the publishers line gives, he has





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